

HAPAINETIKE

A PETITION

The People:

For a Christian and unbloudy Decision of Cases of Conscience, in the point of Obedience unto

the Deputed of the Lord; as disturb the Peace, and threaten the Ruine of this Church and State.

Humbly directed unto the whole One English and Welsh Nation.

REVELATION. 13.9.

If any man have an eare, let him heare. He that leadeth into Captivity, shall goe into Captivity, He that killeth with the Sword, must be killed with the Sword. Here is the Patience, and the Faith of the Saints.

Reddite nos Populis, civile avertite bellum,

Lucan.

Nec ullum satis validum Imperium erat, coercendis Sedicionibus Populi, flagitia hominum, vt Ceremonias Deum protegentis,

Tac: An: Lib. 3.

Printed for Richard Royston. Anno Dom. 1642. Sign 1642.

This was grature up and fown Lower & 14. 8.15

& Sign wo flat to an add 164 The list a lay some mill

CHRISTIAN ENGLISH AND VVELSH,

Truth And Peace.

From the Author of both, the Lord Iefus.

There is no want of misery, where sinne abounds. There is no reconciling comfort to us, where Division is the Sinne. There is no Degree wanting unto the mretchedne seand sinfulnesse of the sinne of Division; where the Division is between the the Head and the Members. There is no want of venome, in the temper and hight of the Degree; Where Christ and Religion are made the Dividers between the Head and the Body. It being most deliperately, both scandalous and wicked; That Rebellion should be in Religion as a disease: much more that Religion should bee in Rebellion as an incendiary.

So that both for the Species and the Gradus. The Kind, and the Degree of the kind, the calamity and the Sunne of the aimes are not unmatchable. Which the Attending discourse (I presume) will Demonstrate: And that there can be no Union with the Invisible Head, the Lord Christ; when we divide our selves from those Visible Heads, whom

the Lord hath fliled his Chrifts.

Defenion (though but amongst equalls) being a thing that villifieth and nulleth, the most glorious gifts and graces of the Holy Ghost: as the Apost le showeth, I Cor. 13. much more Distante with those whom God hath fer in his place over us.

It was prudently observed by a knowing Man of this Age, that the violations in this kind, re worse suffered than corruption of Manners. Inasmuch (saith her) as St. Albons Solution of Continuity (to wit the breaking of a bone, or the cutting off of a littless. member) is more dangerous than a corrupt humour: And yet the Arme may

be cut off, and the man may live. But the Solution of the Continuity between

the Head and the Members is the destruction of the whole.

In the bowels of Cirist Iesus, you are besought by your most humble Petitioner (whose amazed bleeding soule presumeth not, that it can finde language sufficient to bewayle the misery and guilt wee are involved in.) That you would be pleased, as one Min from Our Dan to Bersbeba; from Saint Michaells Monns to Bersbebe;

from

rom the Ife of Anglesey to Normich; which Sober, Humble, Modest Expression (as becommeth those who are redeemed by the Blood of the Lambe Christ lefus) to Petition both his most Sacred Majestie and his most Honourable Great Councell's That the Determinations of the Great Law-giver, may both by the one, and the other heedefully bee attended. And that to this end Anationall Synod (fuch as *Ads 25. we may justifie before God and man) may with all convenient speed be Assembled, for an Holy Decision of fuch Cales of Conscience, as more concerne our poore Soules, than d Defico the preservation of our momentary lives and temporarie for unes; from the threatning filit mes, outrage of fire and I word,

That in the meane time (untill the necessities of State may give way to such an deflebo Assembly) it may bee lawfull (as a preparative thereunto) to publish such Christi- sed neque an and grave Tractates or Arguments (without the imputation of Enmity to the State) Reum pro a may tend to the Discovery of Truth (the onely Foundation of Godly long-leved hiben quo Peace) and the fratching of fuch (if any fuch there be) out of the fire; whom zeale cuncta pro not according to knowledg hath diverted into dangerous By-paths. And that, In-ferst quiasmuch as none may reape more benefit by them, than they who (as yet) are bus innomost direct against them, Especially if the Divisions of these daies against Our Moses centia eines and Aron shall prove of that High nature, as to be the very finne of Corah, Dathen aut siqua and Abiram Especially, if the intrusion into sacred place and office, of those whom fur inique the Church hath not fent; be the very wickednolle of the Priests of Ieroboam the fon tas Gerof Nebat, who made Ifrael to fin.

They are Principles which no man can be ignorant of. That He that judgeth Corah argui posand Ieroboam is the fame unchangeable Lord for over and ever. That his punish. Oro ne men's it deferred, are encreased. That Christianity shall smart forer than fudaisme for quia dolo

offences of this condition.

n-

he

he

of

nd

ld

7-

1,

a

Vonchsafe then Christian English and Welsh; In this great Caule of the Lord, cala con In this desperate pracipice of the People of the Lord: In this double danger of the nexaest, Priests of the Lord (fince herein, even for them to bee filent, is to be traiterous) un- crimina s animously to befe ch those who are (syet) on the other hand engaged; to permit pro appro (fince Pagan justice hath (a) constantly afforded it) nay, to encourage (fince Pagan batis accibloud thirfy (b) Tyrants; and that in their owne cause, have done so much) the affirm- piatis. Si ing Party to spare noe paines; To leave nothing unfaid, in this point of so great con- quos procornment : That inke, rather then Blond may be fpilt ; That Paper rather than fanguisant Soules may perish. That the undertakers may have publike thankes for their good fides fua wills, should (we be so happy that) they faile of their endeavous; At least wife Patronos that they may have the Liberty of the Subjett, to plead the Caute of the Lord, and dedit, the Lords Annomied. And likewise, that if any man in this Controverfie hall pub-quantum lish any thing by way of Reply; He be enjoyned to Printe with his Answer the whole quentia & That upright dealing may be had, and the world thay cura valet tract he intended to ref. te. And that Christian abearance for Trash not Invate pe, readily compare the moments of both. Vectory be commended, and the violators thereof, may be feverely punished. I richten.

That whereas the supreme Law of God ought to command and regulare all the tem &c.

Lawes of man: And what Priviledges in the New Testament are acknowledged apud due to Heathen Plinces: and what Prerogatives the Spirit of God hath in the Old Taci, An. Testament, warranted unto the Iemis Kings : And what the univertall Dass of Nature (as old as mankinde) hath effablished upon them all in appertine all of them

manici co

by unquestionable right unto his most Sacred Majesty. And whereas he Majesty Cour of his most incomparable goodnesse) insisteth not upon these; but youchsafeth to accept of that moyty, which the undoubted Lawes of this Land (which how they were obtained, the English Historian knoweth) afford unto him. That universall thankes (and those not verball but reall) may be forthwith (throughout this whole Kingdome and Principality solemnly tendered to him and God Almighty for him. Who might justly, we may truly fay it, if wee looke home) in stead of this Cedar, have given us a bramble; not only to scratch and teare our fielh, but to fet us all on: fire. Since we have read that He hath Authority to give us a King in his displeasure: but never read our authority to difobey him at our pleasure. Oh then let the hide. oufnesse of our ingratitude unto God and Him be considered; let due compensation be made; and let us not in flead thereof fo Array our selves against the Prerogative of God, as if we could cast his yoak off. So against the Prerogative of his Anoined. as if wee have already done it; which we manifed in our defires of leffening the Princes power, as not daring to trust God (upon his affeveration) with regulating the heart of the King; as if we could doe it better than he hath, either in his deeds. performed, or in his Word directed: Casting all the fault from our selves, and in very deed fastning it upon Him; who is able to account for the Atte of his Lievetenants, but unwilling to be thus reproacht by funers.

That for the honour due unto the Law of God, and in respect of the interest which every man created after the Image of God, hath in the Lawes of God and Nature: That no deliberation be thought too long (in ease either of bloud, or estate.) Concerning those who either in Church or Comon-wealth (as is pretended against the particular Lawes of this Land) have afferted unto His Majesty those Honours and emoluments, which the institutes of God and Nature have invested him with, untill

fuch time as the Cause of God be fully pleaded.

That we do not suffer our selves to be out-flript by our Brethren of the Scorish-Nation in the Christian civility of giving credit into His Sacred Majesties Protestations (too many, too high, too often repeated to be forgotten or neglected by him that but conceiteth an Heaven or Hell. Concerning the uprightnesse of his most Blessed soule; for his resolution, for perseverance in, and maintenance of the Reli-

gion Established.

That for the future, the most Honourable Court of Parliament be humbly Petitioned not to conceive that his Majestie so little respectes either his conscience or his credit; as to forseit with God his Royall word; and with man that saire Repute which his Integrity, no lesse than his Patience and Paines have spread as farre as his Name is read or heard of; By making offensive warre upon his Parliament; surther than the vindication of that part of Soveraignty, which is so Gods, that without prophannesse he cannot quit, and the prosecution of those sinnes which he must represse or suffer for, shall necessitate him. That chargeable Jealousses being put away: And the power of the sword being acknowledged to be where God hath less it; not one ly this exhausted kingdome may find some refreshment from its importable taxes; But also distressed treland; may be resieved with part of that which our costly disference, bestoweth on the purchase of the wrath of God, and the dishonour of our holy Profession.

That for the avoyding of the shame of our Religion, Age, and Nation, in for-

raigne parts and fliture times, it be publicky avowed, what Petaion have been by the Generality or major part of men throughout the severall Counties, directed unto the most High and Honorable Court of Parliament, and what have been by unworthy practife (as being forged or extorted) preferred and published in the Common name whereby the Parliament may feem to have been misinformed; as having bin poffeffed with the venerable name of the generality, there represented from a few over-busic malignants; in Read of the desires of the many Conscientions, Sober, Learned, Generus Spirits; with whom God hath liberally bleffed and honored the Reliagion, left us by his Son:and derived unto us by the Holy Apostles and Fathers of the ancient Primitive times: And that the offenders shame if not punishment may be called for by the publick voice.

That not onely in obedience unto the God of peace, but also for the preventing of the like or worse hereafter; Those Routers and Pamphleteers may be sought out and duly punished, who with their licentious carriages have not onely, wearied the Righteons Soul of him whom God hath made and fer fo like and neer unto himselfe; But with their outrages have driven him from his Parliament, and his glorious

City of London, to the great impeachment, if not undoing thereof.

That you will be pleased from out of all parts to supply this scantling with what either the riches of your charitable wildow, or the straights of your Christian sufferings shall suggest unto you; befitting the consideration of his Majesty and his great Councell, either concerning the great and generall want of Ecclesiastical Discipline, whereby offences multiply, and offenders grow shamelesse; since the imprachment of the power of Excommunication : which being established from on high ; no men, Mates 17, 18; or times might or have deprived the Church of, nor can they make frustrate the sentence thereof. Or concerning the Restitution of the Churches Governours as of old? whereby the growth of Schismes and Selts might be restrained. Or concerning the now despited House and Service of God; wherein and whereby we chiefly Hallow his Name as it is done in Heaven. That part of his worship (now in great danger) being the most Angelicall Office, which is or can by man be performed unto the God of Heaven; untill we come unto him in his Heavenly Temple; & into the fame Onire with those bleffed Spirits. At least-wife it were to be wished, fince it is dedicated unto God and ever fince that, by our Godly Predeceffers, it hath been hewed out of the Rock of Primitive Devotions, have stood faire and impregnable; as never yet having bin fo much as foyled by one Argument which a Catechift could not reach and wipe off: That the Mound which man hath fet about it might be upheld and mayntained in the execution of the Stapese Printed before it. And it is more than need that the annexed prudent Proclamation of our late (and for ever to be renowmed) Solomon, King James of glorious memory, were throughly pondered and intended. That in our Zijon God being religiously served by us; Mee out of His, might fatherly bleffe us : and raife us up, able men, reftorers of this breach.

When popular Absilom had drawn the whole Kingdom against David (his godly indulgent Father) one Amafa was able to do thus much : For he bowed the hearts of all the men of Iudah (where bowing indeed ought to be) as the heart of one man, 2 Sam. 19. 144 and they fent this word wno the King, Return thou. and all thy fervanty; So the King returned and came to Jordan: And Judah (even Sames himlelfe whom David par-

doned) came to meet the King, and to conduct him over Jordan. .

For fuch a day, let all hearts and hands be lifeed up to god on high, unfeinedly and uncessantly : which to do the petitioner will not faile

To adurature to the world such Demonstrative Argumen's (for the affertion of the premisses) as he trusteth he hath received from the Oracles of God. And is nor in this cause a fraid either to fall, or fall alone. But he had rather for Gods and other mens fakes fide tublica dicer e, be for his zeale unto the publik good, publiquely protected, left others feeing his finfferings (though the countrary fell out in the primitiue times (should be diverted from avowing Gods Truth unto the world other wife should be be univerfally deserted, he is resolved both with Godly modely and Christian fortitude, to come out of his too safe obscurity, as having read, and relished that of Hester, If I perish I perish. And (meane though be in the eyes of the world, and of himselfe) as aspiring (through Christian fervour) to come as neere as his Hell. 4.16 poore frailties, can by Gods Spirit and is endeavous be drawne unto that high pitch of Sainst Paules most holy prodigatity. I could wish that I were separated from (wrift, for my Bretbren, &c.

Concerning the Synod, he humbly presenteth and submitteth .his enfuing defires

Whereas there must be a resurrection of words as well as for men, and the most emment things shall have the most eminent Judgement. And whereas an accompt is due both unto the present and succeeding World, of actions of this consequence.

"Hat therefore, in the first place, God may with all solemnity and sincerity of Publique and private, Internall and externall humiliations be attoned unto us And man may be abjured to lay downe all acts and thoughts, which he shall feare to meet at the last day.

That the Election may be free. The Convention and profecution may be fecured But that it may be convened and transacted from Ganvasses, fraud, and violence. (as neere as may bee) according to the godly Rules and Christian examples of the fewen Primitive Generall Councels; at least wife of the foure first, ever facred by the univerfall content of whole Christendome; and particular y to us by particular Staautes. And that it be not like unto that Popish Councell of Trent, which had Interlopers fent in, when fuff ages were wanting, for any thing that was aymed at, and which was generally either over awed with terrors, or over ballanced with Magisteriall Mandates, fent from Rome, to the Bame of their Religion, and the Differt of the unengaged World.

That at length to far isfie the imperuous clamours and many chalengers of our Romish Abversaries amasted together in their Protestants Plea Printed 1621. conduct Fide public not like unto that of the Popilh Counceell of Constance, but such as beseemeth the honor of our Christian Religion) may be openly proclaimed. and unviolably observed; for, and towards all forts of Disputants. and that all their Names and Arguments, to a word may be entred into the publique Acts; the World (fo long as it shall endure) may see not only what was done, but why it

was done.

That

That not so much to satisfie our Romis Churches; as for its owne sake, The Synod may bee held in one of our Universities: that it may not onely make use of the Reverend dead (which are the best and most impartial Indges) Councellours, and witnesses; but also that it may have the benefit of the Ability, Activity, Strength, and labours of

young men, which in any other place it would want.

That to the intent the Synod may proceed with the great Authority and Clearnesse: It may bee desired to call to its assistance the professor of the Holy tongue of both Universities, and others of knowne abilities from other Gollegiate places and elsewhere. As also the professor of the Greeke tongue: In which languages the Spirit of God indited both the Old and New Testament, (the most unpartiall Judge of controversies) and in which are wrapped up, diverse mysteries which unlearned men are uncapable of. And that it may end with greater Expedition and approbation: there may out of each Shi e of England and Wales, be chosen unto Assistance, of the best, versed in the languages, Fathers and Ecclesiastical story; who may not onely by entercourse of Letters employ, and make use of the Abilities, of such worthy men; who for the discharge of their places, must be lest in their Counties; but also, bee at hand to give an account unto the Synod, both of the Desires and Distempers of the same. And surther (as occasion shall require) may be ready to prepare for, and assist in the solemne disputations before the Synod.

That first, Authority may be established, to reckon with offenders; And then offences debated: And this according to the prescript of the great Lam-giver, who in the Epitome of the Lam of Nature; In the first Table, first enacted his own Dominion, And then Thou shalt not commit? Idolatry, Thou shalt not commit Sacriledge; In the Second; first, Honour thy Father and Mother; and then, Thou shalt not kill, &c. To teach us that Obedience is to be preferred before life and all its Emoluments; And that they are the

worlt of men, who are the most refractory to Governours.

And that therefore.

Cases of publike Conscience, in the particular, (which the Councell of Trent did either dread and bogle at; elle with frattl and might corrupt) may be first cleared.

Secondly, That points of particular abearance may be decreed.

Thirdly, That intestine Controversies may be decided.

Fourthly, That externall quarrells with the Adverfaries on both hands may be discussed, and that the Synod be not dismissed, before this also be performed. That so the God of peace being served by us in Truth and Unity; He may have Glory, we refreshment, and Polle-

rity benefit, even from these our Distractions.

Be pleased then to take due notice, of His most pious Majesties just complaint; That (in this great Cause, and in these distressed times (men mant Conscience, Courage, or at least encauragement, for the discovery of the Truth; (without which, Peace is tota Civil combination;) and unanimously to make way (what shall seeme best unto your unnaturall thoughts) for the display thereof. As fensible of the dishonour of cur Christian Religion; which since it came downe from Heaven, never yet taught Rebellion against the worst of Heathenish Tyrants.

As confidering.

The Kingdome and Prerogative of God over you, who made you of nothing; hath power to take you in pieces, and resolve you into your former nothing; but will judge you according to that, which you have made your selves.

The

The generall favour of God Almghry towards mankinde; in that Hee doth nor rule you by his immediate dreadfull might, nor teach you by His All-confounding voice: But (not only for the benefit, but also for the honour of the whole humane nature) hath advanced in his own most facred places of your own flesh and blouds such as might more calmly execute his Dominion over you.

The particular favour which he hath vouchfafed unto this froward Nation, in giving us a King, of such exemplary and Saim-like Vertues: who, if Hee had bin

bad had in all probability bin better used.

The sinfulnesse of Rebellion, and Schisine.

The wofulnesse of Civill War, Pillage and Rapine.

The unhappy sedulity of a few Pragmaticals (wifer in their generation than the children of light) missed by an up-start Sect of Teachers, prevailing upon the credulity of divers; and getting ground through the mannerly silence of the best and most, abusing the Parliament with the specious pretext of generality, there represented, and therefore esteemed most considerable.

The weight of the Distates of God Almighty; which ought to have influence

into all the consultations of humane Judicatories.

The necessities of the right informing of your understandings, and the disburthening of your Consciences in the point of obedience; the freeing you from the impossible service of many, and the regulating of you for the homage of one Master; the securing your Estates, which might be better employed, then for the may nee nance of most accursedly sinfull Civill War.

The extraordinary bleffings wherewith God hath a long time most eminently honoured the Dollrine, Discipline, and worship of the Lord, established in this Kingdome: The improvement whereof, you might well expect, under that man after

his own Heart, whom He hath placed over us.

The unspeakable Glory of the Kingdome to be revealed; wherein (being freed from infirmity, sin, and all possibility thereof) you shall then be governed by his immediate presence in blisse; but to be enjoyed onely by the obedient Probationers thereof, in this World, ordered by his Providence, but administred by his Deputies.

The accomplishment whereof, the Petitioner will fincerely pray for, with the utmost his poore abilities will promote; And with all lowlinesse supplicate for your AMEN.

FINIS.

From the 12th of September to the 19th 1642.

MUNDAY, 12. Septemb.

Ut of Dercetshire came a relation, that on Wednesday, the 7th. of September, (after the Earle of Bedford was retreated to Tevill in Somer enforce, in regard that the most part of his Army had delerted him) about three of the clock in the afternoone, the Marquelle of Harifords forces isluing out

of Sherburne to the number of 400. Horse, and 200. Dragoones (leaving behind them only 300. Musquetiers to guard the Castle) came to the top of an hill neer a mile from Tevillaforefaid, to which there was no way to get up, but through a narrow hollow lane fo that two men could but ride a breft. The Earle of Bedford hearing it, fent out three troopes of Horie and 200. Musquetiers, Captain Anscough leading the Van with 40. Horfe, charged the Cavaliers first troope through, and fell upon their fecond troope and charged that likewife through; then came up Captain Thompson with his troope, at the fight of which the Cavaliers turned faces and fled two of their Captains were flain on the place, their Serjeant Major Bampeld was taken prisoner: thus one of Sir Walter Herles men came up to him, and presenting his Pistoll at him, Bamfield craved quarter and gave him as pieces of gold to fave his life. Thirty of the Cavaliers were taken and as many of them flaine: Cap. taine Arlower loft s. of his men; the Marquelles foot thifted handler away for themielves and 20. of them recovered not the Caffle of which burne that night; in their flight they cast away their armes fome of the flaine Cavaliers were fetched off by their fellows that night; the Farles Hories purfued the fugitives two mines, and if the darknesse of the night had not forced them to terreat they had entred pell mell with the Cavaliers into the Caffle, noon and a sales rot sog or mid

By information from Torke, Sir John Hoybam, forme fallying our of Hull, made an inrode about 20 miles into the County of tierdolne and falling upon the house of one Sir Heavy Goff World Strong Malighans ferzed on all his armes and Horis and apprehended there one Capot A letter from Normand all his boots into Hadrid a immos othe

ded

ded the King without delay to ride post to the Parliament, but hee would not aftent thereunto and that the Cavaliers there give out that if the King relinquish and leave them to the mercy of the Parliament, they will defend themselves untill they can make their owne conditions. That the Kings forces amount unto 7000. Horse and foot; that Sir Iohn Hosham hath 4. troopes of Horse, and that upon a false alarme of his coming to Torke, all the City was in armes, and that the said Sir Iohn hath signified to the Farle of Cumberland there, that if he raise any

forces in that County, he will come and suppresse them.

At Northampson are foure Regiments of foot and about 1000. horle, the fouldiers mutinie there for the five shillings a moneth which they thought was promited them above their ordinary pay. The Earle of Newport was there a prisoner, but because he was a messenger with the Lords, Spence and Faulkland, he was released at their returne thither. Fiftie Cavaliers are there prisoners, taken formerly about Brackley, and two are lately fent thither from Covenery: That the King expects a Supply of men from the Lead-myners in Derby hire, who promise him their tervice, if he will grant them certaine immunities, which will prove very prejudiciall to many of the Inhabitants. Two troopes of Horse are gone from thence to Oxford, and that the Cavaliers have done much hurt in the borders of Staffordbire, pillaging the Towne of Tamword, and divers houses thereabouts: The King departs this day from Nottingham to Derby, being 12. miles from thence and intendeth to be in the City of Chefter about Wednesday night next. Count Roberts Troopers have taken one Waggon and Horses from the Carrier of Leycester, with all the goods therein contained, as he was journying from thence to London but because his other Waggon had the Countesse of Devonshires goods in it, they would not meddle wirh it, but suffered it to passe along quietly. The Citizens of Londow are raising two Regiments of foot, and foure troopes of Horse, for the defence of the City; The Committee are this day nominating the Commanders of them, and the Parliament hath allowed them 25000. pounds towards the maintenance of them. A ship is come from Holland with Armes for the Parliament, the Master therof used this slight to cleare her, he defired to be unladen, because they would not permit him to goe for England, whereupon they configned him to unlade the Armes at another Port there he going out of the River and finding the wind faire for his purpose. Steered his course for onder and so came sheere away. The King hath Armes for 5000. men come lat ly to Newcaftle out of Hall and asit is bruited that 2000 fouldiers are also comming hither, sent by the Queene of England and he Prince of Orange.

In the Evening of this da,, 12. pieces of Ordinance, and 119. waggons and other carriages, were conveyed out of the New Artillery ground towards Northampton to the Lord Generall, the refidue could not goe for want of Horses.

THE SDAY the 12. September.

THE Earle of Warnick, by an Order of the Parliament, hath sent five Ships to scoure St Georges Channell that lieth between England and Ireland, and to apprehend Keeleby and Stradling Captaines of the Smallow and Bonaventure, two of the Kings Ships, who, (since their revolt from the Irish service, and securing the Coasts of that Kingdom from Forraigne invasion, or bringing in of aid to the Rebells) plye up and downe that Channell, and suffer not a Ship to passe betweene the two Kingdomes without robbing of them; this squadron of Shipps lying there, will be an impediment not onely to the Rebells comming hither, but also to the slight of any great Delinquents out of these parts into Ireland.

Some Perions of good quality, that came the last night from Nottingham affirme, that in their hearing, the King was enformed that the Earle of Bedfords Army was roused and deseated by the Marquesse of Herefords Cavaliers, and that they had blowne up all the said Earles powder, match, and other Military surniture. This event may manifest, how Malignant Sycophants, at this time abuse and missead the King, by informations contrary to the knownetruth, and what good cause he hath hereupon to abandon all

to the knownerruth, and what good cause he hath hereupon to abandon all such malevolent Parasites, but what a miserie is it, that hee in these times, will onely see and heare by such eyes and eares? Hence it may be conjectured what illustrices have been done between him and his Parliament.

A Perition was fent by the Queene of Bohemia from the Hagne in Holland to the Parliament here, for the continuance of her maintenance of a 1000 a moneth, which was heretofore conferred upon her by the Kings her Father and Brother, they answered, that they had configued her allowance long fince out of the Tounage and Poundage money, but in regard that the King had resused to figue the bill for those monies, which they had prepared for him, and because her sons had done many ill offices against the Parliament and Kingdome, they thought it better to detaine their stipend, and therewith to maintaine the souldiers that stand for the defence of themselves and this Realme.

The Hou'e of Commons Voted this day, the sequestring of the profits of the farthing Office, belonging to the Lord Mombray sonne to the Earls of Arundell, because he hath showed himselfe averse to the Passiament, and

to the good of this Land.

at

it,

i-

at

ne

ır

19

y

re

d

a

m

of

ve'

of

15

1-

it

-

-

C

t,

C

le

le

.

l. t.

o y

n

The faid House Voted also the sequestring of the Rents of all the Papistical Recusants I and in England, as alto to take o'der for the exact disarming of them, and securing their Armes into take o'der for the exact disarming of them, and securing their Armes into take o'der for the exact disarming of them, and securing their Armes into take o'der for the exact disarming of them, and securing their Armes into take o'der for the exact disarming of the Papisto the Law, whereby they may be disabled from doing the Parliament and the Kingdome any noxious mischiefe, as from time to time they have maliciously attempted to dor.

B 2

A Message came this morning from the King to the Parliament, brought by Mr. May of his privy Chamber, wherein hee seemeth to taxe them, that he could not obtaine a treaty from them, unlesse hee would cashiere his forces, and admit those that adhered to him, to be Traitors unto him, whom in conscience and honour, he averreth, that hee is obliged to protect, that he would apply himselfe to his necessary defence, considing on his cause, that for his safety and honour he was forced to leave London, that he raised no force but for the necessary defence of himselfe and the Law, against leavies in opposition to both, that he would suddenly and willingly return to the Citic, and disband his forces, when those causes shall be removed, concluding with a prayer, that God would direct them, and avert the judgment impendent over this Nation, and so deale with him, and his off-spring as he desireth the preservation and advancement of the true Protestant Religion, the Law and the liberty of the people, the just rights of the Parliament, and the peace of the Kingdome.

Divers Citizens of London, propounded to the House of Commons, the raying & maintaining of a 1000. Dragoones, who in their Circuites, should fecure all the Counties within compasse of 50 miles of the said City, upon condition that the said Adventurers may be remunerated with the summe

of 50000. li. out of the Delinquents eftates.

The Earle of Bedford intended this day to march from Derebefter to Sher's burne, if he could a -inforce-his Army, and to begirt it more firaitly then he had done-before, and to profecute the Siege to his utmost endeavour, his sure of the much improved by the accesse of the Portsmouth Victors who are gone to assist him.

WEDNESDAY, 14. of Septemb.

Captaine Catefby went on Saturday last, with 200. men from Righted in Northamptonshire, into some other parts of that County to difarme the Malignants, they were at Barnwell Castle, a House of the Lord Monntagues, where they found 4 field Peeces, which they tooke from thence, then they went to Dudleys, Islip, Addington, Rands, Stamwicke, and Rannee, at which last place, they tooke with the Armes they found there, Mr. Holmes the Ministers Surplice, and he ranne after them for it, whereupon some of them asked him, if they had gotten his God. The People in the farthest part of this County, as also in Leicester shire are much terrified with the Cavaliers.

The Lord Lovelace, together with Lord Coventy and others, being chafed out of Worcester by the Citizens thereof, addressed himselfe to a Member of the House of Commons, and rendred himselfe into his custody, defiring to be protected by him, and to be brought by him up to the Parliament, who immedial consigned him to the Major of Reding, charging him that the said Lord, might be safely conveyed to London.

Brackley men in Northamp: onshire had a while since, attached about 40.

Cavaliers, who were passing through that Town towards Oxford; whereupon the Lords and Commons, to incourage other parts of this Kingdome
to doe the like, evulged a Manifesto therein declaring, that the assembling
together of the said Inhabitants of the County of Northampton, and their
pursuing, apprehending and chasing of the said Rebells, was according to
the Laws of this Land, and the duty they and all good Subjects owe to the
King and Commonwealth, and their service very acceptable to both Hunses of Parliament, who will take them and all others, that shall follow
their good examples, into their care and protection.

It is cred bly reported, that a Request hath bin made to the Governour of Dunkirke in Flanders, to set forth a Proclamation, which should give free and ample power and authority to all the King of Spainer Subjects there, to take and seize upon all English Ships whatsoever, as good and lawfull prize, that cannot produce and shew a current passe of Commission under the King of Englands hand and Seale, whereby it may appeare, that they stand firmely tor him, and are his true and loyall Subjects, whereuse the

Taid Governor will not affent.

2ht

m.

his

om

nat

fe,

ed

ca-

to on-

ent

as

lie

12-

he

ald

on

me

cis

he

his

ors

red

me

ta-

en

at

nes

of

est

he

14-

n-

e-

12-

ng

10.

CI3

Doctor Pineke Vicechancelour of Oxford, in a disguised habit was apprehended at Arlforry in Bucking bambire by the Loid Saint Jahn, and then mad thew as if he would voluntarily have rendred himselfe.

Three severall Letters from Ratterdam in Holland venific, that our Kings party there, have bought 12 or 12 Ships of the iwiftest and nimblest Saylors, to serve for men of Warre, to take such of our English Ships, as cannot shew the Kings Warrant for their immunity, and convey thence such Amunition and men, as the Prince of Orange shall send hither, who is very active and forward in expediting this exploit, but as for the Ships, the States have made an Embargo of them, and for the men, they have preclaymed a fixt time for them to repaire to their commands, or to be cassiered and loose their paies, and their places.

The French King bath disbanded some Troopes and Bands of his Cavalry and Infantery, which were quartered about Calie, His spaces have payed the Spaniards in their own coyne, for they have harcasted, burnt and spoyled the Spanish Dominions next adjacent to Picardie, and to other

places of the French Territories.

The Earles Warmicke weighed Anchor about foure daics agor, and freered his course to Calic roade, where he intendeth to remain competition daies, to try if by any that shall come aboard him from thence, he may understand, to what purpose those forces lie there, and for what expedition they are designed, which he doth out of a vigilant care to prevent their purposes, if he heare their intentions are to fall upon England.

I hath taken the City of Perpiguan in the County of Rolling, near the B 2.

(14)

Kingdome! Arregon. That at Lyons in France, he hath strooke off the heads of Monsicur Le Grand and Monsieur Le Tou, two of the prime configurators, that intended to have Massacred him and the Cardinall of Richleu his potent Favorite, which had they effected, their conclusion was, to make peace betweene France and Spaine, and to have transported the French Armies into England, but the Spanish forces should have bin imbarqued for Ireland, only the Duke Bovillon escaped that fatal! stroake, upon his Resignation of Sedan a Protestant Towns of great importance to those of the Reformed Religion. The detection of this hortid conspiracy, made Iermin and his accomplices, to slie out of France.

Doctor Prideaux Bishop of Worcester, hath obtained a Warrant from the King, commanding the Sheriffs of the Counties of Worcester and Hereford, to raise the Trained Binds of their Counties, for the defence and safegard of his person; if the Lord Generall should fend any Troopes to apprehend him The Parliament hath notice thereof, and are taking order to imploy

those Binds toa better purpose.

Captaine Browne, a resolute and valorous Citizen of London, is going into Wales, with 800 Dragoones, 4 Troopes of Horse, and 4 pieces of Ordnance, with Carriages and Wagons to carrie his baggage. His deligne is to disarme the Malignants, and to conserve that Principality in peace.

Sir John Byron and his ragged traine, finding Oxford not defenfible enough to shelter him from the Parliaments forces, which were approaching under the conduct of the Lord Say, fled speedily from thence into Worcestershire, hopeing there to gaine a party to redouble his strength, much weakened before at Brackley, but his hopes failed him, for entring into that County, the Inhabitants rose against him, and slew 32 of his Cavaliers.

Count Robert the Kings Nephew, hath extorted 300 li. from the Townelmen of Leicester, he hath plundered and burnt some Houses in and about Harborough, and heareing that the Earle of Stamford made sowards him with 15 Troopes of Horse, to thanke him for pillaging his Hase, fled

amaine to the King.

Collonell Goring is transported over into France, according to the Ar-

ticles of Capitulation, at his furrendring of Portsmouth.

The Lord Strange, mildoubting the sufficiency and valour of his Welebmen, whom he hath drawn into Cheffer, issued out into the County, to leavy men to strengthen his Garrison with English, but at his returne, hee found the gates of that City closed against him, and his entrance to be absolutly denied, for divers of the Gentry thereabouts, while he was absent, resorted into the Towne, and intend to make it good against him, purposing not to have their County made the Seate of Warre, nor to endure the insolencie and barbarisme of the Cavaliers, which, as it is to be hoped, will be the endeavours and resolutions of all the Cities and Counties in England.

His Excellency the Loid General, hath fent divers Troopes of Horfe towards Derby, to intercept the Cavaliers that are going rhither from Norsingham, and some of his Regiments of soote are likewise advancing into those parts.

A Letter from Northampton dated \$3. Septem- relateth, that fome Troopes of their Horte, have taken upon Killingworth Castle in Warmick shire, and forced it, where they found 500. Cavaliers, and have taken

all prisoners.

the

on-

ch-

to

the

m-

IP-

to

cy,

the

rd.

ard

nd

oy

in-

d-

18

ble

:h-

ito

th,

ng

his

he

nd

ds

ed

11-

6-

a-

10-

5-

m,

n-

be

lis

It is affirmed by credible Intelligence, that the King hath not such confiderable torces a sismoysed abroad, for his Commanders to make their Mole hills appeare Mountaines, at the time of Musters, have hired with their moneys, aboundance of the Countrey people, to stop up the chinks of their detective numbers, hoping by such trumpery, to become the more formidable.

At a conference of both Houles, the Answere to the Kings last Message was read by Mr. Pym, containing amongst other things, that they cannot treate with any for an Accommodation, but with the King himselfe, nor was any place so fit to treate in as in Parliament, &c. or to this effect. At this Conference also, Mr. Goodwin produced 4 severall Depositions made by Sea-men, and taken before the Majors of Pembroke in Wales, and of Plimonth in Devonshire, that the Rebells in Ireland have received any of men, powder, Armes, Amunicion and Victual, from Italy, Spaine, France, and Dunkirke, and that one Longsford in Ireland, bath a Commission under the greate Scale of Fugland, to slay and kill, aiwell by Sea as by Land, all Protestants either English, Scottssh, or Irish, that now are, or hereafter shall come in o Ireland.

A Common councell was this day holden in the Gnild ball London where a Letter was read from the Lord Generall, that he hoped, by the affiftance God, to make a speedy dispatch of this warre in a short time, and that he defires the summe of ropool is to maintaine his Army, and this to be fent before his present store is spent. At this Councell Wild the Towns-clarke was dismissed of his place; Alderman Gaire and Alderman Garrard, at the rown requests, were put out of the Committee for the Militia of London, and the Now Lord Major, together with the two Sherisses are nominated to supply their places.

FRIDAY 16 of September.

I I Excellency the Lord General, hath at least 20000 men at Northlampton all he water to that Town are full of Souldiers, coming to him out of the Countries thereabouts, and such aboundance of people offer them sives to serve him, that he knoweth not what to doe with them.

The King har published I structions to his Commissioners of Array, wherein he di avoweth his consent to any pretended Ordinances of his Huses of Parliament for he ray sing of an Army by them, for the sarety of his person, and protesteth against the same, and all the proceedings there-

upon,

upon, as sedicious and Treasonable to his Person, Crowne, and dignity, &c.

Letters from Worcester, dated 13. Septemb. intimateth, that Mr. Final with his Troopes the last night pursued Sir lobn Brons. Regiment of 300. Horse, unto Odingly heath, three miles from thence, but hee perceiving the readinesse of the Commissioners of Array there, who suddainly raised 60. Horse and some few soors to affect Byron, whereupon Mr. Fines rerired, until he should get more affishance, and now this morning the companies of those Commissioners encrease, and that they intend to stand to a
pitcht Bartaile.

This day, about foure a clocke in the afternoone, Master May, who brought the kings Meffage, received the Parliaments answer thereunto, and carried it to the king. After this, they fent an Order to the Lord Generall immediately to advance forward with all his Army. The Earle of Berkesbire, upon his submission is releafed out of the Tower, but confined to his Houle, he hath ingaged his honour to be a true prisoner, to render himselfe at fix houres warning, and to stand to the centure of the Parliment. The Lord Levelace upon fubmiffion having good friends amonest the Lords, after much debate, was admitted againe to his place in the House of peeres. The House of Commons hath drawne up three Impeachments of attainder of high Treason against severall Delinquents. Me, one against the Marquelle Hertford, the Lord Pawlet the Lord Seymon, the Earle of Newcastle, and all his adherents : another against the Lord Strange; and a third against Sir Galet Hopton, Sir Tohn Stowell, Sir Edward Rodney, Sir Francis Doddington, and forme others. and transmitted them to the Lords. The Lord Mombray having been long in Norfolks, without effecting any thing, hath at last taken the courage to adventure into Norwieb, to execute the Commission of Array, but finding ill entertainment there, he departed to another Towne, 20, mile from thence, called Deerham, where being oppoind by Sir lohn Fotts, and the Countrey Comming fast upon him, he was faint to flee from them with all speed.

FRom Derby came Intelligence, dated 13. Septemb, that the Townelmen are berefit of their Armes, that two pieces of Ordinance are brought thither, and that on Saturday last horse and soot, and one piece of Ordinance went to Sir John Gells of Hopeon, where sinding neither plate, money nor armes, they risted his house, spoyled his goods, carried away his cattle, and made a lamentable devastation of all he had. From thence they went to Sir Thomas Burdetts, Sir George Greyfleys, and Sir Sam, Sleighs. That the king was expected there yesterday, but was to come this day, and to shay three there nights, and from thence to tafford, and so to Shrewshary, and that that they leng to see the Lord Generall there to help them. The House of Commons impeached Mr. Weld the lates Town-clerk of London, upon Articles of high Mildemeanour. The House of Commons have also sent for divers of their Members now absent, to come and doe their service in the house upon the penalty of 100 pounds forseiture, if they returne not at a certain day. Newes is some from the Earle of Warwicke, that the Ouern of England was simbarqued in Holland the 13. of Sept. to seturne into this kingdome.

Bondon, Printed for Stephen Bowtell in Poper head Alley, 1642, q d

Perfect Diurnall

PASSAGES

PARLIAMENT:

From the 12. of September, to the 19. of the faid moneth.

Sept. 19. London Printed for Walt. Cook and ROBERT WOODY. 1642.

Monday, the 12. of September.

N Munday the 12 of Septem. Anno 1642 al etter was read in the House, which was sent from the Provost Vice-Chancellour of Oxford, to the Right Honourable the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, Le: Chancelloui of Oxford, wherein the Vice-Chancellour defired his Lordinips affi-

france, what he in his wildome conceives may be most effectuall and prevalent with the Honourable Houses of Parliament.

The Lord Chancellour his answer thereunto, that their madvised councels and actions have brought them to fuch straits, in the admitting the Cavaliers amongst them, and the Scholars assisting of the Cavaliers, in plundring, pillaging, spoiling and robbing of the Inhabitants of the faid City, forcing and taking away their goods, in fo much that they have been forced to leave their houses, and all that therein is, to the mercileffe hands of the Cavaliers. And his Lordinips further advice herein is, that they would all joyne with the Inhabitants of the faid City, for the apprehending of those malefactors, and yeeld up to the Parliament such delinquents as are amongst them, which through their own occasions have brought those troubles upon them.

Then report was made to the House, that the late Protestation subscribed under the hands of the Lord Fairefax, Sir Thomas Fairefax, and other Gentlemen of quality, and freeholders of the Countie of York, were not the tenth part of the Gentry; though they subscribed not, yet when occasion shall be, they will be as ready to fight in His Majelties and the Parliaments behalfe, as any that have subscribed to the faid late Protestation; but the multitudes of Cavaliers heretofore gathered and affembled together, and in such riotous and tumultuous affemblies

affemblies compelled most of His Majesties Subjects, which are well affected to the King and Parliament, to assist them, or else disarmed and imprisoned them. A great terrour to His Majesties Subjects. So that what many of the said Countie have done under the Earle of Cumberland, is through seare and threatning, sew or none in act and deed will assist the Cavaliers, when the Parliaments Forces come amongst them.

There was also a Letter read in the House, which was sent to the Bishop of Peterborough, from the Archbishop of Torke, desiring the Bishop his assistance in the loane of money to His Majesty, and that he would send to the Ministers of his Diocesses to collect a competent summe of mony for the maintenance of His Majesties Armie, and safegard of His Royall Person. His Majesty expects not much as yet from his Clergie, till he were in a posture of desence to them. The Bishop of York remains still in York with a part of his charge, till surther or-

der from His Majelty.

Another Letter was likewife read, which was sent to the Bishop of Bangor in Wales, from the Lord Strange, wherein the Lord Strange was requested from His Majesty to desire the Bishop that he would excite the Clergie in his Diocese to give a free and full contribution for His Majesties support, and with speed, which is also His Majesties second request. The Bishop appoints no certaine taxation upon his Clergie, but a treble tenth will be the least quantity that will make a visible summe, and an acceptable service to His Majesty; but he hopes the meanest will exceed that.

They like wife took into confideration, that the Fryers and others of the Jesuiticall sect, belonging to Her Majesty in Somerset-house, and elsewhere, should no longer remaine in this Kingdome, but be banished hence, for that untill then their great paines and endeavours will be to little effect, if in case they should suffer such seducers and disturbers of the Peace to be amongst them, who with the Prelates are the main Provocators of His Majesty against the Parliament, and His Majesties Subjects, that they were the first originall ground-work of that wrath kindled between His Majestyes Subjects of Scotland and England, infomuch that nothing could appeale or quench it but a Parliament here.

The Lord Mountague this day was brought to the House, and after examination committed to the Tower.

Tuefday.

Letters of intelligence came to the House, that the Doctors of Christ-Church-Colledge, Queens Colledge, Mandlins Colledge, Stohns Colledge, New Colledge, and Corpus Christis Colledge, have beene great agents and peace-breakers in assisting of the Cavaliers, whereof

it is stipposed Doctor Pincker at S. lohns Colledge is taken 15-miles beyond Oxford, riding to York, and he with many others are comming to the Parliament, and that the Scholars and Inhabitants of the said City have left it a desolate wildernesse, so that what with the Cavaliers and Scholars, that famous University, the slower of the world, is more

like a barne, then a City of education and learning.

There was this day a meffage brought by Matter May, one of His Majelties houthold fervants, and read in the House, in answer of the Humble Petition of both Houses of Parliament, wherein His Majesty declareth that he hath used many wayes and endeavours for the appeafing of the present distractions and divisions in this Kingdome, and have made many reall expressions in yeelding to recall His Declaratitions and Proclamations, to take downe his Standard, yet nevertheleffe His Majestics messages take no effect, unlesse he first disband His Forces, and leave His Councellors to the justice of the Parliament. His Majesty in the same Message lamenteth the miserable estate of his prore diltressed Su jects in Ireland, and prayeth the Houses consideration therein, and in conclusion defired God to direct them, and that God to deale with him and his Posterity, as he defireth the preservation of the true Protestant Religion, the Laws of the Land, the Liberty of the Subject, the Rights and Priviledges of Parliament, and the Peace of the Kingdome.

The Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, having read & considered of that insolent and threatning Letter sent to M. Clarke at Haughton neere Brackley, in Northamptonshire, ordered that a Declaration be forthwith printed and published, in effect thus: That whereas Sir John Biron upon the 28, of August last, with divers Troops of Horse, in a traiterous and War-like manner, did march into the County of Narthampton, with an intent to kill, rob, and spoile His Majesties Subjects, yet neverthelesse were disperst by the Parliaments Forces, and their designes prevented; since which time they have met and gathered themselves together, and have joyned agains in a full body, and have forcibly entred the City of Oxford, and have plundered, robbed, and spoiled His Majesties Subjects, and have forced the Inhabitants to leave their habitations; he hath not onely thus violated the Laws of the Laud, but styles His Majesties good Subjects with the name of Rebels and Traggers; a title more besits himselfe, then any of

His Majelties peaceablest and loving Subjects.

A Letter was then read in the House, which was sent to M. Clarke at Craughton, neer Brackley in Northamptonshire, from Sir Iohn Biron,

intimating that Sir Iohn in his way to Oxford with his Troop of horse, fearing that he should be beset, he was constrained to make retreated the heath, neere the town, to resist the Parliaments Forces; but in conclusion, Sir Iohn Biron his groome, who had charge of his baggage, as money, apparel, and other things of value, lest it in a corne field, which was after found, and brought to M. Clorke. The said Sir Iohn having notice thereof, required M. Clarke to make restitution thereof, otherwise he would re-pay himselfe with advantage out of his estate, and that there will be a time for His Majesties Subjects to repaire their losses sustained by Rebels and Traitors.

Then the Committee appointed to fettle the affairs of the Kingdom, as pointed that Cap. Cromwell, Cap. Austin, and Cap. Draper, thould forthwith muster their Troops of Horse, and make themselves ready

to goe to his Excellence the Earl of E fex.

This day also intelligence came to the House, that since the Earle of Essen his arrivall at Northempton, His Majesty is gone to Westchesser, with Prince Robert, and much to be feared that the Prelates, and others of the Romish Religion, will seduce His Majesty to goe to Ireland. Hereupon a Letter was sent to the Earle of Warnick, intreating his Lordship that some of His Majesties thips should continually lye neere the Port of Westchesser, to make stay of all passengers that should goe for Ireland, with our warrant from the Parliament; for that if His Majesty should goe for Ireland, He is not onely in hazard of His Royall Person, but greatly prejudiciall to the state of the Kingdome.

Wednesday.

There were divers Warrants issued to Cities, Towns, and Corporations, for the summoning divers Gentlemen and Aldermen which have refused to bring in their Plate towards the maintenance of His Majestics and Parliaments Forces lately raised for the defence of His Majestics Person, His Rights and Prerogatives, the Parliaments Priviledges, the Liberties of the Subjects, and the safegard of their owne persons, that thereby the Parliament might take notice of such as resuse it, and such as voluntarily doe it in His Majestics and Parliaments service.

There was also report made to the House, that the Welchmen lately billeted in Westchester, and elsewhere, in the County of Chester, have and still doe great spoiles thereabouts, threat ning to burn their houses taking away mens goods without paying for them, with other outragious misdemeanours; and it complains be made to their Officers, they

rather manage their actions, then rebuke them, and so bear equall share amongst them of the spoiles: So God grant the present divisions of the time may soon determine, otherwise there will be no need of justice among us.

There were Instructions drawn up to be sent to the Lord Stamford, Sir John Boverton, and the rest of the Committee there, to punish with

rigour fuch mistemeanours.

to

n-

25

ch

0-

ife

at

es

n,

Ы

ly

of

r,

nd

2-

t-

y

it

or

of

-

-

h

3

S

c

8

There was likewise intelligence from Sherbourn, that the Marquesse hath left Sherbourne Castle, and betakes himselfe to the Earle of Brifol his house, a halfe of a mile under the Castle, for the Castle is well battered with the Earle of Bedfords Forces, although many refused at first to sight, but since they have met, and skirmished with each other their Forces at a hill neere Sir George Horsey his house, at Horses Milson, and they have taken two Captains prisoners, Captain Ward, and Captain Bond, and were neere the coat of M. Smith, the Lo: Panless son in law, who vowed to be revenged, when he heard the rumour of his fathers death.

Then there were Instructions drawn up to be sent to the Golonels at Portsmonth, that a set number of Horse and Foot should remain in Garrison in the towne, and a Governour appointed over them in the absence of Sir Ishn Merrick, as also a subjected number of the abselt and expertest souldiers to lye in Southey Calle, and other Horse and Foot to be there billeted, and that the remainder of them to be sent to

the Earl of Bedfords Forces at Sherbourne in Dorfes-faire.

Thur (day. Petition was presented to the House, and hardly permitted to be Thread, at last obtained it, wherein was contained, that one M. Price, a decayed Gentleman in Cheshire, in his minority, or neere upon his full age of 21. vecres, fold an annuity of 80.1.per ann. for 100.1. and for no other confideration, which in respect of his rath and unadvised deliberation, he desired the House to take it into consideration, that a competent fumine of money more might be paid him, being fold at an under rate; and that for want of meanes to lummon the buyer by His Majesties Processe of Sub pana, out of the Chancery, or His Majesties Privie Scale out of the Court of Requests. The Petioner is unable to profecute the Suit, in regard of the powerfulnefle of the buyer; and refuseth to make restitution thereof, or further satisfaction, although in equity your Petitioner ought to be relieved in Chancery or Court of requeits. The House having appointed another time for the effecting of the faid bulinesse, and other Petitions in the like nature, when

as the greater and weightier affaires of the State are better setled, and that this Petition to be one of the first to be relieved herein.

Then report was made to the House, that Col: Goring and Master Ierman have met each other in Holland and are great friends; not with standing their late conspiracie of Sir Iohn Suckling. Mr. Peircy, Mr. Ierman, M. Davenant, &c. and the said Col: swore to secrecie, yet upon his examination revealed it to the House, whereupon they all sted, working since their slight all plots of mischiefe and devices that may be to set his Majesty and Parliament at difference; as as also tempting and enticing of Captains and other officers in Holland to leave their Command there to a slift his Majesty against his Parliament, promising great rewards, and his Majesties savour never to be sorgotten; prompting the States of Holland to assist his Majest, with Arms against his Parliament, and it is supposed the said Col: and M. Ierman, waiteth for her Majesties comming into England.

There was also a thip and a small pinnace neare the Coast of England which came from Holland, laden with all forts of Ammunition, which were constrained to teturne from whence they came, otherwise the Earle of Warwicks ships which were between Boston and the shore had taken them.

There was report made to the House that divers Citizens, &c. who were well able to maintain Arms are not of body to beare them, and that othersome there are able in body, but not able to buy them; where upon there was command given to certain Muster-masters that the names of the ablest and sufficientest men of all parishes, as well inmates as house-keepers, to carry the Arms as shall be appointed them, and to enrole them in the number of the trained bands; and that there are divers Gentlemen and others who have beene charged to maintan arms, as 1, 2, 3, a man, have resulted, and are gone to their Countery houses, leaving behind them neither Arms mor men in their absence to supply their places, whereupon the house gave command to the overseers of the poore of their parishes that their names may be certified to the House, and the certainty of their yearly revenues that they may be rated according to their estates.

They likewise tooke into consideration the great and late roberies done by Kittleby and Stradling, and if that any Merchant or other can take them, they shall have a great reward from the Parliament, may voce nullo contradicente.

This day the Earle of Barkesbires Answer unto the Objections of both House was read, and after long and serious debate, and witnesses examined examined on the Earls behalfe, the faid Earl was acquited and discharged with the generall Votes of both Houses, and that they conceived his Lordship no wayes guilty of this impeachment, with many thanks for his Lordships constant resolution, in endeavouring to oppose the illegall execution of the Commission of Array, and his forwardnesse in the execution of the Militia.

Friday.

Rder was given, that the Answer of the Lords and Commons to His Majesties 1ast Message, dated the 11. of Sept. should be forthwith printed and published. The effect of which as followeth.

First is considered the oppressions, rapines, siring of houses, & murthers, even when a Treatie is propounded, that thereby Peace is not intended, when as His Majesty will not yeeld that the Authors of mischiefs, and delinquents, should not stand to the justice of the Parl.

2. For His Majesties expressions, that so God deale with him and his posterity, as he desires the preservation of Religion, and the Rights and Priviledges of Parliament, being undenyable in the thing, as those of delinquents, His Majesty is herein against the Parliament.

3. For His Majesties desire of a Treatie, it is herein unfit. Whish his Standard is up, his Proclamations and Declarations unrecalled, and

the Parliament charged with treason.

4. And lastly, His Majesties protestation of the miseries of his Subjects in Ireland, they conceive cannot give satisfaction to his people, when as known Irish Traitors and Rebels have grace and favour with his Majesty, and imployed in this present service against the Parliament, and that the clothes, munition, horse, and other things bought by the Parliament, to relieve the souldiers there, are some thereof taken by his Majesties command, others by his Ministers, and imployed in an unnaturall war against the Parliament.

Then a Letter was read which came from Ireland, intimating that Oneale, the great Rebell, doth put all men, women and children to

the fword.

ud

ter

h-

Ar.

et

at

P+

Ye

0+

n:

ıft

th

nd

h

he

re

10

id

e-

-

n,

te

D

Then they sate about the sategard of the City, and appointed that the Masters and head of the Quest-houses in all parishes should with all speed repaire and amend the Chaines belonging to every crosse street, or else the parishes to collect a summe of money for the buying of such defences where none is; and if default or neglect in any of the said Masters for the speedy procuring hereof, after notice given, that then a certaine sine to be imposed upon them for default herein.

There was also report made by a Merchant, that great preparation of

fhips,

ships, money, and men, is comming from Spaine, to assist the Rebels in Ireland, and that the Irish soldiers in Flanders are most part thereof at Dunkirk, ready to be shipt for Ireland, with the first wind.

There was also an impeachment of high Treason presented to the Lords from the House of Commens, against the Marquesse of Hartford, the Lord Seymore, Lord Paulet, Sir John Stowel, cum muleis aliis, and which was appointed to be sent into Dorset shire, and Somerset shire, & there to be published in all Churches, Cities, and Townes, upon their mar'et daves and places.

This day an Order of the Houses was granted to the Wardens of the Company of Stationers, or suppressing a scandalous pamphlet, entituled, A Petition to the People.

This day the Earle of Exercer, the Earle of Rutland, and the Lo: Love-lace came to the House of Peeres, whereunto the Lord Louelace is admitted, but the other two are not, till further enquiry.

R Eport was brought to the house, that the Queen is safely arived at New-Castle, and that the King is at Vicester, in Stafford-shire.

Then a Letter of Intelligence came, that the Welshmen utterly refuse to go out of their Counties to fight against the Parliament.

The Parl also this day sate about drawing up Instructions to be sent to the E. of Esex, as also a Petition of the Lords and Commons to be sent to the E. of Esex, that his Excellence might present it to his Majesty, before his Majesty taketh his journey for Shrewsbury.

The E. of Dorfet, the E. of Southhampton, and other Lords and Gen-

tlemen, are comming to the Parliament.

There was likewise a letter of intelligence, that the English Jesuites, maiden Muns of Clossers, and others of the Popish faction in Flanders, have generally condescended for the collection of great sums of money, towards the maintenance of the rebellious wars in Ireland, that those houses and clossers in those Provinces, are equally rated according to the yearely revenues, belonging to each severall Cloister, viz. Saint Thomas, Loraine, Gaunt, Bruzels, Ayres, Arras, Doway, Beton, Ostend, Newport and Graveling, but the certainty of the said sums are not yet known.

The House also sate about the sending of more Forces to his Excellence, as also the number of the Companies of Souldiers, should bee in

every Regiment.

X

FINIS.

Perfect Diurnall of

the Proceedigns in PARLIAMENT,

Db gomen.

From the 12. of September to the 19. of September, 1642.

London, Printed for Robert. Wood, Wil. Cooke.

Munday, the 12. of September.



His day the House of Commonstreceived information from Sherborne, that the Earle of Bedford hath removed himselfe from thence, and retired to Dorchester to refresh his Army and gather together his forces dispersed from him, with resolution to re-assault the Cattle, and either perfect the work, or perish in the same.

That a skirmish was fought between some of the Earles forces and the Cavaliers neere Eivill, upon a Hill, where the Cavaliers were forced to flye, about eight or twelve of them, being slaine, and some taken prisoners.

Also this day the Honse was informed, that one Squire Rogers of Dorcetshire, hath raised 600 foot, and is marching towards Sherborn, with intent to relieve and rescue the Castle but hoped he will bee met withall in his journey by the Earles forces.

This day the House of Commons read and perfected a remonstrance of the present state of this Kingdome and the troublesome and dange-gerous occurrences they have waded through since the Kings absence from his two Houses of Parliament, with their constant resolution to goe forward as they have begun in setling the peace and safety of this

Kingdome, and endevouring to establish such lawes and wholesome ordinances for the government thereof, as may bee the perpetuating of happines and prosperity of this nation, and increasing of his Majetties honour and dignity.

This day was brought to the House of Commons a delinquent, a Sergeant Major and Captain, apprehended in Cheshire, and ordered to be

committed to the Gate house.

This day was brought to Bar in the Lords house the Lord Cockaine, brought to London the Saturday before, taken in Northamptonshire, and ordered to be committed to the Tower.

This day went from the new Artillery yard London, twelve peeces of Ordnance, 60. Waggons taden with Atmourand Ammunition for

the Lord Generals A my.

This day was delivered to the Lords by a Page, a message from his Majesty importing a reply to the pet to mand last message of both houses of Parliament, in which his Majesty againe declared his desire of peace and conjunction with both his Houses of Parliament, his tendernesse in shedding the blood of his subjects, and willingnes to come to a treaty of peace; resolving neverthe es to protect those his Counces, which the Parliament hath declared traytors. Vpon which the Lords sent a message to the Commons, by two of the Masters of the Chance-ry giving them notice thereof, defiring a conference, at which the same was read; and after some debate thereupon, agreed by both Houses, no other answer could be returned to his Majesty, then what they have also read fent to his Majesties two last messages.

Tuesday the thirteenth of September.

I Etters of intelligence from Ireland were received by the Honse of Commons, intimating that Gallaway, the richelt towns in Ireland, is taken by the Protestints; it was the onely store-house of the Rebels, wherin they laid had up much provision of mony, plate & other necessaries, to supply them this Winter following; defining money might be sent from England for pay of the Protestiants Army in other parts of Ireland. Ordered 30000. I'. should be forthwith transposted

for that purpose,

This forenoon came post to the House from Buckinghamshire, Colt-Hampden touching some affishance to bee added to his Regiment of men and to know the pleasure of the house touching his marching to Leicester. But nothing that day was done in the business.

This

This day came letters of information from Nottingham, that his Majesty is gone from thence, and it is thought to Weltchester, intending to goe into Ireland: And the House of Commons after some debate thereupon, ordered letters should beesent to the Earle of Warwicke, desiring his Lordihip to have a special care that none be transported to Ireland without certification to both houses of Parliament.

This day came letters of information to the House of Commons, that Whitchurch in Nottinghamshire the Munday seavenight before, being the fifth of September, many Lords and Captains of the malignant party, had a meeting where they entred conjunctly into an oath of cevenant, to oppose and resist to the losse of their lives and fortunes, all force and power that shall come against them by order from either or both Houses of Parliament, and resolved to defend the legality of the Commission of Array, and to their powers endeavoured to put the same in execution.

This day was delivered to Sir Thomas Barrington, a member of the house of Commons, from Colchester, informing him that that Towne hath sent up to London 8 horse load of plate and money for the use of King and Parliament, which hath been taken from severall Recusants inhabiting neere that towne: of which the said Sir Thomas made report to the House: Ordered the same should be sent to the Guild-hall London: which was done accordingly.

This day two Gentlemen, taken in Lincoloshire, were brought upon their Knees in the Commons House as delinquents, and ordered to be committed to the Fleet till further leasure for their examination and triall.

This day M. Strukland, a Member of the Honse of Commons. lately returned from the Hague in Holland, being sent to the States by the Parliament, made report to the House, that when hee came to the Hague, the Queen endeavoured to perswade the States to reject him and his Message. But they, contrary to her request, with great expression of their loves and affections to the Parliament, accepted his message, which was to desire the States to desist from sending any further provision of Money and Armes, to assist the King against his Parliament; which is but an ill requitall of their proceedings in the match between the Prince of Orange and the Kings eldest daughter. Vpon which they renounced such provision by their consents to be sent into England against the Parliament. And whereas it is objected, that the

Kingdome, and endevouring to establish such lawes and wholesome ordinances for the government thereof, as may bee the perpetuating of happines and prosperity of this nation, and increasing of his Majesties honour and dignity.

This day was brought to the House of Commons a delinquent, a Sergeant Major and Captain, apprehended in Cheshire, and ordered to be

committed to the Gate-house.

This day was brought to Bar in the Lords house, the Lord Cockaine, brought to London the Saturday before, taken in Northamptonshire, and ordered to be committed to the Tower.

This day went from the new Artillery yard London, twelve peeces. of Ordnance, 60. Waggons taden with Atmour and Ammunition for

the Lord Generals Army.

This day was derivered to the Lords by a Page, a message from his Majesty importing a reply to the pet to mand last message of both houses of Parliament, in which his Majesty againe declared his desire of peace and conjunction with both his Houses of Parliament, his tendernesse in shedding the blood of his subjects, and willingnes to come to a treaty of peace; resolving neverthe'es to protect those his Counces, which the Parliament hath declared traytors. Vpon which the Lords sent a message to the Commons, by two of the Masters of the Chancery giving them notice thereof, desiring a conference, at which the same was read; and after some debate thereupon, agreed by both Houses, no other answer could be returned to his Majesty, then what they have als ready sent to his Majesties two last messages.

Tuesday the thirteenth of September.

I Etters of intelligence from Ireland were received by the Honse of Commons, intimating that Gallaway, the richelt towns in Ireland, is taken by the Protestints; it was the onely store-house of the Rebels, wherin they laid had up much provision of mony, plate, we other necessaries, to supply them this Winter following; defiring money might be sent from England for pay of the Protestiants Army in other parts of Ireland. Ordered 30000. I'. should be forthwith transposted for that purpose,

This forenoon came post to the House from Buckinghamshire, Col-Hampden touching some affishance to bee added to his Regiment of men and to know the pleasure of the house touching his marching to beicester. But nothing that day was done in the business.

This

This day came letters of information from Nottingham, that his Majesty is gone from thence, and it is thought to Westchester, intending to goe into Ireland: And the House of Commons after some debate thereupon, ordered letters should bee sent to the Earle of Warwicke, desiring his Lordihip to have a special care that none be transported to Ireland without certification to both houses of Parliament.

CS

00

10

of

This day came letters of information to the House of Commons, that Whitchurch in Nottinghamshire the Munday seavenight before, being the fifth of September, many Lords and Captains of the malignant party, had a meeting where they entred conjunctly into an oath of covenant, ro oppose and resist to the losse of their lives and fortunes, all force and power that shall come against them by order from either or both Houses of Parliament, and resolved to defend the legality of the Commission of Array, and to their powers endeavoured to put the same in execution.

This day was delivered to Sir Thomas Barrington, a member of the house of Commons, from Colchester informing him that that Towne hath sent up to London 8 horse load of plate and money for the use of King and Parliament, which hath been taken from several Recusants inhabiting neere that towne: of which the said Sir Thomas made report to the House: Ordered the same should be sent to the Guild-hall London; which was done accordingly.

This day two Gentlemen, taken in Lincoloshire, were brought upon their Knees in the Commons House as delinquents, and ordered to be committed to the Fleet till further leasure for their examination and triall.

This day M. Struckland, a Member of the Honse of Commons, lately returned from the Hague in Holland, being sent to the States by the Parliament, made report to the House, that when hee came to the Hague, the Queen endeavoured to persuade the States to reject him and his Message. But they, contrary to her request, with great expression of their loves and affections to the Parliament, accepted his message which was to desire the States to desist from sending any surther provision of Money and Armes, to assist the King against his Parliament; which is but an ill requitall of their proceedings in the match between the Prince of Orange and the Kings eldest daughter. Vpon which they renounced such provision by their consents to be sent into England against the Parliament. And whereas it is objected, that the

Princ of Orange intends to fend 5000. men to assist the King, they are innocent of the same, and will endeavour to prevent the same and will be so far from assisting against the Parliament, that they will to their powers assist the Parliament, in all their just proceedings if they shall require the same.

Upon which a Meilage was fent to the Lords, defiring a Conference at which the States answer was read, and well accepted by both Houses, giving them good satisfaction for their former seares of their

fidelity and affection to this State.

wednesday, the 14. of September.

This day was delivered to a Lord in the House of Peeres a Letter from the Earle of Bedford from Dorchester, informing his Lordship of the difficultie in winning the Cast'e of Sherborne, contrary to the thoughts of many; that having but 3000 men before the same, when the enemie and they began to skirmish, above halfe of them range away, leaving him but 1400, with which he was inforced-to retyre, a little from: the Towne, to recollect his Army; which accomplishing, returned before the Castle: against him, came out the whole Strength that was in the Caftle (except the Marquesse and Lord Seymor) confishing of 1000. Horse and Foot, with whom they had a long skirmith, his Souldiers standing to it very warmely: at length, Captaine Fortefoue brake into the enemy, and difordered their Horse; the rest following hard upon them, in fhort rime caused them to retreat, and in confused minner to five: many being staine, many crept into Furres to hide themselves; among which, Lunsford was hurt, and hid himselfe in the field all night (divers were taken prisoners) concluding with his Resolution, to perfect the Worke, or perith, defiring the Troupes he writ for, as ayde, might be forthwith fent him. Vpon reporting the fame to the Lords, upon a message there was a Conference with the Commons at which

the Letter was read, and ordered the Troupes should forth-

with be fent away, according to his Lordships defire.

This day also the House of Commons received information from the Earle of Warwick, that he is informed an Armie of seven thousand Foot, and a thousand Horse, is readie to take Shipping at Calice, but for what designe he cannot yet learne, being resolved at their setting forth, to know whither they are bound.

Also Letters came to the House, informing, that five thoufand Danes are likewise preparing, designed for the affishance of the King against the Parliament. Ordered, the Earle of Warwick should be desired by Letters to prevent their Iour-

ncy; which Lettets are drawing up according.

This day came Letters of Information to the House from Cheshire, incimating, that most of the Communalize of that Countie are constant to the Parliament, and will ended our to prevent such attempts as are and shall be mode, to disturbe the peace of that Countie; desiring, some Armes may be sent for their assistance, to defend themselves and Countrey: which was ordered to be done accordingly.

Thursday, the 15.0, September.

The House of Commons being met, received a Message from the Lords, certifying, they have fully agreed with them for the putting downe and rooting out these Bishops Delinquents, and that no Bishops hereafter shall six or have voyce in Parliament: upon which, the Commons returned the Lords heartie thankes, for their Concurrence and Conjunction with them in so pious and prositable a worke, tending so much to the setting of true Religion, and the peace and prosperitie of this Kingdome.

This

This day came letters of intelligence from Oxford, informing that the students there every day fall off from the Cavaliers, and that there is no doubt but in short time they will be cashiered both the town and Countrey, and the peace of the same setled.

This day came letters from the North part of Ireland, informing that the Lord Dillon, and some other of the rebels, are taken by the Protestant party, desiring to know the pleasure of the Parliament what should be done with them; which was referred to the consideration of the Committee for the Irish affaires.

This day came letters of intelligence from Worcester, that that town is ill-affected to the Parliament, that many Cavaliers, to the number of 300. are there billeted; but beginning to abuse many of the inhabitants, taking from them what they please, disarming of them, and somewhat rough to them that doe most favour them, the towne is almost weary of them, and if they doe not mend their manners, and carry themselves better then hitherto they have done, they will be thence soon cassiniered.

Friday, the 16. of September.

The House of Commons received intelligence from Munster in Ireland, that it e Lord Broughall and Lord Dallimore
issued out of Munster, and marched to Toughall, some 3 miles
distant, possessed by the Rebels; and after some small assault
given to the same, woon the Castle, and put all the Males to the
sword, being about 200 men, but suffred the women to depart.
In this Letter a'so was desired more aide of men; that is but
10000 able men, and 1500 or 2000. Horse, might be sent
thither in time, they doubted not, but ere Winter passed, to
subdue all the Rebels, or drive them all into the Sea: Which
was referred to the Committee for the Irish Assaires to consider of.

This day came Letters of intelligence from Onford, That at the comming downe of Colonel Browne and Colonel Goodmin with their Troupes from London to Onford, on Wednelday last, the Schollers and Cavaliers that were in the Towne began to prepare themselves for resistance; but perceiving their strength was not considerable, for their desence, most of the Schollers lest the Towne, not a Musket discharged on either side: and the said Colonels, with their Forces, entring the Towne, sound most of the Townes-men well assected, and very glad of their comming, desiring their Armes might be restored to them, which was taken from them by the Cavaliers and Students: which was done accordingly, conceiving that Towne will be as constant as any.

This day a Letter to the Earle of Pembroke from the Vice-Chancelor of Oxford, was read in the Lords House; wherein hee humbly implored his Honours desence of the Universitie from violence and destruction; that there is scarce Deane, Prebend, or Singing men lest to say Service not in Christ-Church: to which it was answered, his Letter came too late; but Letters

should be fent, that the Library may be preferred.

This day was brought to the Lords House my Lord of Oxford, the Lord Lovelace, formerly escaped out of Hull, and some other Gentlemen to the House of Commons, taken by the Londoners going into Oxfordshire: the Lord of Oxford was ordered to be committed to the Black-Rod, and the Lord

Lovelace to the Tower; which was done accordingly.

This day the House was informed, that his Excellencie, the Lord Generall, with his Army, is with my Lord Brookes; that warnick is surrendred to his Excellencie; that he hath divided his Army, some into Northampton bire and warnickshire, into severall places, as Daventry, Coventry, Northampton, Banbury, and other places; so that it is hoped, a short time will put a happy period to this Warre.

Saturday,

Saturday the 17. of September.

The Commons being met, agreed upon the charge of high treasons gainst the L. Strange, Marquels Hart ford, L. Seymor, Sr. Raph Hoptor, Mr. Smith, and Capt. Biron, and tent the same up to the Lords, defining their conjoyning with them in the same; which the Lords did accordingly: upon which it was ordered by both houses, all diligent counterthat might bee, should bee used for the apprehension of the severall persons before mentioned; which was done accordingly.

This day report was made to the Houle of Commons, of the many outrages and cruelties done to his Maj. liege people by Prince Robert, in Warwickthire, Nortinghamthire, Leicestershire, Worcestershire, Cheshire, and other parts of this Kingdome, in pillaging and robbing many Gentlemen or worth, and hanging up their servants at their masters doores, because they would not discover their masters. The house falling into serious debate thereupon, agreed a charge of high treason should bee forthwith drawne up against him for endeavouring the destruction of this State, which is voted a great breach of the Laws of the Kingdome, and breach of the priviledge of the great Counsell resembling the whole State thereof. But it is an ill requitall of the former endeavour of the Parliament to settle the Queene of Bohemia in her Kingdome successive to him and his off-spring.

This day came letters of intelligence from Portlinouth, that Cap. Marick hath permitted Col. Goring to take thipping for Holland, and defiring the Earl of Warwick to afsift his convoy to the Brill, where hee defired to land, which the Parliament accepted of, being the Captaine was necessitated to agree to the same for the preservation of the town & many well affected therein, the Colonell threatning to blow up the town with wild-fire, if he might not preserve his own life by surren-

dring up the town peaceably.

This day came letters from Sherborn Castle informing the Parliament of certain propositions made by Marq. Hartford, upon agreement to which he would surrender the Castle, to wit, that hee with L. Seymer, L. Paulet Col. Lansford & his brother Capt, Lunsford, and some others might have safe convoy to the King, or some other Country which they desired to be transported unto he would peaceably without more bloodshed, deliver up the same, But the Earle of Bedford refused the same till surther order from the Parliament; upon which the Commons salling into great desire desired a conference with the Lords by message; but at the same concluded not fully therupon.

FINIS.





(:01)

Printed at Loudon for Francis Coules.

Hoproc, leftring accorcourse leve-

Robert,

rihire,

obbing

house reason

the de-

refem-

former

in ber

aMernd de-

te hee

praine

rown p the

arren-

ament

others

which

more

dehe

Com-

as by

After Pymupon the meeting of the House of Commions read a Letter which he received the night become forces before Sherburne, informing that fince their retreatificom before the Castle rowards Dorchefter, they have had some skirmish with the Marquesse house or five miles from Sherburne upon wenders.

nelday night last, and that the Parliaments forces killed above twenty of the Marquelle his Gavalliers, whose bodies they found dear in the field the next morning. Some other persons of note they conceive were also killed, which were found by much seeking by Lantherne, and Candle-light, the night being very darke whole bodies they carried away with them to prevent discovery, that they tooks Serjeant Major Bampfield and 26, others prisoners, and so partly tonted the Loid Marquesse his forces, that

in a diegon out Charles a capital in the

her settlet as be (Bulle to meles) edictation for unity-

K Tura

that they could not recover the Castle that night, but hid themelves a mong furres and bushes, and divers of them running away less the Armes behind them, in which fight the Earle of Bedford lost not above fixe or eight of his men; and that to soom as the foure peeces of Ordinance and the other forces come to them from Portsmouth, and the Commanders from London as were sent for, the Earle of Bedford intends to make a further attempt upon Sherburne Castle, and either gaine the same of

lofe his life in the attempt. There was allo information given to the Commons by letters for Nottingham, that upon the eighth of this moneth his Majetry bortower the Trained Armes of Nortingham thire towards the arraying of his At my, and that upon the day following he went to Longborrow, and all borrowed a great part of the Trained Armes from Leiceffet live, that he Maje y spon this day appointed to go to Derby, where he is to meete great quantity of the Trained Bands of foure or five of the next advaces Counties, that have made a Covenant of affociation with his Majerty, and that from thence he intends to march with his maine forces towards Chefter. And it was then also informed the Commons by letters that the Lord Strange doth march in Lancashire, and Chefh-shire with an Army of above two thousand foot, three hundred Horse, and fixe peeces of Ordnance, the greatest part of which force are Welch-men, and that hee hath put Garrilon of three hundred men into Chefter against the Kings comming thicker,

Upon confultation of this businesse, the Commons ordered to send a Message to the Earle of Warwick to appoint some of his shipping to lye before Chester, to prevent the passage of any person (without structure mination) going for Ireland, it being much feared that his Majesty should be inticed to goe over to Ireland in his owne person upon his commons the also ordered that his Henry Middless, and Mr. Reywolds, both Members of their House should be forthwich sent ever into Ireland to view the state of things there, it being informed to the Commons that the Rebells have setup a Standard for the King of Spaine, whom they pretend layer claime to the Kingdome, and will maintaine the war against the Protestants.

That the Earle of Ormend being of late made Knight of the Garter by his Majesty, begins to slacken his vigilancy over the Procestant forces, whereby there is great diffrust of his sidelity to the Parliament.

This day also the Lord Makeland was appointed by the Houses to goe to his Majesty with the Yores against Bishops and their adherents, to defire his Majesties assent unto the same, and the Stouch Commissioners were also appointed to goe along with him, and afterwards to goe to Scotland with the Answer of the Houses to their Declaration for uniformity in Religion and Church Government.

There:

There was information given to the Houses that the Arch-Billiop of York, and divers other Bishops have sent out their Agents to the Clergy of their Diocesse, to excite them to lend all and and affishance to his Majesty for the maintaining of the war against the Parliament.

And there was then also a Copy of a letter presented to the Commons, sent to the Bishop of Peterborrough from his brother at Yorke, defiring him to use all possible and speedy meanes to raise what monies he could of

the Clergy in his Diocesse to affist his Majesty.

And another Copy of a letter from the Bishop of Bangor, to perswade his Clergy to contribute in a full and free manner for his Majesties support, against the iniquity of the times (as he tearmes it) and that three Tenths he conceived would be but with the least for the meanest of them.

There was information given to the House by letters that the common people have been of late very differderly in the County of Suffolke, and that they do plunder divers Gentlemens houses, as well Protestants as Papists, and have made great spoile; Whereupon it was ordered that Sir Nathaniel Barnard of on and Mr. Heningham should go down to appear their disorders.

The Earle of Pembrook feat a Letter to the Commons which her received from the Provost Vice Chancellout of Oxford with his answer to the same, both which were read in the House. The Vice-Chancellour writ beseeching his Lordships protection over the University as he was their Chauncellour, and to intercede with the Parliament in their behalfe, that they might not fall thro the hands of the Parliaments Forces, which they

understand were comming against them.

r H

o y, nt be ic,

nc

ÓC

to.

re :

To which Letter his Lordship returned answer, that if they had contained themselves within the modest bounds of a University, they should not have wanted his protection and best assistance, but since they have made the University such a notorious marke of opposition against the Patliament, by admitting of Cavalliers and taking up of Armes, they may thanke themselves for the troubles are now upon them, advising them to dismisse the Cavalliers, & yeeld up to the Parliament such Delinquents as are amongst them, & put themselves into the right posture of a University, and then he would be ready to do them all the good offices hee can with the Parliament.

Tuefday the 13. of Seprember.

Here was information given to the Houses that Captain Stradling hath raised 3. Regiments of soote for the King in Southwales, and furnished them with Armes, and that they are marched towards Shrewesbury.

That Sir John Distron hath also railed for his Majesty 600. Sallopyaris and borrowed armes for 300, of them, and that there are divers coun-

0 2

ties in Wales have made a Covenant of afforiation with his Majefty

There was an impeachment of high Treason drawn up by the Commons upon their former votes against the Lord Strange, which impeachment passing the vote in the House of Commons, it was sent up to the Lords for their assent, and forthwith ordered to be printed and published:

There was Letters brought to the Commons from Oxford, informing that the 600, dragoneers and 2 pieces of Ordnance fent by the Pailiament were fafely come to Oxford the day before, but the Cavalliers having notice of their comming fled the Towne, and a great quantity of the University Schollars under graduats, Masters of Art, and Doctors of the civill Law went along with their musquees and swords by their fides, and that Dr. Pinke marched up and downe the Towne with his sword by his fide like a Colonell. Whereupon it was ordered that the Lord Say should forthwith go downe to Oxford to settle the Militia and preserve the peace of the County; who accordingly tooke his journey the next morning.

There was information given to the Houses of a ship lately come from Holland landed at New-Castle with about 4000. Mulquets, Armes for

1000. horse, and some other Ammunition for his Majesty.

Alto a Letter was shewed to the Commons setting forth the late carriages of Prince Robert with his troops, and his cruell outrages in all places where he comes, accusing him to be a loose and wilde Gentleman, and that he hath committed divers rapes and ravishing in Leicester-shire, and other places where he hath been, shewing no more mercy to any that oppose him, than to a dog.

This day also the Earle of Bark-shire had his sentence in the Lords House, the effect whereof was. That he should be released from his imprisonment in the Tower, but be confined to his house in London, and to give good security for his appearance at any time within sixe houses

after Summons of the Lords in Parliament.

It was ordered by the Commons that there bee a speedy course taken for the capuching F, yers belonging to Sommester-house out of this Kingdome, and that they presume not to returne hither against upon paine of high Treason, and that their reliques and superstitious monuments in Somerset house be torthwith demolished, and no Masse hereaster to be used in that place, which order was sent up to the Lords for their concurrence.

It was also ordered by both Houses that there should be Commissioners speedily appointed to tender the propositions for the lending of moneys horse, or plate for the service of the King & Parliament, from house to house within the City of London and Westminster, and that the said Commissioners should take the names of all such as have or shall contri-

Cum

bute towards that bufincfle, and certific those that lend either plate or money. that it mould be repaid them agains with the interest for the fame, also to return the names of fuch as do refule, and also ordered that there be speedy course taken for the tendring of the faid Propolitions in the fame manner throughout the Kingdomd. This day also a little before the rising of the Houses, M. May one of the Pages of the Presence to his Majeffy, came to the Lords House and presented them with a Message from his Majesty in reply to the last answer of both Houses, wherein his Majestie declared that although hee hath used all waies and meanes to prevent the prefent diffractions and dangers of the Kingdome, all his labours have been to fruit effe, that not io much as a treaty can be obtained, although earnestly desired by his Majerty, unlesse he should dilposselfe himselfe of all force, to defend him, from a visible strength marching againft him, and admit those persons as traytors who according to their duties and the Law, have appeared in his Majesties defence, whom in conscience and honour he is bound to preferve, and that therefore his Majefty hath now nothing left in his power but to expresse the deep sence he hath of the publike misery. And to apply himself to his necessary defence, wherein he wil holy rely upon the providence of God, the justice of his cause and affections of his good Subjects. After some time spent in debate of this Mellage, and a conference of both Houses concerning it, it was ordered that is should be referred to a Committee to confider of , and frame an answer to the same,

¢

Wednesday the 14. T was ordered by the Commons that a Committee be for hwith appointed to examine fuch of their Members as are now come into the House that have formerly abiented themselves, and that they tender unto them the propositions for the raysing of horse, money, or plate for the service of the King and Parliament, and to take a note of their feverall fubscriptions and the names of fuch as refule; and also to tender them the Declaration which the rest of the Houses have taken to Live and Dye with the Earle of Effex in the cause he hath undertaken for the service of the King, Parliament and Kingdome, and the names of such to be returned to the House as refuse to take the faid Declaration. Colonell Hampden came this day to the House of Commons, and brought letters from the Lord Generall at Northampton, informing the state of things there, That he is already in a very good posture, & that great number of the countries thereabouts come in daily to him, and freely offer to march under him; and that to foone as aithis forces that are about London shall come unto him, which he defires may be halfned, he intends to advance further towards his Majesty, desiring the House that such monies may be lent unto him as he had given direction for to Colonell Hampden, which was ordered accordingly. Matter Hampden also informed that the Souldiers will not endure Marshall Law, and that by reason thereof there is some ditorders amongst them. It was then also upon a motion ordered, that a close Com-

mittee of both Houses should have power from time to time to give Warrants to the Treaturers at Guild-Hall London, for the iffung fordr of fuch furnis of money, as should be thought fitting by them, to be imployed for the present expedition. This day also upon debate in the House of Commons concerning the late carriages of the Earle of Littley, and forme others about his Majeffy, by which it was declared that they have actually leavied wars and affifted his majefty in the leavying of war against the Parliament, and as much as in them lay have endeavoured to deffroy the prefent Government. There was a Vote patied by the Commons against the faid Earle of Lindley, L. Willoughby his Son fix John Munfon, fix Iere afe Schoop, M. Dallifon the Recorder and one bther, as Traytors to his Majesty and Kingdome, and it was ordered that there should be an impeachment drawn up against them upon the said votes.

This day also upon debate in the Houle of Commons of the great abuse of the broad Seale of England fince it hath bin taken from the custody of the L. Keeper, and given to Endymeon Porter. It was agreed upon the vote, that whatfoever writts or other Commissions hath palled under the broad Seale fince it was taken from the L. Reeper, or shall hereafter passe the laid Seale, should be voye and of no effect or force in the Law, and also voted that a new Seale be to the provided, and Commissioners appointed, viz Three of the Lords, & as many of the Commons to have the cultody of the larne, and to execute the office of the L. Keeper, untill fuch time as there shall be one deputed to the cloce by his Majesty whom the Parliament shall have just cause to conside in which vote being lent up to the Lords for their concurrence they also agreed

Thursday the 15.

Etters were this day brought to the houses of the great outrages come mitted by the Kings Cavalliers and Array men in Glocetter hire and Worcester there and the great danger those two Cities are in of being furprized by them. They drew up an order for the speedy sending of some Commanders and men to lecure the faid Cities; and to take along with them fome peeces of Ordnance, placing them in a strong Carrison there, and it was also ordered that the Militia should be speedily pur in execution for Glocesterthire. There came letters to the Commons from Ireland, informing the milerable condition of the Protestant Army dirough want of supplies, That the Lord Dungarvan hath lately possessed himselfe of Armoore Castle in Munister.

Upon debate of the affaires of Ireland, and the Earle of Leicefters being detayned from going over by his Majefty, It was moved by the Commons that there might be a Captaine Generall appointed to goe over to Ireland in the roome of the Earle of Leicester, and generall Left was then nominated for the

place, but the bulineffe was referred till further confideration.

at

S

n

15

of

it

There was thereald prefented to the Commons the depolitions of certain Mafters of thips lately comming from Spain and Ireland which were read at a conference of both House, the effect wherefrom this fine Cap, Kistleby and Capt Broading have bir comanded back by his Majetty from the guard of the I rich Stas , Owende the Archirebell hath toofofhipping and bin in Spaymand other parts thereabours to raise forces to asfile the Rebels in Ireland, and that he hath produced a Commission and critic broade Scale of England and the Kings hand to it, to suppresse and sodge all the English & Scotch Protestants in Ireland, whorupen there are great preparations rayfing, and alverdy any fed hi Spaine and other parts, of thipping, men ; and moneyes to assist the Rebely, Fix 110, thips ready fitted for Sea with among nition and moneye ir Spaine, a other thips in a part of Dankirk, fixe from Flaunders, and g other from Nattoin France: That the Pope hath also fent out his Plenary Indulgencies to all Christian Princes after the fiate mannot as when he went to war to the Holy Land, that they would lend him al their and ashibanco for the Catholike cause, & chas their intentions are not only to maintain the rebellion in Ireland but with a ftrong fleet, to come agrind the E. of Warwick, and either force him to render the Navy to the Kings dispose or linke him. This day also the Commons agreed upon an answer to be sent to his Marifty to his laft Manage, Moberein after divers model replies to the hid mellige they defire his Map by will be ple fed to come back to the Parliament? they will be read 910, wence histoyal per-B fon, Crowns and Dignity, with their lives and fortunes whis Major es preas felice libits great Condolly being the only meaner of the featy that can bene duce any good freeefful Which the flags the Commons fent up to the dord's for their affect to which they agreed and upon friday iowas fent to His: Majetty of hading of has expriding the finteenth poster of the fire of

Commons against the Marquelle of Harriord and 14 others his can federates which imposedment was fent up to the Lords for their concurrance and to defire there might be publication thereof in all the Markets and parish Churches in Darcet and Someries-thire,

The Lords also declared their affents to the impeachment of the Lord Strange, and it was ordered that there thould be publication theref made in all the Charelies and Chappeles Markets and Townes, within the Count ties of Langaffer and Cheffer 1800 you obem yignilliw son drafted helt more

This day the Earle of Exerci and the Lord Born Life who have a of them a long time absence themselves from the service of the House, came and tendered themselves to the Lords in Pathamene, and were posmitted their places in the Lords House. It being allo informed that the Earle of Doccep and lome other Lords have left the King (who is now agains returned to Nottingham and are comming to joyne with the Parliament . the Earle of

Dorcet

Dorcet having fent all his provisions which he had in the North to Sir Jahn Hotham to Hull to be sent to London by Sea, to prevent dates cepting.

This day also the Commons drew up an order that there should be summons tent out into all the Counties of the Kingdomd to winneall their Members to make their appearance in the Commons House by Michaelmas day next, and that if they doe not then depart from the service of the House without licence, unlesse in the such members as are employed upon specially service for the House in severall Counties.

Sattragiches 7. conformis at mafforon d conton

He Commons fate all the fore moone in debate for the drawing up of a petition to be fent to the Lord Generall which he is to carry to his Me jelly, upon the further advancing of his forces, the effect whereat was in an humble and dutifull manner to let forth to his Ma jefty the grounds and causes that induced the Parlament to give him Commission for the rain fing his forces, that it is not out of a Trayterous or rebellious internso levy. war against his Majesty' as is pretended by his Majesties late Proclamations. & Declarations : but for the prefervation of his Majesties perfou, Religion, the Lawes of the Land, the liverry of the Subject, and the Priviletges of Parliament, defiring his Majerty would therefore be plant to hear ken to the advice of his great Counfell, and to returne to them; and leave his evilland wicked Counsellors to the luftice of Parliament whereby the present diffras ctions may be removed, and a firme peace letled for the good of his Majelty and whole Kingdome. With this petition the Commons agreed upon certaine heads for the drawing up of instructions for the Lord Generall concern ning the advancing of his forces to his Majetty, and his further proceedings upon the fame, which heads the Commons referred to a Committee to pocfider of, and make enlargements upon the fame, and to prefent them to the House on munday next. But the Petition the Commons delivered to the Lords at a Conference defiring their concurrence with them in it. At which Conference there was also a letter read which came that morning from the Earlo of Leicester to the Houses wherein he declareth that upon his coming to his Majeftie for a dispatch of his infructions to goe for Ireland, His Majesty made stop of all his provisions and bories which he had provided for that service, and bath also detayned his person ever fince, whereby he is hindred in taking his journey for Ireland as was intended, aftering the Parliament, that he hath not willingly made any neglect in the bufineste, but hath and ever will continue in all faithfulnesse and firme affection to theirs and to his power yeeld all ready and willing obedience to their commands.

Vp in the reading of which Letter the Lords moved the Commons would fpeedily joyne with them in taking some speedy course for the sending of Generals for Ireland, whereby that service may not be any Longer delayed which thing the Commons promised to confider of a coordingly.

FINIS.

Perfect Diurnall

OFTHE

pp. London

PASSAGES

IN

PARLIAMENT

From the twelfth of September to the nineteenth.

Sept. 19. Printed for Wall: Cook and Rob: Woodner. 10

1642.

Munday, Septemb. 12.

Unday the 12. of September the Lord Mountaque elder brother to the Lord Privy Seale was brought to the House, and after examination he was committed to the Tower. Information was likewife given to the House, that the Prelates have fent Letters to the Doctors and Ministers of their severall Diocesses for a proportionable summe of money to be raifed amongst them towards the maintenance of his Majesties Army, who have all agreed with expedition. D.Colens at the Bishoprick of Durham hath summoned the Clergy there, and hath collected 5000 pound, whereof the Bishop is the one halfe thereof, and the Doctor 500. pound. There is also great combustion in Worcester-shire, and that the Lord Coventry and other of the Gentry in the faid County have rated the County to pay a fum of money according to their yeeres revenue, some refusing to pay their faid fines, have distrained forceably upon their goods, without any other Warrant or authority, but in compulfion, as though all their estates were at their disposing.

This day was read in the House of Commons a Letter from the Lord Strange to a Bishop in Wales, setting forth his Majesties defire to stirre up the Clergie in his Diocesse for three Tenths towards his Majesties support, and the safeguard of his Majesties

royall

Royall Person, and with as much speed as may be with conveniency, and His Majesty will accept thereof as an everlasting service never to be forgotten. Another Letter was at the same time read from the Bishop of York to the Bishop of Peterborough, that he would summon the Clergie in his Diocesses towards the contribution of a sum of money for His Majesties service, which His Majesty expects an answer of, that thereby He might take notice of His Subjects cheerfull forwardnesse in time of danger.

teri

affe

ted

cer

wa Pr

to

tw

W

an of

R

ne

ha

M

11.

fu

an

to

m

JC

m

le

th

fc

Q

A Letter was read in the House which came from the Provost in Oxford, directed to the right honourable the Earle of Pembroke, Lord Chancellour of the University, whereunto was annexed his Lordships answer, and read likewise in the House, the contents of which letter and answer thereunto was, the Provost Vice-Chancellour certifying his Lordship, that there wilbe little or no need of a Vice-Chancellour, where there are no Schollers to governe, and few or no Students where there is no Library to study: for the souldiers and Cavaliers there lately billeted have pillaged, robbed and spoiled the University, and forced the inhabitants to leave their goods and houses, humbly beseeching his Lordship to put in execution what he in his wisdome conceiveth may be most effectuall and prevalent with the high Court of Parliament.

The Lord Chancellours answer was, that their rash and unadvised counsels have brought them to this misery, for had they required his Counsell in season, his Lordship would have endeavoured to assist them, but the Cavaliers being growne to a great head and strength, and cannot suddenly be appealed, therefore his Lordships advice was, that the Schollers of the University would joyne with the inhabitants of the town to apprehend the Cavaliers, and bring them to the Parliament, that they may receive such punishment as both Houses shall instict upon such delinquents.

After which they concluded, that divers Troups should make themselves ready, whereof Captaine Cromnell was appointed to march with his Troupe to the Lord Brook's Forces at Warnick, if no other occasion forced him to stay by the way.

The flay, the 13. of September.

There was a Committee chosen for the raising of more Forces for the settling of His Majesties Kingdomes: in the interior

terim His Majerty fent a Melfage to the Lords and Commons affembled in Parliament, in answer of their last Petition presented to His Majesty from the Lord Faulkland and the Lord Spencer, viz. That his Majesty hath expressed himselfe in sundry 1. That he is pleased to recall his Declarations and Proclamations, and to take down his Standard. 2. His desire to referre the confideration of these weighty affaires and present distempers and distractions to a select Committee chosen be-3. For his leaving of twixt his Majesty and His Parliament. the City of London, his Majesty conceived hee was not safe at White-Hall, in all which his Majesty desired God to direct them, and fo to deale with him and his, as he defired the advancement of the true Religion, the Liberty of the Subject, the Parliaments Rights and Priviledges, and the peace of his Kingdomes.

This day also a Declaration of the Lords and Commons was read touching an insolent Letter sent to M. Clark at Cranghton neer Brackley in Northamptonshire from Sir Fohn Biron, commanding him to fend with speed the Cloak mantle that his Groome had left in a corne-field, which was fince found and brought to M.Clark, els he would quit with him, and make his estate repay with advantage, and that the time will come that his Majesties subjects will have restitution for their losses sustained by traitors and rebels,. Upon which infolent Letter of Sir John Biron the Lords and Commons declared, that the name of rebels and traitors is a high breach of the Priviledges of Parliament and a title more belonging to himself then any of his Majesties good Subjects; And the drawing of his troop of Horse in such a Warlike manner in the Countie of Northampton, with an intention to kill and rob his Majesties Subjects is another breach of the priviledges of Parliament; The Lords and Commons Ordered that this Declaration and Letter be forthwith printed and published.

This day the Committees fate about the fetling of the affaires of the Kingdome, and appointed divers horse and foot to March to his Excellencie the Earl of Essex, whereof they appointed Captaine Drapers Company of Horse to be in a readinesse.

Then there was a Letter which came from Ireland, fetting forth the bloody and barbarous murthers the Rebels puts the Protestants too, and that although they pretend and promise Quarter upon Condition, yet they falsifie their Word and Vow

contrary to the lawes of the land, and the law of Armes; and that the Rebels have gotten so strong a head both of their owne nation and forraigne nations, that it is impossible that that land should be brought to obedience or subjection unto the Crowne of England, unlesse there be more fresh supplies of horse and men to relieve them which are over-wearied with hard duties and nightly watching.

This day an abstract of King Fames his Speech was ordered to be burnt, and the Printer to be sent for to answer his ddfault.

Wednesday, Septemb. 14. N Wednesday the House had intelligence of the proceedings of the Earle of Effex fince his departure, and of the gifts that have been bestowed on him since his ar ivall at North hampton, and the number of all his voluntiers in his paffage thorow the countreys, protesting to be true to his Majesty and the Parliament, neer 1000. both of Gentry, Yeomen & others which have formerly been detained perforce by the Earl of Northampten to serve the King against the Parliament. The Cavaliers do much decrease in number fince the Lord Generals coming into those parts, and disperse further in the North, & towards Westchester, and are supposed to be for Ireland. Whereupon a letter was fent to the Earle of Warwick, for the hindering of fuch palfengers intending for Ireland, as also an especial care of Kettleby Stradling, who hath taken and robbed his Majesties subjects intending for Ireland, between Westchester and Dublin, Myneard and Briftell, to Techall and Waterford.

This day also a list of the names of the Cavaliers which were brought to Newgate on the tenth of September, was brought to the House, also the number of horse, money, apparell, and other things of value which were taken at Brackley in Northamptonshire, neer the value of fix or eight thousand pound: Sir John Byron himself escaped narrowly, and his two brothers: for at their jollatry the Countrey hemb'd them in, and yet they escaped, and what since hath happened is not certainly knowne.

There was report made to the House that Sir Bevill Greevile and others have raised great companies of horse and foot, and intend to ship them, and to meet the Kings Majesty at Westchester, and afterwards for to bring them by land as farre as Il farcombe

in Devonshire, and from thence to transport them into Wales, where there is a great company of Welchmen ready gathered together under the command of Captaine Price, which lieth in a readinesse, expecting more Forces to affish them to the lord Strange. There is report also that the Earle of Newcastle hath likewise a great company of horse and Foot ready to meet with his Majesties Forces at Westchester.

Then there were directions given, that those 46. Cavaliers should be examined, and the examination of each party to be set apart, and to certifie the house what and who were the chief

actors of their defignes.

Thursday, the 15. of September.

Hursday report was made to the house of the late battaile at A Sherburne in Dorcetshire, between the Marquesse of Hartford and the Earle of Bedfords Forces, some whereof lett their trenches and works: nevertheleffe the Earle of Bedfords Forces met with certain companies of horse and foot of the Marquesse his company; and upon a hill fide neere Sir George Horfes house at Horses Milton, two miles aside of Teovell, there was hot service done on both fides, and many Gentlemen of quality killed: but the day being too far spent, and the night approaching, no man can as yet certainly relate how many and who they were that are flain; a rumour there was forcad abroad that the lord Pawlet of S. George Nymet in Somerfetshire neere Crewkerne was dangerously wounded if not flain: M. Smith of Bristoll, the lord Pawlets fon. in law having intelligence thereof, was like a frantike man, who vowed to be revenged in his fathers behalf, but his rage was very foon qualified, and he confrained to flight, otherwife Captain Prettie had taken him prisoner between Sherburn and Ilchester.

The inhabitants of Shaften, Blandford, Tevell, Ilchester, Somerton, Crewkerne and Chard are daily in seare: For the lord Marquesse his company rangeth the countreys, and chaseth the countrey people to their very doores: and as for Markets and Faires, very sew or none are kept, for seare of robbery by the way: there is not altogether so much mischiese done since the Earle of Bedfords Forces arrived, as before: but some scouts abroad in in parties by night, or otherwise by stealth in the day, doe still

perfift in their villany.

This

This Day was also a Letter read which came from the Com mittee at Tork, certifying that the Forces raifed by the Earle of Cumberland and other Lords in the Northern parts, are making of themselves ready, and commanded to March to his Majesties Forces at Nettingham, where they intend to meet the Lord of Northampton; the Lord Strange and their Forces to joyne in one full Body , and fet upon the Lord Brooks at Warwicke, and after wards to the Earl of Effex his Army, within the interim some Forces more at Hull, will doe good fervice to bring up the arreare, and to beleger them with the Lord of Effex, the Lord Brookes, and Sir John Hothams Companies, befides if occasion be a great part of the trained Bands will affift his Majestie and Parliament. In the absence of the Earl of Lindsey, the Earle of Cumberland, and the Earl of Newcastle enforceth most of the Comties to fight against the Parliament, otherwise disarmeth and inprisoneth them, some whereof have been this two moneths imprisoned, and no petitions will prevaile for their libertie.

There came likewise Letters to the House, that the Forces appointed for Sherborne are newly come thither, some whereof are gone into Somersetshire to Sir Iohn Stowels house at Ham, and from thence to Master Smithes house of Bristoth, suspecting that

they have store of Amunition late brought to them.

The Bishop of Worcester Doctor Prideaux, hath great store of Amunition brought him, as also the Lord Coventry, who doth daily tax His Majesties Subjects for Collection of great sums of money to be imployed for His Majesties Service against the Parliament.

Friday, the 16. of September.

THE House was devided into severall Comittees, the one to consider how to fend some speedy Reliefe for Ireland, Ano-Comittee sat for the Election and approbation of Colonels, Captains and other Officers, for the better safetie of the Kingdome, likewise their Answer in way of an humble Petition to His Majesties last Message was read again in the House, and Ordered to be printed.

This day also the Earl of Exeter, the Earl of Rutland, and the Lord Lovelasse came to the House of Peers, and submitted themselves, desiring pardon for their so long absence; And that they might be admitted to six in the House which was condescended

unto

u

0

w h

C

H

tl

b

lo

ai

0

b

tl

to

Q

unto, titill fuch time as any mildemeanour should be objected.

against any of them, ad add of real and vlipcold floor of well and

Likewise this Day there was severall Articles of Impeachment of High Treason, presented to the Lord from the House of Commons against these severall Persons, viz. Fames Lord Strange sonne and heire apparant of William Earl of Derby, the Marquesse of Hartsford, the Lord Seymer, the Lord Pawlett, Sir John Stowell, Sir John Pawlett, Captain Digby, Sir Francis Dorrington, Sir Ralph Hopton, three of the Berkleys, Sir Edward Radney, Master Smith, Master Kirton and Master Windham, which said Impeachment was Ordered to be sent into the Counties of Dorset and Somerset to be published in all Parish Churches and Market Townes.

Whereas the Lord Strange having continued a long time, and ftill remaining in Actuall Rebellion against his Majestie, and the Parliament, is for the same Impeached of High Treason by the House of Commons, in the name of themselves, and all the Commons of England. It is therefore Ordered by the Lords and Commons in Parliament Assembled That publication thereof be made in all Churches and Chappels, by the Curates and Church-wardens thereof, and in all Markets and Towness by the Constable and Officers of the Towns within the Counties of Lancaster and Chester, to the end that all his Majesties loving Subjects may have notice thereof, least they being deceived by the specious pretences made by the Lord Strange, should affift him with Men, Money, Munition; or any other provision, and fo make themselves guiltie of the like reason and Rebellion; And all Sheriffs, and other his Majesties Subjects, are hereby required to doe their best endeavour for the apprehension of the faid Lord, and the bringing him up to the Parliament, there to receive condigne purishment according to his demerits.

ON Saterday the 17. of September. Report was made to the house shewing the inhumanitie of one Chumley a Cavaleit Trooper in the Kings service, who had formerly fallen out with one Woodland in Leicester and his Wife, who hath severall times abused.

copie: and to that end at leveral times and places

abofed them both, he the faid Chumley, being billieted in the

house who most bloodily shot her in the backens to you stone

Likewise report was made that Prince Robert was plundeling of the Town of Harborow in Leicestershire, which the Earle of stamford, having notice of, repaired towards him with about 2000 foot, and 500 horse, which meeting together, there were some staine of both sides, but it pleased God that there was a great company cut off, and the Earle of Stamford lost not above ten men, and took some of his company prisoners, and he himselfe escaped very narrowly.

Likewise report was made to the house, that the Queene was landed in Newcastle, and that the lord Strange had raised about thirteene hundred men in Wales, who are now in and about West chester, but are resolved not to fight against us, but to defend the

King if he come into Wales.

This day also information was given to the Parliament that the King is now in Staffordshire, and from thence intends to go to Shrewesbury.

The rest of the day was spent in drawing up Instructions for the Earle of Essex, and of a Petition which hee is to present to

his Majesty.

The same day also was published a Declaration of the Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled in answer to his Maje

flies last Message.

This day also the impeachment of the lord Strange agreed on the day before, was published, wherein he is declared by the Commons assembled in the name of themselves and of all the Commons of England, to be guilty if high Treason, for endeavovring to subvert the Fundamentall lawes of the Kingdome, together with the Rights and liberties, and very being of Parliaments, and to raise Sedition between the King and his People: and to that end at severall times and places, did actually, rebelliously and traiterously summon many of his Majesties Subjects, inciting and perswading them to take up armes, and to levy warre against the King, Parliament and Kingdome.

one Wooden in the A. r. gates, e. who hid formally hillen

A

Perfect Diurnall

OFTHE

PASSAGES

I N

PARLIAMBNT:

From Septemb. the 12. to the 19th.

Sept. 19. London Printed for Walt. Cook and ROBERT WOOD, 1642.

Monday, the 12 of September.



Onday morning the house of Commons being mer, a Declaration was read in the house, to this effect, That wheras Sir John Biron upon the 28 of Angust last with divers Troops of horse, in a tray terous and warkke manner did march 10 to the County of Norhampton, with an intention to kill an 1

Majesties good Subjects did assemble themselves together, and apprehend divers of the said Traytors and Rebels, and rooted the rest, and the remainder of those Forces after gathered together, and forcibly entred Oxford, and plundred, robbed, and spoyled his Majesties faithfull Subjects there, and the said Sir Iohn Biron did since write a letter to one M. (lerke, wherin he most impudently presumes to stile his Majesties good subjects in apprehending and chasing the said Rebels by the name of Tiechery and Rebellion, using many menacing speeches against M. Clerk and others.

The house of Parliament declares, that the assembling together of the said inhabitants, and their apprehending and chasing the said Rebels, was according to the Laws of the Land, and the Duties of good subjects, and that their service was very acceptable to both houses of Parliament, who

will take them and all others that shall follow their good examples into their care and protection. Which Declaration being agreed upon by the Commons was fent up to the Lords for their concurrence therein, which

was done accordingly.

The House of Commons taking into confideration how dangerous it is to this State and Common-wealth, that Papilts and ill-affected protestants should keepe arms in their houses, and that the well-affected. Protestants of England are much injured thereby, it was orde ed that Captain Brown which hath done excellent good service in Kent, shall go down towards Worcester shire, and Shroghire, to settle the Militia there.

This day the Keeper of Newgate presented a Petition to the house of Commons, shewing that on Satterday night last 45 Cavaleers were brought thither Prisoners, and that they are sent up so fast from several parts of this Kingdom, that the prisons about Loudon cannot containe them, desiring that some of them might be removed: whereupon it is in agitation to make Lambeth house a Prison to keepe those in when they are taken.

This day the honse of Commonstaking into consideration the Distressed condition of *Ireland* gave Order for the speedy sending away of more aid of men money, and a munition, and of drawing up Instruction

ons to the Committee for Ireland.

It was also ordered, that a great part of those souldiers that were at Portsmouth, and sour great Pieces of Ordnance should bee conveyed to the Earl of Bedford, and that the Lord Brookes with his Forces should

march that way.

Information was also given to the house, that the Archbishop of TORK, and other Bishops have sent out their Agents to the Ministers of their severall Diocesses, to invite them to lend money to maintain the Warre against the Parliament, and to give three tenths at the least,

Tuesday the 13. of September.

B

Tuesday in the morning, information was given to the House, that his Majestie was gone from Nottingham to Derby, and it was conceived that he intended to go from thence to (hoster, and that the Ca-

valeers would all flye thither.

Letters were also sent from the Parliament to the Earl of Warwick desiring him to have a speciall care to lay a safe guard of ships between England and Ireland, and to make diligent search that none should passe from hence thither, nor from thence hither without a sufficient VVar-

The honfe of Commons taking into confideration, that the great Seal



of England is taken from the cultody of the Lord Reeper, and is not in the hands of any fivorn Officer, and is wholly imployed as the Cavaleers and their Agents direct (so that it is no marvell if Proclamations come out to proclaime the Parliament Traytors," and many illegall Commissions is the forth) and after a long Debate thereof, it was Voted to this effect, That the keeping of the great Seal in that manner was illegall, and contraty to the fundamentall laws of the land, and agreed that the great Seal of England should be committed into such hands, as should be sworn Officers, and that the Parliament could conside in.

This day Collenell Hambden came from Northampton to the House, acquainting them with the true state of things there, and that the Lord Generall came thither on Satterday night last, and with divers other things which concern the great affairs of the Kingdom, and is shortly

to return back to the Generall again,

This day came Captain Anselm to the house of Commons, and informed them that he had taken about 30. Cavaleers, not farre from Coventry, which he had followed in chase two dayes before he could seize on them, and desired to know the pleasure of the house therin.

He also informed them, that the Earle of Bedford had sent for his Troope to come to Shereborn, whither he intended to march with all

speed.

d

at

c

H

e

n

i-

of

0

ld

of

13

k

le

r-

al

of

Information was this day given to the house, that Sir John Byron and all the Cavaleers that were at Oxford, together with 200 souldiers hearing that the Parliament Forces were comming thither, marched away out of the Town on Satterday night last, about 12, of the clock, and are gone towards the King, and on Monday 600. of our souldiers came into Oxford with two pieces of Ordnance, and were kindly received by the

Townsmeu.

Then a Meffage was sent from the Lords to the Commons by two of the Masters of the Chancery, with a message from his Majesty, which came to the Lords that morning, and being read in the house, was to this effect, That his Majesty hath made most reall expressions to prevent the present distractions, by his late Messages which have bin fruitless, accannot have a Treaty, without laying down his Forces, and admirting those to be Traytors, which have done their duries in desending his Majesty, expressing His deep sence of the misery of this Kingdome, and the Protestants in Ireland, and upon a Treaty he will piously remember whose blood is to be spilt in this quarres, and that he will return to London, so soon as the cause of his Removall shall be removed; and concludes, desiring God to deal with him, as his Posterity, as his Majesty defires the preservation and advancement of the Protestant Religion, the laws and liberty of the subject, &c, Wherupon it was referred to a select

Committee, for the drawing up an Answer to the faid Meffage.

Sir Thomas Dacres a member of the House, moved the house, that divers persons in the Parish of VValtham in Essex, had thrown downe his Ditches, and pulled up his hedges of certain inclosed Lands of his, and put in their Cattle, under a pretence of some right of Common there; whereupen it was ordered, that notice should be given them to appeare at the house to answer it, and if they came not, the Sergeant at Arms should send for them.

In the Lords house they fell into Debate of bringing some Delinquents to their tryall, and ordered, that the Earl of Berksbire that was taken in Oxfordshire by Collonell Hambden, and committed to the

Tower, should be brought to their house the next day.

VVednesday the 14 of September.

Ednesday morning the house of Commons being mer, an Impeachment was drawn up against the Lord Strange for many high offences and enormities committed by him, concerning the putting in execution of the Commission of Array in the Counties of Cheshire, and Lancashire, and other great missemeanours, and sent the same to the Lord.

Alio they fell into confideration of the better fafety and fecurity of the City of Gloucester, and of divers other places in this Kingdom from the violences and out-rages of the Cavaleers, and drew up severall Orders for that purpose, and sent a message to the Lords, desiring their

concurrence which they did accordingly,

This day the home of Commons took into confideration the diffrested estate of the Protestants in Ireland, and drew up certain instructions to the Committee for Ireland, and sent them up to the Lords for their

concurrence with the Commons.

This day according to appointment the Earl of Berkshire was brought from the Tower to the house of Peers, and being called, appeared at the Barre, as a Delinquent, and after a deliberate hearing of the earse, it appearing, that that the Commission of Array was not found about him, when he was taken and that it was the first action in which he was found to seek to forward the wicked Coursels and Designes of the Cavaleers upon his humble submission hee was enlarged from his imprisonment in the Tower, and confined to his own house, as also to be ready at the pleasure of the Lords to appear again before them upon fix hours so mmons

Letters came from France, informing the house that the King of France hath raised an Army of 20000, horse, and almost as many more

of

but for what design as yet is not known, but much feared if the divisions betwirt the King and Parliament hold long, he intends to send them

upon some Attempt against England,

ha

ne

115.

on

to

at

n-

13

he

7.

ın

pl

10

r-

Í

F.

15

ď

S

n

S

f

f

Information was also given by letters out of Holland, that the Prince of Orange hath laid down his Arms against the Spanyards, and that four ships are preparing there with men and ammunition, which is thought are to come for England, and that three Spanish ships are come out of Dunkirk, and pretend that they have Commission from his Majesty to aid the Rebels in Ireland, and to kill and destroy all the English and Scots there.

Thursday the 15. of September,

Thursday morning the house of Commons being met, they fell into Debate of an Answer to his Majesties last Message, the house being very sensible of the misery of this Kingdome, is in by the lamentable effects of a Civill Warre, and also of the distressed Protestants in Irraland.

But they conceived that the Persons about his Majesty, which by their Trayterous and wicked Counsels had missed his Majesty to levie Warre against his Parliament (being the Great Counsell of the Kingdome, and all their Counsels, tending to the good, peace, and prosperitie of his Majesty, the sate and wellfare of his person, and the Peace and Prosperity of the Kingdome, were not competent Persons treat with his Majesties faithfull Counselsours, and that since his Majesty hath sent Messages for a Treaty, the Cavaleers have persisted in their wicked and unlawfull Practices, taking away the goods plundering and butning the houses, and committing other outrages of his Majesties durfull and loyall Subjects.

They had also in otmation that the great ONEAL had received a Commission from his Majesty under the Great Seal, to kill and destroy all the English and Scots in Ireland, the said Oneale being I taly come from Flanders, and is now landed in Ireland with great store of Armes

and Ammunition.

But they hope that the said Commission was obtained without his Majesties knowledge, since his great Seal shath bin committed to the cu-stody of Endemion Porter. Whereupon a very humble and submissive Answer was agreed upon by the house of Commens, a Conference was desired with the Lords.

Aj

Committee, for the drawing up an Answer to the faid Meffage.

Sir Thomas Dacres a member of the House, moved the house, that divers persons in the Parish of VValtham in Essex, had thrown downe his Ditches, and pulled up his hedges of certain inclosed Lands of his, and put in their Cattle, under a pretence of some right of Common there; whereupen it was ordered, that notice should be given them to appeare at the house to answer it, and if they came not, the Sergeant at Arms should send for them.

In the Lords house they fell into Debate of bringing some Delinquents to their tryall, and ordered, that the Earl of Berksbire that was taken in Oxfordshire by Collonell Hambden, and committed to the

Tower, should be brought to their house the next day.

VVednesday the 14 of September.

Ednesday morning the house of Commons being met, an Impeachment was drawn up against the Lord Strange for many high offences and enormities committed by him, concerning the putting in execution of the Commission of Array in the Counties of Cheshire, and Lancashire, and other great missemeanours, and sent the same to the Lord.

Also they fell into consideration of the better safety and security of the City of Gloucester, and of divers other places in this Kingdom from the violences and out-rages of the Cavaleers, and drew up severall Orders for that purpose, and sent a message to the Lords, desiring their

concurrence which they did accordingly,

This day the home of Commons took into confideration the diffreffed estate of the Protestants in Ireland, and drew up certain instructions to the Committee for Ireland, and sent them up to the Lords for their

concurrence with the Commons.

This day according to appointment the Earl of Berkshire was brought from the Tower to the house of Peers, and being called, appeared at the Barre, as a Delinquent, and after a deliberate hearing of the earle, it appearing, that that the Commission of Array was not found about him, when he was taken and that it was the first action in which he was found to seek to forward the wicked Coursels and Designes of the Cavaleers upon his humble submission hee was enlarged from his imprisonment in the Tower, and confined to his own house, as also to be ready at the pleafure of the Lords to appear again before them upon fix hours si mmons

Letters came from France, informing the house that the King of France hath raised an Army of 20000.horse, and almost as many more



but for what defign as yet is not known, but much feared if the divisions betwirt the King and Parliament hold long, he intends to fend them

upon some Accempt against England,

M

ne

15,

on

to

at

Information was also given by letters out of Holland, that the Prince of Orange hath laid down his Arms against the Spanyards, and that four ships are preparing there with men and ammunition, which is thought are to come for England, and that three Spanish ships are come out of Dunkirk, and pretend that they have Commission stom his Majesty to aid the Rebels in Ireland, and to kill and destroy all the English and Scots there.

Thursday the 15, of September,

Thursday morning the house of Commons being met, they fell into Debate of an Answer to his Majesties last Message, the house being very sensible of the misery of this Kingdome, is in by the lamentable effects of a Civill Warre, and also of the distressed Protestants in Irraland.

But they conceived that the Persons about his Majesty, which by their Trayterous and wicked Counsels had missed his Majesty to levie Warre against his Parliament (being the Great Counsels of the Kingdome, and all their Counsels, tending to the good, peace, and prosperitie of his Majesty, the safe and wellfare of his person, and the Peace and Prosperity of the Kingdome, were not conpetent Persons treat with his Majesties faithfull Counselsours, and that since his Majesty hath sent Messages for a Treaty, the Cavaleers have persisted in their wicked and unlawfull Practices, taking away the goods plundering and butning the houses, and committing other outrages of his Majesties durfull and loyall Subjects.

They had also in otmation that the great ONEAL had received a Commission from his Majesty under the Great Seal, to kill and destroy all the English and Scots in Ireland, the said Oneale being I taly come from Flanders, and is now landed in Ireland with great store of Armes

and Ammunition.

But they hope that the faid Commission was obtained without his Majesties knowledge, since his great Seal hath bin committed to the cu-stody of Endemion Porter. Whereupon a very humble and submissive Answer was agreed upon by the house of Commons, a Conference was desired with the Lords.

A

At which Conference the said Answer was read wherein they declare their hearry and unfeyned d sire of the peace of this Kingdom, and that his Majesty would be gratiously pleased to forfake the nicked Counfels of those Incendiantes of mitchief, that are about him, and to come and treat with his faithfull Counsell of Parliament in his own person, Promising not only safety and preservation to his Majesties Person, but to make him the greatest King that ever swayed Scepter in this Kingdome, &c.

At this Conference wa also read the distressed condition in Ireland is now in and that Captuin Kettleby, Captain Straiting, and other ships Iye upon the Irish Seas between England and Ireland, taking and tob-

ling any that shall passe from hence to relieve them.

There was also read the Examinations of the Master of the ship that brought ON EAL into Ireland, and the Examinations of three others, being all men of Credit; wherein they depose, that Oneal had a Committion under the Kings Broad Seal, to kill and destroy all the English and Scots in Ireland, and afterwards to come over into England, to doe the like to the Reb. I here.

This day the Earl of Lindsey, and his Son the Lord VVilloughbie, the Mounson, and some others, were voted to be Traytors to the State.

Letters came from the Earl of Ffex, signifying, that he did yet continue at Northampton, all his Forces being not yet come thither; but as for n as they came together, he would march forwards with all convenient Expedition.

Friday the 16. of September.

Riday morning the House of Commons being met, a Bill of Attainder being drawn up and ingrossed, wherein the Marquesse of Harsford, the L. Pauler, the L. Seymor, and twelve others that have taken on them to maintain warre at Sherborn Castle against the Parliament, are accused of high Treason, and was read in the House.

This day information was given to the house that 100. men were entertained in London under a colour of being entertained as Gunners for the Irish service, and have continued here for some space of time, it being unknown who entertains them, wherupon some of them, according to a warrant granted in that behalf were brought to the house, and the examination of the businesse is referred to a Committee.

Then the House of Peers being compleat, the Bill of Attainder against the Marquis of Hartford, and the rest was sent up to

der

the Lords upon which they were found guilty, and ordered that it should be published through the Kingdom, that the people may take notice thereof, and not adhere unto them, nor obey

their Trayterous Commands.

This day came to the house of Peers, and upon submission were received to their places in the house, the Earl of Exceller, and the Lord Lovelace, which are freely of their own accords come away from his Majesty to the Parliament. And information is given, that the Earl of Dorfet, and the Lord Paget are also comming to the Parliament.

Mr. Hollis came yesterday night to London, and this morning came to the House, and acquiinted them with the stare of businesse at Shereborn, and that the Earl of Bedford did coutinue his Siege against the Cilile, and as soon as he had a competent krenge's of able fouldiers and Ordnance, he would fet upon the same to batter it, the said Collonel Hollisbeing speedfly

to erurn thither again.

This day Collonel Hambden went down again to the Lord

Generall in Norhampton.

Two of the members of the House of Commons are also to go over into Ireland, to see the carriage of things there, and to examine the manner of the comming over of Oneal, &c.

The Vice-Chancellour of Oxford, that was so forward to entertain the Cavaleers, there being taken was brought up to Lindon, and committed

to cultody,

Justice Stamps and his Brother the Curate of Stepniy, being under Bayl for many mildem amours by them committed in the Parith of Stepney, about fix weeks fince peritioned to be discharged, but by reason of other businesse of greater consequence, they could not be heard at this time.

The Lords having taken some mme to make some addition the to Anfwer of both houses, to be sent to his Majesty, took some time to consis der therof, and this day perfected the same, and so it was fent away to

his Majetty this afternoon.

Information being given to the house, that the Earl of Lindsey intends to come thorty with some troops of horse, to put in Execution. the Comm flion of Array in Lincolnshire. It was thought fit, and so ordered, that some forces should be speedily sent thither to secure that County.

Friday

Shorth houses of Parliament to his Majesty, in the behalf of themselves, and all the Commons of England, which the Earl of Esex, is to carry with him into the field, shewing amongst other things, that they have no intent or purpose to make warre against his Majesty, but to the contrary that their utmost ayme and endeavour, is to maintain the safety of his Majest es Person, his Rights and Previously, the Protestant Religion, the Lawes of the Land, the Rights and Priviledges of Parliament, and the Litertie of the Subject,

The house of Commons also fell into Debate of certain Instructions further to be given to the Earl of Estex, concerning the advancing of

his Forces from Norhampton with all speed.

It was this day ordered by the Commons that the Knights, Citiens and Burgesles of the severall Couties and Cities throughout this King-dome, shall fend Summons down into their severall Counties, to require those that are members of the house, to appear in the house, except such as are imployed upon special service by the appionment of the house, for the service of the house at the farthest between this and Michaelmasse

day next.

The Lords then took in confideration the great number of delinquents that are with his Majesty and in other parts of this Kingdome, which they conceived ought to be proceeded against, and that some speedy course might bee taken therein; wherevoon they sent a message to the house of Commons, desiring a Conference with them, voon which message a conference was had in the Painted Coamber at which conference the petition to his Majesty, which the Earle of Essex is to carry with him was read, together with Instructions to the said Earle concerning the advanceing of his Forces, and it was also agreed, that those that are Delinquents should be again summoned to appear within a convenient time, and if they appeared not accordingly, that they should bee proceeded against according to the Lawes of the Land, and the merits of the rosences.

A let or from the Earl of Liccester was read at this Conference; wherin he declareth, that although the men, hotse, and ammunition that the Parliament had sent for the reliefe of Irealind, were stayed by warrants from his Majesty, and so kept and deteyned, and he to be imployed against the Parliaments yet he protesteth, that he had no hand therein, but is altogether cleere therof, and maketh large Protestations of his readinesse to doe service to the King and Parliament.

FINIS.

CONTINUATION

Of certain Speciall and Remarkable

passages from both Houses of Parliament,

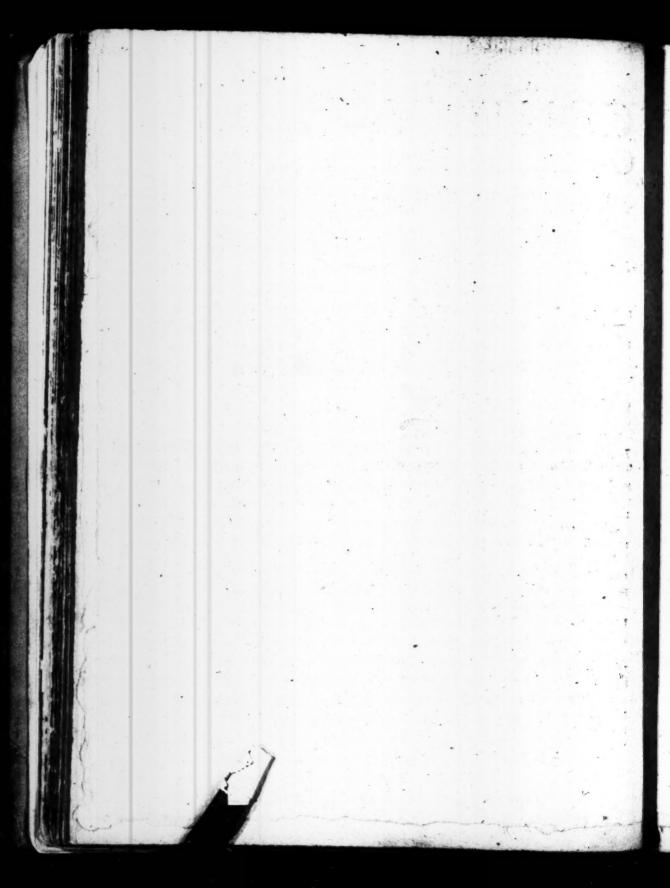
Fryday the 16. of September, till Wedelday the 21, 1642.

bib Tunge

Gontaining these perticulars, viz.

- 1. Letters to the Parliament from Worcester of driving of Sir Iohn Byron and his troopes from Worcester.
- 2. Of the Earle of Warwicke sending five shipps to secure the passage to Ireland.
- 3. His going downe to Calis to discover the King of Frances forces.

 4. A Letter sent from Colonell Goaring to the King, and his transportance to
- 5. Of a Letter from Mr. Strickland at the Hague.
- 6. A relation of certaine Shipps and Ammunition which the Prince of Oringe had prepared to fend to the King, and their intercepting by the states.
- 7. Of a late Letter from the Lord Generall to the Parliament,
- 3. The Parliaments instructions to the L. General for his going to the King.
- 9. A Remonstrance to the Parliament from the Queene of Bohemia, and the Parliaments Answer.
- 10. A Letter from Secretary Nichols to Sir William Boswell at the Hagne, which was intercepted and brought to the Parliament.
- 11. A Letter from Nottingham of his Majesties intentions to goe to Shrewes-
- 12. Of a Letter from Yorke-shire of the carriage of the Cavalliers.
- 13. A relation of the forces raising in Yorkeshire to clense the Country of the Cavalliers and Malignant Party.
- 14. A relation of Newes from Newcastle.
- 15. Of certain shipping and other provisions in Holland, to transport the Queen (as it is conceived) for Ireland.
- 16. An Ordinance for sequestring the Estates and persons of all Papilts.
- 17. More Letters from the Earle of Effex, of his removing from Northampton ton towards Coventry to meete Prince Robert.
- 18. Of the Kings going from Nottingham into Stafforshire on munday Last.
- 19. Certaine true and good newes from Lincolneshire.





A CONTINVATION OF

Certaine Speciall and Remarkable
passages from both Houses of Parliament
and divers other parts of this Kingdome,
From Friday the 16. of September till Wednesday
the 21. of the same. 1 642.

Friday the 16. of September.

Here came Letters to the Houses from Waresler, credibly informing that Sir John Byron and his Troopers that steed from Oxford came down to Worcester with intent to possess, himselfe of the Towne, and to redouble his strength; much

weakened at Brackley, but the Townsmen gave him an unexpected salute, for that having notice of his comming, they all of them tooke to their Armes and charged against him with such thicke and hott short, that they forced them to a nimble retreat, and that with some losse, it was reported that Sir Iohn Byron himselfe was slaine in that skirmish, but there is no truth in that report: After the deleat, before weresser, Sir Iohn with his troops retreated backe towards Adingly Heath, and was persued by Mr. Fynes with his Troopes of Horse, where Sir Iohn Byron prepared his forces for a set Battell, but Master Fynes conceiving himselfe much too weake to encounter with him at that time, and the rather

ther for that hee could put no confidence in that part of the Countrey, doubting they would joyne with Sir Iohn Byron, being Array men, he made some retreat backe to gather more strength, intending suddenly to retourne to the encounter, there being a sett battell expected betwirt them.

There came Letters to the Houses from the Earle of Warnick, Informing that he hath sent five of his shipps to scoure the passages between England and Ireland in those parts where Captain Kettleby and Stradling made revolt, and to secure the Coast that no torraigne ayde be brought to the Rebells, which shippes are so placed, that they can also stoppe the passages at Westebster, that no Delinquents shall make slight from hence over into Ireland.

That the Earle of Warwicke understanding there are great provisions of menand shipping raised by the King of France, and lying neere Callis, is himselfe gone downe thitherwards, with intent to discover for what purpose these forces are raised.

Colonell Goring upon his furrender of Portsmonth to the Parliaments forces, sent a letter to his Majesty in excuse of his revolt in yealding the Towne without his Majesties consent (being indeede no waies able longer to detaine it) and that hee had excepted of quarter for his life, and those other Gentlemen that were within to preserve the Towne from utter demolishing, which by his longer detaining it, would not othewise have happened.

After the fending of which Letter, the Colonell according to his Articles at his furrendring of Portsmouth upon his request had a shippe allowed for his transportance, in which hee imbarqued himselfe, is now gone for France, having good store of provisions along with him, and at least 20000 pounds in

money.

There came Letters to the Houses from Master swickland Ambassader for the Parliament in Holland, informing that the states are Assembled at the Hague, to consider of the Parliaments Message, and that finding it to be a matter of great concernement, they have sent it, to all the Provinces to consider

of and to joyne with them in retourning an answer.

That there is great opposition betwixt the Prince of Orange and the States whoe labours by all meanes hee can to hinder the good successe of the Parliaments Message: And having enow lest the ficild with his Army and come to Garison: hee hath lately had a project with assistance of the Ocenes partie for he providing of 12. Men of Warre, slat bottome shipps of the nimblest and swistest Saylors to surprize all English shippes at Sea as cannot produce the Kings Warrant for their paspot, and to supply the said shipps with Ammunition and men to send to the King.

But the States have imposed this designe in the budd, and stopped this project, intending to call the said Prince to a strict account for his former to wardnesse in sending provisions to affish

the King in a War against the Parliament.

The Lord Generall on Satterday last sent a Letter to the Parliament, informing them that hee intendeth the next weeke to advance his forces from Northampton towards his Maiestie having already sent some Troopes of Horse towards Darby to preserve the peace of the County against the Kings Cavalliers that are come thither from Noringham, and to intercept them in their

passage it they march further.

the.

ing

th,

ga

ck.

Ma-

ain

1at

TE

er,

16-

0-

y-

H-

C

d

And that he desireth the Houses he might have some instruction from them, to treate with his Maiesty: whereupon there was avery submissive and humble Petition drawne up by the Houses, by the Lord Generall to present to his Maiestie, and some other instructions for the carriage of his Army and affaires in case his Maiestie shall receive his Perition, or shall not; which Petition and Instructions weare sent to the Lord Generall that night.

There was a Remonstrance presented to the Commons from the Queene of Bohemia for the continuation of her stipend of a 1000 pound a moneth granted her by his Maiestie, but since his Maiestie resuseth to passe the Bill of Tonnage and Poundage

(out of which it was raised) it bath beene detayned.

Vpon which it was Ordered by the Commons, that notwithstanding the ill Offices her some hath done here in England, so some foone as the present destractions are any way settled they would take Order for the payment of the said stipend unto the said

Queene, and confirme it by Act of Parliament.

There was a Lertar intercepted and brought to the Parliament written from Sceretary Nichols to Sir william Refivell the Kings Agent at the Hague, wherein he setteth forth what a great Victory the Marquesse of Hartford ately obtained against the Earle of Bedford, and made a great slaughter, (though nothing so) and how Captaine Balfore was slaine in the said skirmish by the brave valiour of Sir Iohn Stoed, which Captaine Balfore was attending the House of Commons at the tyme this Letter was read.

But withall the said Secratary writeth that the Kings forces are now in a very low condition for want of meane and that although they have a very considerable Army and the greatest part of the Kingdome of their party (as he writeth) yet wanting monies and Ammunition, their men begin to fall off, and unlesse speedy supplies come from Holland, they shall bee enforced to yeel themselves slaves to the Parliament, where fore hee desires the said Sir William Boswell to bestire himsels

and use his best meanes for their speedy supply.

On Munday last the houses received Letters from Notting bam informing that the King hath lately taken from the Trayned bands of Darby, Leicester, and Notingham shire, Armes for 2000 men, and that they have been forced to lend great summes of money, and that on this day the King hath appointed to lett forwards his Journey for Shrew bury, and warrants are set out to the Trayned Bands of the Counties through which hee is to go, to conduct him, the great disgne being as is conceived to take their Armes from them, as they have done by the other Counties; But the Parliament have sent downe expresse. Command that they shall not appeare upon the said Summons.

There came also letters from Yorkeshire informing that the Cavaliers have committed such spoyle and outrage in the county that they have made themselves odious even to those that seemed most to affect them, that they have plundred and burnt

Sic

Sir Edward Rodes his house and caryed away his goods, at which the country were so incenced that on a suddaine there was neare upon 2000 men in armes to persue them, and would not have left a man a live of them, had they not made a suddaine escape into a part of Nottingham-shire. But the Lord Fairesax and some other cheise of the country are about to raise 4. or 5000 men, and they every day expect to receive and of 2 1000 men and other provisions of powder and thot, and some precess of Ordnance from Sir John Hothum, and then they are resolved to bee revenged of the Cavaliers and of all the Malignant party in that County; But of any such opposition as it spoken off atthe Citty of Yorke against Sir John Hothums forces, there is no truth in it.

There was also certaine information from Newcastle that the Armes that came sately thither from Holland are intended to be sent to his Majestie, but the Yorkeshire Trayne Bande lie very closly at watch to stop there passage if they come that way.

But concerning the Queenes being landed at Newcastle there is no such matter, onely it was thus much informed by the last post that came from Holland the 15. of this month that the Queene was ready to take shipping with 3. or 400 of the Prince of Oranges Soldiers and Commanders, and that the Lord Finch Master termin and some other Delinquents are to come alonge with her, and that there are fix men of warr appointed to conduct her, great store of Ammunition being also provided for the service. But it is conceived her voyage is intended for Ireland rather then Newcastle, it being so insorted by some persons of neare alliance to her Majestie.

The House of Commons have agreed upon an Ordinance of Parliament giving power to certain e persons in every county to sequester the Reats and profits of all papists in this Kingdome and their persons to be secured whereby they may make reparation to the Common wealth for the damage they have done.

It was informed the House of Commons that Iudge Heath understanding the Parliament had sent out summons for his apperance as a delinquence answer his proceedings at the Assizes

at Yorke, is retired to the Lo: Strange for protection.

But the Lo: Strange having placed a Garison in Chester went out into the Country to gather more forces, but at his returne to Chester he found his Garison men turned out of the Towns (and well they s) escaped with their lives) and the Gates shutt up against him, and was enforced to billet his forces in a smale Towns some six miles from Chester, but it is said he now intends to stand a Newter betwixt King and Parliament, and maintaine his forces in his owne defence, his Lady hartening him up and telling him, he is a neare man to the Crowne, the Parliament have appointed some forces to be speedily sent for Chester to secure it against all that shall oppose them.

Vpon this last Tuesday there came letters to the Parliament from the Earle of Elex, informing that he was now removed from Northampton with his Maine forces and vpon their March towards Warwick shire and Coventry, for that he was informed that Prince Robert and his Troopers being frighted from Lascester shire with the Earle of Stamfords forces is gone into those parts and hath done much spoyle about Tamworth, which putts the Country into a great seares, wherfore the Earle of Esex intends to pursue after him, to prevent his comitting the like Out-

rages there, as he hath done in Leicestershire.

It was also informed that the King removed from Nottingam on Munday and is gone into Stafford shire, but how he intends to take his Iourney is not of any Certainty knowne it being kept so private that his owne followers know not over night, soe what

place they are to goe the next morning.

There was also certaine information came to the howses by letters from Lincolne, that the Trained Bands have Clensed the County of all the Cavaleers that were amongst them, and disarmed all the disassected persons in the County, and such of them as were very malignant and had undertaken to provide horse or moneyes to assist the King, they have caused to reliaquish their subscriptions, and to subscribe to the propositions of the Purliament for the lending of Horse and moneyes, and that if they had resused they would have turned them out of the Country, or sent them up to the Parliament.

FINIS.

CONTINUATION

Of certain Speciall and Remarkable

passages from both Houses of Parliament, and divers other parts of the Kingdome, from

Wednesday the 21.0f September, till Saterday
the 24. 1642.

K- with no P

Containing these perticulars, wz.

- 1. A true Relation of the Marque Je of Hartfords leaving of Sherbourne Caffle,
- 2. Of Sir John Byrens taking of Worcester, and the proceedings there.
- 3. A Relation of the Parliaments forces that have layd Seidge against Sir John Evron.
- 4. Of the Lord Sayes removing from Oxford twards Worcester.
- 5. An Order of Parliament concerning such as are Newters between the King and Parliament.
- 6. A vote of the House against Sir Bevill Greenvill and some other of their members.
- 7. An Order for the appearance of Sir Roger Palmer and Sir I arvace Clifton,
- 8. The Earle of Carliles releasement from the Tower.
- 9. Of the Earle of Leisester comming from the King to the Parliament.
- 10. Certaine true, but ill newes from Ireland.

me

ing ntt

ale

ids

ne

nd

nt

fe-

nt

ed

ch

n-

4.

ofe

tts

n-

It-

nc

te

10

I

d

ıd

of

de

À-

of

it

ic

- 11. Of tenne prisoners brought to London from the Lord Generall.
- 12. Letters to the Parliament of the Kings going to Shrewsbury and towards
 Worcester.
- 13. Letters from the Lord Generall, of his advancing after his Majesty.
- 14. A Declaration agreed upon, granting pardon to all of the Kings party that shall lay downe their Armes within 10 dayes, excepting certaine persons named.
- 15. Severall Relations of the latest and truest newes from Holland, and con-
- 16. Of the late proceedings of the Prince of Oringe.
- 17. The like intelligence of Newes from France.
- 18. Of the Parliaments fending 400 men to Chefter against the Lord Strange
- 19. The bringing of three Delinquents from Oxford to the Parliament.
- 20. A Relation of further newes from Worcester and the Earle of Essex which came to the Parliament on Friday last.

With some other Passages not here related.

Sep. 24. Printed for Francis Leach and Francis Coles. 1 64 2.



A CONTINVATION OF

Certaine Speciall and Remarkable passages from both Houses of Parliament and divers other parts of this Kingdome,

From Wednesday the 21. of September till Saterday the 24. of the same. 1642.

Wednesday the 21. of September.



Here came Letters to the Parliament, Credibly informing that the Marquesse of Hartford and his company have left Sherbourne Castle before the Eatle of Bedsord could recover the seide, staying at Dorcesser for the forces from Ports.

mouth, and that the Marquesse and Company went over the Severne, and are marched towards Shrewsbury; but the Earle of Bedford having notice thereof, is with his forces marched in putsuit after them; having first secured Sherbourne Castle for the Parliament.

There came also certaine information from Worcester-shin, That Sir Iohn Byron and his Cavalliers on Friday last forced into the City of Worcester, and compelled the Citizens to surrender up the same unto him, & to aide & assist him in fortifying of itagainst the Parliaments forces, such as resused to assist him he placed Sentinells at their doores, and kept them as prisoners in their owne houses; whilest the Souldiers pillaged and spoyled their

good,

(3)

goods. He is raising fortifications and other outworkes to defend the Towne, expecting to receive some further supplies from His Majestie very suddenly, having as yet no peeces of Ordnance and but 500 men, a great part whereof are of the Schollers that came with him from Oxford.

But Master Fries with above a 1000 Dragoneeres for the Parliament is also marched up before Worcester and layed seidge to the place, intending to prevent any supply that shall bee brought to the Towne, and soone to force Sir Iohn Byron and his Cavallieres to surrender the same: Hee having also sent to the Trained Bands of Gioneester shire to come to assist him, which County are so firme to the Parliament there is no doubt of their compliance, and that there will be so strong a seidge layed before VVorcester, which will not easily be raised, or Sir Iohn Byron with his Cavalliers make so faire an escape from thence, as hee lately did from Oxford.

ent

libly

and

fore

dge,

ort -

Se.

e of

our.

the

MIL,

ntò

up

ta-

ola.

sei,

el.

The Lord Say also being at Oxford settled the Militia there, having notice of the affaires at VVoreester, sent home his London Dragooneeres with some of the Oxfordian Cavalieres (Schollers I should have said) to the Parliament, and with his other forces is marched downero VVorcester against Sir Iohn Byron.

The House of Commons taking into consideration that a great cause of the present distractions hath beene occasioned by such as have all this while stood as newters betwixt the King and Parliament, whose complyance would have beene a meanes before now to have put an end to these distractions, Agreed that there should bee Order taken that every man should declare of what part he will be; and that such as stand as newters shall make some reparation out of their estates, towards the present charge of the Kingdome.

It was also Ordered upon the Vote in the House of Commons that Sir Bevill Greenevill and the other Cornish Array men, members of the House of Commons' should be expelled the House during this Parliament, and others chosen in their places.

There was also a great debate about the expelling of Sir Roger Palmer, and fit Iervace Clifton of Notingham Shire, for that they ar-

A:

specared not upon Summons, but it was agreed upon that they; should have further time given them for their appearance till. Michaelmas.

The Earle of Carlile, who was taken by the London Dragoneers at Cambridg and committed prisoner to the Tower, haveing beene severall times at the Lords House and examined but for that there was nothing for the present proved against him, in taking part with the king, against the Parliament; hee was released from his imprisonment in the Tower, giving security that hee should not depart from London, but make his appearance in the Lords House upon Summons; to answer what should at any time hereaster bee objected against him, but is not as yet admitted his place of sitting in the Lords House. On Wednesday also toward Evening the Earle of Leicester came to London, haveing now got his Comission signed by his Maiestie, much complaying to the Parliament of the Kings proceedings in detayning him from the service of heland, and stopping of his provisions web-he had appointed to be sent thither.

There was then also a letter presented to the Houses which came from Ireland, setting forth the lamentable condition that kingdom is in, by his Majesties stopping the provisions which should have beene sent thither, and the great neglect of sending over supplyes; the Rebells dayly receiving great encouragement from England by the Kings party, declaring themselves to beethe Kings onely subjects, and that they have his commission for what they doe, some of the cheife of them having lately had accesse to his Majesty, and in great favour, whereby there is such devisions and Iealousies raised among our owne forces, that those which stand well affected to the Parliament are discouraged to proceed further in the service, searing to be betrayed by others of their owne party.

men, stires not, but suffers the Rebells to come even to the walls of Dublin, pillaging and spoyling without any resistance.

It being strongly presupposed that there is a Commission sent from his Majestie to the said Earle of ormand to bee Lord Cenerall

Generall of the Army, in the roome of the Earle of Leicester.

That evening also there was 10 prisoners brought to London from the Earle of Essex his Army, one whereoswas a Captain, and the rest other officers and souldiers, all of them belonging to his Excellencies Army, but conspired to revolt from him, and turne to the King, whereupon they were committed to severall prisonss till surther leasure to examine them.

On Thurlday morning there came letters to the Parliament informing that his Majestie having notice of Sir Iohn Byroms, taking of Worcester, on Twesday last with a bout a 1000 Dragoneers and some Troopes of horse marched towards Worcester with intent to remoove the seidg against the Towne and to releive Sir Iohn Byrom; His Majestic lest his maine torces behinde himat Stafford to march after him, and himselse with the Prince and Trayne on Twesday night cawe to Shrewsbury, where it is thought hee still remaines, His Majestic conceining it unsafe to adventure to Worcester untill his other forces come to joyne with him, the Parliaments forces having laid so strong a seidg against the Towne.

It was also informed that his Majestie intends to leave the Prince at Ludson, to receive such Welshmen as shall come to assist his Majestie and to put a garison there to defend the

Towne.

This morning also there came other letters to the Houses from the Lord Generall informing that he was with his main Army upon their march toward worcester whether his Majesties forces are also drawing; that by the time of the receipt of his letters this thursday morning hee should be as farr as warnick upon theway, and at Worcester by Friday next, his cheife care being to strengthen the seidge before worcester, and so march in persuite of his Majestie, whereby he may lye between him and his maine forces and intercept them in their passage to his Majestie. Which if he affect, as in all probabilitie he is likely, it will prove a most happy service.

This



This day also the Houses agreed upon instructions for the Lord Generall, in advancing his forces towards his Majestic and sent the same after the Army by Sir Philip Stapleton, And also agreed upon a Declaration to bee sent a long with the said Instructions to bee published throughout the Kingdome, and before the Kings Army to this effect. That all such of the Comman lers, Officers, Souldiers, or any others that have beene ayding and affishing to his Maiestie in this Warte against the Parliament laying downe their Armes with in so. dayes, & submitting themselves to the Parliament, shall have pardon, excepting such persons as the Parliament have already upon just grounds Voted against as Traytors and Delinquents, and sixe others whom they have good cause to exempt from the foresaid mercy viz. The Earle of Cumberland, Earle of Nestcassie, Earle of Briscoll, Lord Rivers, Endymoun Porter, and Secretary Nihcolas.

On Fryday last there were Letters read in the House of Commons from Master Strickland at the Hague, Informing that the Queene is not as yet removed from Holland, that some of the States have beene with her, and offered her a sufficient sleet to transport her, which they speake now shall bee ready within 3.

weekes, but the terminus ad quem nondum constat.

Maister Strickland is still atending the states for his answer, which businesse they have referred to the severall Provinces without whose orders and advice they will determine of nothing in the meane time they have proffered if the Parliament thinke sitting to send Commissioners over into England to Treate with his Majesty for a pacification between him and the Parliament. And they have made stoppe of all provisions that were intended to be sent to his Maiestie.

The Prince of Orange hath returned his quarterts towards Genmp, and the Confederates must doe, the like for that the Country where they lye affordeth no more Forrage, It is thought
they will make bould with the land of Seidg, the Swedens have
received their supplies and marched to releive Glogan, beseidged
by the Imperialists, which may occasion another battell, Perpig-

nam is certainly readred to the French which is a great Victory, and the Princes of Savoy are accorded with the French which will open them away unto Millan, Monseur-le-grand and Mounfeur de Thon, were executed at Lyons; being two of the Cheife conspirators that intended to Massacre the King of France and Cardinall Richlien, but the Duke of Bullion is escaped by surrending of Setan to the French upon consideration of this business the houses ordered that there should be a Declaration of thanks returned to the States for their faithfullness to the Parliament.

This day also the Parliament ordered that the 400 Souldiers appointed to releive Chiffer, and secure it against the Lord Strange and his welf Cavalliers, should set forwards from London.

Also there was three of the Oxford Cavalliers, apprehended by the Lord Say, brought to the Parliament, one of them being of the Vriversities Counsell of warr, though a Student, and the other two very malignant against the Parliament, and it was Ordered they should be Committed to severall prisons till further leasure for their Examination.

On this Fryday also there came more letters to the Parliament from the Earle of Essex dated from Warwick on Thursday morning the 22. September in which packet he also sent a letter to the houses which he received from Master Fynes from the Seidge before Warcester, by which it was informed that the Parliaments forces have very closely besett Sir Iohn Byron and his Cavalliers in Worcester, not doubting ere long to make that place two hott for him they haveing already made some battery against the Citty and beare downed parte of the Gate, wherby they shall suddenly force an entrance into the Towne.

That the King Continues with his Dragowneers and Troopers

about Shrew [bbury, and Ludlow.

But Prince Robert with about 500 Troopers is marched from the King within eight miles of Worcester of which the Parliaments forces haveing notice with a part of their Army, salved out to meet him and at the time of the sending of the said letter (which was on Wednesday last they meet with Prince Roberts forces forces and were upon an Encounter, the successe wherof will be enformed by the next Post.

The Earle of Esex being upon his march towards Woreester

intending to be thereby Friday night present.

There was Information given to the Commons that Sir Fre. derick, Cadwallis a member of the House of Commons being in Holland hath raised certaine Commanders and other officers to be sent to affish his Majestie where upon it was voted by the Commons that he should be expelled the House, and an other chosen in his roome.

The House of Commonstaking into consideration that divers Captaines and other Officers that have beene entred into pay by the Parliament delay time, in raising of their companies, and to march down to the Army contiuning here about London Drew up an Order, that such Captaines as should not make their appearance in the Army by a certain day with their compleat Companyes should be casheered.

FJ NFS.

Perfect Diurna

ASSAGI

PARLIAMENT:

From Septemb. the 19th. to the 26.

Sept. 26. Lendon Printed for Walt. Cook and ROBERT WOOD, to prevent all false Copies, under their Names, 1642.

Monday, the 19 of September.



11 be

efter

FIL ib.

offid by d an

di-

nici,

nake

Onday morning the house of Commons being met, they fell into debate of perfecting the Petition to be presented to his Majesty, by his Excellencie the Earl of Essex, together with the Instructions, it having bin in agitation the Satterday before: but because many of the members were this day absent from the house, it was referred to the next day.

This day the Lord Major of London came and fate in the house of Commons, as a member of the fame; he also informed the house of their affairs in the city, and what they had agreed on at a Common-counfell in the Ciry, for the present supplying of the Earl of Elsex with 100000. 1. and other things, which was well approved of by the house,

Information being given that many that had received pay to ferve for the King and Parliament, some as Officers, and others as Commonfouldiers, some of them do continue still in town, their Captains being marched forth, and others that were run away from their colours, fince they marched forth, and are come up again to London, Whereupon Warrants istued forth for the apprehending of any such persons, and to bring them before the Committee, that fuch order might be taken therin, as 19 agreeable to luftice. O C chiay of take

The

The Lords house being compleat, the Earl of Cartile being prisoner in the Tower, was brought to the house, and after some examination, concerning his illegall proceedings in executing the Commission of Array,

&c,he was remanded back again till further leisure,

A Report being made to the house of Commons concerning the sequestration of the Rents and Profits of all Recusants in this Kingdome (wherby they shall not only be disabled to forward this warre by their large contribution of money as hitherto they have done) but that hereby some reparation may be made to the Common-wealth for the great dammage it hath suffered by them already. Whereupon the house of Commons have agreed upon an Ordinance, giving power to retain Perfons in every County to sequester their Kents and Profits, as aforesaid,

and fent it up to the Lords for their concurrence.

Letters came to the house from Chester, signifying, that the 300, Welchmen that were put into the City by the Lord Strange, to be billetted there for the King, going out of the Town to exercise in the fields on Tuesday last, the Inhabitants of the City shut the gates against them, and kept them out of the town, so that they were forced to billet at a little village neer the City, there being about 800 souldiers billeted about six miles from the City, which threaten to fire it, or beat it downe, 8cc. So that they are in great fear, for the Lord Strange and the rest of the Array men did daily indeavour to raise more Forces; and therefore they are humble suitors to the Parliament to send some speedy aid into those parts, which they have taken into consideration, and appointed some forces for that service.

The Queen of Bohemia hath sent out letters to the house, desiring that they will be pleased to continue her stipend of 12000.ls, per amum, which since his Majesty hath resuled to passe the Bill for Tonnage and Poundage, which is still retained by his Majestie (out of which the Parliament have limited the said summe to be raised) the same hath not bin paid: Whereupon it was ordered, that notwithstanding the ill Offices which are committed by her Son Prince Robert here in England; yet as soon as the present distractions are seeled, they would take order for the payment of the said stipend unto the said success, and that it shall bee

confirmed by Act of Parliament.

Tnesday the 17.0f September.

T Vesday the house of Commons being met, letters were brought to the house by Colonell V Valden (whose Forces lye at Bone, and are now ready to march forth to his Excellency the Earl of Essex) intimating that on Monday morning being the 19.0s this month, his Excellency did advance with his forces, consisting of about 24000, horse and foot from Norhampton towards Coventrie, and that he had received

intelligence that his Majesties forces were going from Nettingham to-

wards Stafford.

Information was likewife given to the house, by letters from UVorcester, that on Friday last Sir Iohn Biron with about 600 (avaleers entred into the City, and that they had set Sentinels at every Gate, and would keep it for his Majesty, but M. Fines having about 800. Dragoone's did lye before the City, and for want of Ordnance sit to make a Battery (which are comming to him) he for the present having but two field-pieces he cannot make any attempt against it, a great part of the City being also of the malignant Party, but if they continue to protect the Cavaleers, he will best the rown down about their eares.

Advertssement was also given to the house, that his Majesty would

be at Stafford this night.

Confideration was also had of the new Propositions for the subscribing for money and horse in severall parts of this Kingdome, and agreed upon some amendment thereof, and that the City of Coventrie

should be particularly mentioned therin,

Letters came to the house from Nottingham, intimating that the King hath lately taken from the Trayned Bands of Derbyshire, Liece-stershire, and Nottinghamshire Arms for 2000 men, and that they have bin compelled to lend great sums of money, and that the King intends to go towards Shrewsharie, and Warrants were sent out to the Trained Bands of the Counties, through which his Majesty is to travell to conduct him, it being (as is conceived) with an intent to disarme them, and upon debate of the businesse, the Parliament sent down expresse Command into those Counties, that they shall not appear upon the said summons.

Information was also given to the honse, that the Trayned Band of Lincolnshire have disarmed all the Papists and disaffected persons in the County, and many of them that had undertaken to provide horse or moneys to assist the King, they have caused to relinquish their subscriptions, and subscribe to the Propositions of the Parliament, for the lending of horse and money; which is they had resuled to doe, they would have

brought them up to the Parliament,

The house also fell into debate of drawing up a Proclamation to bee sent down to his Excellency, with the Petition and Instructions, offering pardon to all those that shall come in, and lay down their Arms (except some particular persons therin named) within ten dayes after the publishing thereof, which was referred to the Committee to bee drawne up accordingly.

This day Sir Philip Stapleton came to the house from his Excellencie, and is to return back again with the Petition and Instructions.

Th

This Evening were brought up to London one Captain and nine of the Cavaleers, which were taken about Coventrie, being guarded by a Troope of horse, and committed to severall prisons in the City,

Wednesday the 21 of September.

We Ednesday in the house of Commons, they entred into debate of divers persons, that were chief Incendiaries and Actors in this present warre, and that have bin prime instruments of his Majesties taking up Arms against his great Counsell the high Court of Parliament, And after some debate, it being put to the question, they voted divers more of them Delinquents, and not to be capable of bearing any Office in the Common-wealth,

The Earle of Bristoll,
The Earle of Newport,
The Earle of Newport,
The Earle of Newcostle,
And Secretary Nicholas.

And after they were voted in the house of Commons, those votes being sent up to the Lords, they were also voted in the house of Peeres.

Then was read in the house of Commons the Proclamation or Declaration, which the Earl of Esex is to cause to be published and proclaimed; Prossering pardon to all that shall lay downe their Arms, within tendsies, except these sixe Persons before named, and such others as are adjudged Traytors and Delinquents, specified in the said Proclamation: which being agreed upon, was sent up to the Lords for their concurrence therin.

This day letters came from the Earl of Bedford, intimating that the Marquesse of Hertford, the Lord Seymer, Sir Ralph Hopton, with the rest of that crew, hearing that more Forces were comming against them sled stom Shereborn Castle, with all their forces, and had carryed with them their three Pieces of Ordnince, and all their ammunition, and that the said Marquis with all his forces were marching towards his Majessie, the said Earls other forces which he had larely sent for, not being as yet come to any him therin; yet not withstanding the said Earl is making pursuit after them, and although the Marquis marched forth with slying Colours in the night, the said Earl being at Dorehester with his forces, about 12 miles distant, yet he hopes to overtake them before he can get to any place of sanctuary, and to answer the Partiaments expectation in his good successe in that service.

Information was given to the House of Commons, that the Commissioners of Array in the County of Hereford, have been lately very

busie

busie in putting in execution their said Commission, and that they do disarm and commit to prison all that resuse to appear upon their summons, whereupon they have obtained a great appearance of the Trained Bands of that Countie, and do often summon the Trained Bands to appear before them; yet (notwithstanding the great malignant party in that County) there are many that are honest hearted people, and well affected to the King and Parliament, and this day sent a Troop of horse to London, to be employed in the service of the King and Parliament, which were very thankfully accepted of by the House, and they entired into consideration to secure that County from the violence and ourrages that are committed in other parts by the Cavaleers, which do now approach near unto them, and have ordered that some Forces with as much speed as possible may be, shall go into that County, for to settle the Militia there, and to preserve the peace thereof.

This day the Lord Sey came again to the house of Peers, and gave an accompt to the House of his service in Oxfordshire, a sufficient Garrison being placed in Oxford, and the whole County being in a good posture

of defence for the King and Parliament.

Letters came to the House from Ireland, setting forth the distressed condition of the poor Protestants there, who have not only sustained much injury, and undergone almost insufferable miseries, by reason of his Majesties making stay of such provision and assistance as was provided by the Parliament, and sending thither. But their sore is much increased, for that these proceedings causeth the Rebels to triumph and aftront them with such bold attempts, that they dare presume to come up even to the very sight of Dublimand to burn and spoil their corn and make stop of provision that is comming to the Citie, whose estate the Parliament do much pitie, and will send them surther aid very speedily.

I burfday the 32. of September.

This day divers Letters were read in the House of Commons, that came out of Holland from Mr. Streekland, informing the House that the Queen is preparing to come away from thence, but to what place she intends to come, it is not yet known; but it is reported that she intends to be in England within 15. dayes. Three or four ships are providing to be set forth to come with her, and it is said that she will bring over some store of Ammun tion, and some two or 300. Cavaleets.

The Petition to his Ma effie, and the instructions to his Excellencie the Earl of Eyex, concerning the ordering of his Army, and how he shall encounter with the enemy, with the Proclamation, being all agreed upon and fully authorized by both Houses of Parliament, were the day

dispatched away to his Excellency by Sie Philip Scaple on.

Th



The Earl of Liesester having at last gotten his dispatch from his Majestie to go over Lord Generall of the Armie in Ireland, came to the Lords house, and being acceptably received to his place, he declared the same to their Lordships, expressing much forrow for the bleeding condition of Ireland, assuring their Lordships that he had often pressed his Majestie to dispatch him away, elthough it had been his great unhappinesse to be sixe or seven weeks in obtaining it, and therefore he now desired as quick a dispatch from the Parliament, as conveniently could be, which was taken into consideration.

This day divers Letters came to both Houses from his Excellencie fignifying that he is upon his martch, and intended to go to Warwick this night, and from thence toward V Vorcester, it being reported that his Majestie intended to come thether with his forces to aid Sir John Byron and his Cavaleers although it were this day reported that his Majestie was gone to Shrewsbury with some few Troops, but his main Forces were at Stafford, where they say Prince Robert is making strong

Fortifications,

Letters came from Barwick, informing that the Papists in Cumber-land and the parts adjacent (where is also a great malignant party besides) are very busic to raise horse and money for his Majestie, the Earl of Cumberland having disarmed the Trained Bands, so that were it not that the Scots keep the Papists in awe, the Protestants do much fear that the Papists would rise against them.

A Petition was presented to the House, with at least 14, or 15. Articles annexed thereunto, conteyning many misdemeanors against a Minister near Henly upon Thames, whereupon he was ordered to be

fent for as a Delinquent.

On Tuesday night last, two Waggons laden with money being guarded with a Troop of horse, went out of London towards his Excellencie the Earl of Essex to pay the Army.

Friday the 23. of September.

F. Riday in the morning, the house of Commons being met, they fell into debate of drawing up a Declaration, fignifying that all Officers that continue in the town after a certain day therm limitted, should bee casheer'd of their places, and undergo such further punishment, as shall be thought meet, which Declaration was drawn up accordingly.

Doctor Layton being apprehended and brought to the house of Peers for framing and contriving aPamphlet, containing matters of dangerous consequence, being a descant or view upon a speech of King James, was

forced

forced to put in sufficient Bayle to answer the same at the Kings Bench Barre the next Tearme.

This day a motion was made in the house of Commons in the behalfe of divers persons dwelling about Harrow of the Hill in the County of Middlesex, shewing that whereas the house of one Mounsier Civit, (being a servant to her Majesty living neer Vabridge, was plundered by some southers that marched forth under the command of the Lord Brookes, and had illegally sould put of the said Mounseur Crouss goods to these persons, which upon breach of an order of the house, made in that behalf, were sent for up to the house, and appearing, seknowledged that they had some of his goods, but were willing to deliver up the said goods to Mounseur Civit, and so were discharged.

This day a Post came to the house, with letters from the Earl of Effex, intimating that his Excellency having received intelligence by a Letter from Mr. Fines, that Prince Robert was neer unto UV orcesser with about 500 horse, with whom Mr. Fines had had a skirmish, at which skirmish sour of Mr. Fines his men were staine, and 8 of Prince Roberts, and that Prince Robert had burned and fired divers houses therabouts: His Excellency marched on Thursday about 12 of the clocke from UV armick with his forces towards Worcester, it being reported his Majesty was also gone thither, and that Prince Robert and his forces

were marched thither.

The Lords house being compleat, they sell into debate of the spedy sending away of the Earl of Leicester Lord Generall of the Armie in Ireland, his Lordship having his Commission sealed by his Majettie, and after some debate thereof, the Lords sent a Message to the Commons, desiring a Conference with them, whereupon there was a conserence in the painted Chamber; at which Conference the Earl of Leicester made a very learned Speech, wherein he declared his thankfulnes for this great honour that hath been conferred upon him, to make him Deputie of Ireland, and Generall of the Armie, and his great unhappinesse to be so long detained from that Country, especially hearing of the great extremitie in which they were, expressing that he is very sensible of their sufferings, and that if the King and Parliament will be pleased to intrust him in that weightie businesse, he will do his best endeavour to reduce that Nation to the true obedience of the Crown of England,

At this Conference was also read the letter from his Excellencie the Earl of Essex, wherein he sheweth the reason of his marching towards VVorcester, which was well approved of by the House; it being also reported, that his Majestie in person was come to the Citie of VVorcester, and that some Fortisieations were making, and divers peeces of Ord-

nance brought into the faid Citie.

Satter-

Satterday the 24. of September.

A Declaration was drawn up to be feut to the States of Holland, wherein amongst other things) the Parliament declare their hearty defire to maintain the League of friendship and amity with the united Provinces, and that no and or affistance may be permitted to come from thence, that may be a means to disturb the peace of this Kingdom.

A Petition was brought to the House, by about 40 that had been entertained to go for Dragoneers, thewing that they were allowed but 1.56.d. a peece per diem, to maintain them and their hories, they being informed that the Parliament did allow 2.66 d.a day to every one that went upon that service, whereupon they were commanded to repair again to their Captain, and the Parliament would take order that they thould have such competent allowance, that they should have no cause to complain thereof.

Letters were read in the House, that came from Mr. Fines, intimating that there hath been a late skirmish between Prince Robert and him, near unto Parshaw, about 7.018, miles from Worcester, but little hurt was done on either side, and that he had caused Prince Robert to retreat with his Forces near unto Worcester, and that he expected the Earl of Essex (to whom he had sent to acquaint him of the businesse) ro meet

him with his Army this day.

The Cavaleers came to a Town called Anser about 4. miles from Esom, and intended to plunder it, and to take away their Arms and made great boatts as they were marching forwards, what they would do to the Roundheads, (it being a Town that stands very well affected to the King and Parliament) and one of the company being a little wifer then the rest, asked the question how they should know which were Round-heads, the other replyed, that they would make them all presently swear God dam me, and he that resused to swear that Oath was a Roundhead, but when they came to the town, they found it in so good a posture of desence, that they were glad to return back again like Rattieneads, without purting of it to the Tryall which were Roundheads.

Information was given to the house, that the Kings Majesty is at Shrewsbury, with the Prince, and hath there about 300, horse to guard his Majesties Person, and hath seized upon the Magizine of that towns,

which the Major was forward to deliver into his hand,

Letters came out of Ireland, certifying some victories lately obtained against the Rebels in the Southern parts of that Kingdome, ratifying the the former Newes of the taking of Galloway, and some other Townes and other Castles neer to the Sea-coasts by the Marchant Adventurers, which have done special service against the Rebels. This afternoon about two of the clock, the Committee for the raising of mony and plate upon the propositions met in the Exchequer Chamber.

FINIS.

Perfect Diurnall

OFTHE

PASSAGES

PARLIAMENT:

From the 19. of September, to the 26. of the said moneth.

Sep. 26. London Printed for Walt. Cook and ROBERT WOODY. 1642.

Monday, the 19. of September.



He Petition of both Houses of Parliament to His Majestie, which was by them appointed to be read by the Earle of Effex, when his Excellence should come into the Field, together with certaine Instructions to his Excellence, for his advancing his Armie from Northhampton, was this day by a messenger by order of both

Houses sent to his Excellence.

This day were read in the House of Commons Letters of Information from Manchester, that His Majesty is intended to goe to Shrewsbury, and from thence into Cheshire, where the Lord Strange lies with his Welshmen.

This day were foure men brought before the Commons, that were taken the day before at Plimmouth, and examined touching a report made, that His Majesty had signed a Commission to the great Oneale, lately landed in Ireland, for the flaying and suppressing the English and Scotch in that Kingdome, who upon their examination affirmed the faid Omeale had a Commission sealed with the great Seale of England, to that purpose, and after they were subdued in that Kingdome, he had another Commission to come for England. Upon which, after some debate thereupon had, it was voted two of their Members should be forthwith sent into Ireland, to certifie the truth thereof. And then salling into debate of the prejudice this Kingdome is like to suffer, if there should be a failing in the due execution of Justice, by intermission of the Termes, for want of a broad Scale, at length voted a new one should be made, and sent a Message to the Lords, desiring a Conference, at which it was moved by the Commons, that the Lords would concur with them in their Vote, and that three Lords and six of their Members might be elected for the keeping thereof, til such time as a Lord Keeper should be sworn by both Houses, approved of, which the Lords consented to.

This day also was read a Letter in the House of Commons from the Hague, from Master Strickland, a Member of their House, in which he intimated the willing conjunction of the Hollanders to their requests; and in the same inclosed sent a Remonstrance of the Queene of Bohemia, shewing Her Majesties great want of money for sustentation of Her Majesty and Traine, desiring the Pension of 1000. La month may be paid her, allowed by His Majesty. The House falling into a great debate of the many injuries and ill offices that her sonne Prince Robert hath done to this Nation, were very unwilling to grant Her Majesties request; yet at last resolved the same should be paid ont of the Customes, till His Majesty would be pleased to passe the Bill of

Tonnage and Poundage.

This day came Letters from Yorke, intimating that much hart hath been done in that Countie by the Cavaliers, and malignant party of the same, that the house of one Sir William Rodes hath been by them lately pillaged, and the said Knight scarcely escaped with his life, who made complaint to the Lord Fairefax, who thereupon congregated a Councel of the Gentry and Freeholders of the County, that are well affected, and by them unanimously agreed to raise 5000. men, and require the assistance of Sir Iohn Hotham, with 1000. men, and such Armes; which being effected, have routed the Cavaliers, and cleered the County 16. miles from Hull, intending to make themselves satisfaction out of their enemies estates, which the House well approved of.

This day came Letters from Lincolneshire, intimating that the Cavaliers are quite cashier'd that County, and that Boston is by the

n-

Inhabitants well fortified: that they are informed the Earle of Lindsey intends againe to come into that County, and besiege Boston, bearing the same a great grudge, for the late seizing of some Ships come from Holland, and apprehending some Officers intended to assist his Lordship, but they believe it will be but roughly entertained.

Tuesday.

This day came Letters to the Lords from the Lord Say at Oxford, intimating that he hath set a Garrison in the Towne, and sent for Warrsoants r the appearance of the Trained Bands on Thursday next, at which time he intends to put the Ordinance of

the Militia in execution.

This day was delivered to the Commons a Petition from the Towne of Coventry, shewing that they have lately made excursion out of the towne some 4. miles, where they met with about 1000. Foot of the adverse party, and about 5. Troops of Horse, (being strongly supposed Prince Robers to be their chiefe) with whom they had a sgreat skirmish, and at last the Cavaliers sled, but not above thirty of them taken, so returned to Coventry; that that they want some Peeces of Ordnance; that the towne is at 400. La month to maintaine souldiers; that there is no recourse of trading, but all the shops in towne shut up, desiring they may have a supply of Ordnance, not doubting but to cleere the Countrey in short time of the Cavaliers. Ordered three great Peeces should forthwith be sent thither.

This day came Letters from Retchford in Effex, foure miles from Lee, by the Thames side, that the houses of Master Sadler, Master Smith, and others, being searched by some of the Trained Bands, there was Armes for 40. men found in the same, and in Plate and Money some 100.1. which is bringing up to London, but the said parties sled. Ordered that course should be taken for their apprehension, and bringing them up to the Parliament as

Delinquents.

* This day came Letters of Intelligence from Ailesbury in Buckinghamshire, that Col: Hampdens souldiers were much oppressed before some assistance was sent them by the Lord Generall from

Northhampton, which were of Col. Hollis his Regiment, that after their comming to their aid, they gave battaile to the Cavaliers, in which many of them were flaine, and 40. of the common fouldiers taken prisoners, which they think not worth the charge and paines to bring up to London, but have committed them to feverall Gaoles in this County.

This day report was made to the House of Commons, that the L. Brookes is marching with his Forces towards Sherbourne to

the affiftance of the Earle of Bedford.

This day came Lords from Chefter, intimating that Sir Iohn
Byron hath joyned his forces with the Lo: Strange, who are 1000.
ftrong of foote, and expect daily three troopes of horse more from
Nottingham, and 1000. more Welsh-men from Wales, and Prince
Robert with his forces to joyne with them. Ordered, a messenger
should be sent to desire the Lo: Generall to advance towards them
with all speede, which was done accordingly.

This day came divers members of the house of Commons, that have absented themselves from the house, and upon their submission on at the barre, were admitted their places till any thing should be

objected against them, or laid to their Charge.

This day the Commmons again fell into debate of the members of the house absent, and voted that they again should be summoned to appeare by Michaelmas day next, and if not obeyed then to be proceeded against as delinquents.

Wednesday, 21. Sep.

This day the House of Commons was informed that the Cavaliers have disarmed most part of the Counties of Leicester, Worcester, Nottingham, Lancaster and Huntington, and possessed themselves of their Armes. Ordered, Arms should be forthwith sent downe to supply those Counties, and a regiment of Horse and soote under command of the Lord Wharton, should with all speeds march into those Counties to preserve the same from destruction.

This day came Letters from the Lord General, informing the Lords of his health and good fuccesse: That he is informed Prince Robert, the Earle of Northhampton, Lord Strange, and the rest wish their Army intended to take the field the next day on Duns-

more

more heath, about nine miles from Coventry, to put their cause to the adventure of a set battaile, which if they hold he doubte not with Gods assistance but to put a suddain end to this warre, and to that purpose is marching with his Army towards them; God be

his good speede.

This day also came a Letter from Yorkshire, informing that three troopes of Horse and 500. soote, is come into that County, from Northumberland to a hist the Cavaliers, but perceiving they are cashiered the County, are most of them sled back again in the night, and some of them are taken; to wit, one Captaine Winter, Captain of one of their Troopes of h 1se, Captain Gorden a Scotch man, Captain of the foot, and some others which they are sending up to the Parliament:

This day information was brought from Hereford that 5000. Welfhmen are cumming to affift the King, under command of one Vanghan ap Morgan well armed, but that there is preparation made in the Countie in their way to oppose and fet upon them by the Sheriffes and Traine bands of the County, which they having notice of made but flow hast to fet forward out of their own Counties of made but flow hast to fet forward out of their own Counties of the county.

trey.

Thursday, 22. Sep.

The Honse of Commons being met, they received a message from the Lords, declaring they had received a letter from his Excellence the E. of Essex, intimating that he was informed that his Majesty intended in his own person with his Army, consisting of about 1500. horse and 3000 to march to Worcester to remove the siege, and that his Excellence is resolved with his Army consisting of 14000 horse and soote, to endeavour to continue the siege, many of the chiefe delinquents in this Kingdome being beleagred, ordered Letters of thanks should be returned his Excellence in the name of both Houses, for his faithfull resolution therein.

This day came to the House of Commons Captain Phipps from Coventry With a Petition, therein desiring that the Lo: Mandevile might be desired to set forward with his Regiment, for the reliefe and assistance of that Towne; upon the reading whereof, a message was sent to the Lords for that purpose, to which the

Lords

Lords agreed, and ordered his Lordshib should set for-

ward on Munday next.

This day also came Letters of Information, that certaine Cavaliers were taken by the Lo: Brooks souldiers, as they were in their march towards Sherbourn; to wit, one Cap. Moore, Cap. Brigot, and some others, which are comming up to London.

This day also were brought to the barre in the House of Commons as Delinquents Captain Winter, and Cap. Gorden, two of the Cavaliers that were taken in Yorkshire and after some Examination ordered to be carried to the

Tower which was done accordingly.

This day came Lords from Westchester, intimating that two Captains, with an English ship, ordered to goe for Ireland, with 30000. pounds, and some provision of Armes, for the reliefe and assistance of the Protestants, were remanded by a pretended Warrant from his Majesty, who in obedience to the same indeavoured to land again at Plimmouth, but driven in at Westchester by some of the E. of Warwicks ships; and are there made stay of. The Captains being apprehended and examined, answered, that they intended to have imployed both ship, mony and ammunition to the Kings use: upon which they were committed to safe custody, and the ships there kept till surther order from the Parl. which the Commons referred to the consideration of the Committee of the Irish affaires to consider of.

Friday.

His day came Letters from Oxford, informing the House that the Lo: Say hath put the Militia in execution, and setled the peace of the Countie, placing Garrisons in some townes, and is marching towards Worcester, to joyne with his Excellence the Earle of Essex.

This

This day the House of Commons fell into debate of fequestring the lands and estates of all Papists within this Kingdome, that are not natives, and all Recusants that are natives, for the use of King and Parliament, and after some debate thereof, referred the same to a Committee to make report thereof to the house on Munday after.

This day also was read in the house of Commons another Letter from Mr. Stricland at the Hague, informing the Parliament that the Queen is intended to take private shiping for Ireland, that there is a great division between the Prince of Orange and the States, touching sending men and ammunition for England. The Prince desires & endeavours to surnish the King, but the States oppose it, and are desirous to joyne with the Parliament.

Upon which they falling into debate, ordered that Letters should be forthwith sent to the E. of Warwick, defiring his Lordship that the Irish seas might be narrowly lookt to, and that no ships might goe thither before examination, and report thereof made to the House.

Then the House of Commons fell into consideration of dawing up another Declaration of the present estate of the Kingdome, to be once again with assection of both Houses presented to his Majesty, as the last indeavours to procure a Pacification, or Unity if it were possible: And appointed a Committee to draw up the same, and present it to the House the next morning.

This day came letters of imformation from Sherbourne Castle, that Marquesse Hartford is privately sled, but the E. of Bedford hath issued warrants to all Officers in the County for the raising, up forces for that purpose

This day came letters from the E. of Warwick, intimating that the two great Pirates Cap. Ket leby and Cap. Stradling with their two ships are taken-

Saterday.

- Satorday to should stay the Eld I

The House of Commons being met, letters were read from Scotland, intimating that on Munday last, being the 19 of Sep. a great Councel of all the Lords and Grandees of that Kingdome, to treat of a way of Accommodation between His Majesty & his Parl if it be possible, or otherwise what way of assistance may be granted the Parl out of that Kingdome, that the Parl shall have a sudden Declaration of their Resolution concerning the same.

Then was read in the House of Commons a Petition from one Cap. Young, a Worcestershire Gentleman, desiring the custody of a certain part of the Magazine of that County allotted to him by the Lord and Deputy Lieutenants of that County, and now kept from him by certain Gentlemen of the County, not well affected, and brought with him 4 or 5. witnesses, upon motion made by Sir Walt. Earle, it was referred to the consideration of a Committee, to make report thereof to the House on Munday morning.

Then the House of Commons fell into debate of the E. of Carlile, and Mr. Russell, which were taken at Cambridge, & after great debate, the said Master Russell was again admitted his place in the

House.

Then the House of Commons received Letters from Notting-hamshire, intimating that his Majesty is gone to Chester, and changed his minde from going to Worcester, having notife of the Barle of Essex his intention to March thither, that His Majesties Armie is very few, and those souldiers his Majesty hath many of them are hired for 12. pence a day, and payes in Flemish and French coyne, 5.s. for 6. of ours. That his Majesty intended to change his Foote into Dragooners, that they might with more ease journey from

place to place.

This day also came letters of information from Worcester, certifying that on Wednesday the L. Sey, Col: Fines his Sonne, Cap: Browne, Cap: Seaton, and Cap: Thackhouse came with their Army before the Town, the Lo. Say domanding entrance into the same, but was denyed by the L. Coventry, Sir Will: Russell, and the rest, upon which his Lordship commanded to assault the town: Cap: Brown bearing to the gate, called for a pick-axe, and beat a hole, through which he discharged a Musket: whereupon the Cavaliers opened the gates, and issued torth, slew 4.or 5.of Cap. Browns soldiers, but presently retired into the town, where they are daily affaulted, or side daily, expecting my Lo: of Essex his comming this ther with his Army to their assistance.

FINIS.

no Californi England once orad englave of T

Memorable Accidents, P.P.

From the 19th of September to the 26th. 1642.

MUNDAY, 19. of Septemb.



He Cavaliers have made lately great Dayock in Derbishire, they draw Ordnance along with them to force mens houtes; they rifle all to a thread, they Teize upon Pots, Ketles, Pannes and Pewters they cut and breake in pieces Tables, Chaires, Stooles, Chefts, Truncks and Bedifeads; they teare and cut in funder pillowes, boulfters, and feather beds, strowe the feathers about the the Chambers, and

carry away the Tikes; they draine the Wine and Beere in fellers out of the westells, and overturne the Make-bowles inthe dayries. they drive away all the cattell they can find of all forts they leave not a Pike. Mulquet, Sword or Halbert in any mans house, and denience themselves more barbarously and execrably, then the Immane Grabats did in defolate Gramog, share of maine a law and any

In Chefter for the most part they are well affected to the Parliament. On Thursday last some few souldiers of the Malignant party belonging to Sir Eduard Abding different formet of Die Walland rention Tenants. they had a Commission to to doe from the faid Sir Edward and Mr. Leigh of Adlington, they dirinot onely detarme them, but they tooke what moneys they could fine's and what goods they best liked a But Sir Greene Bouth and Mr. Grasty of Many railed former and men and purfued them, the Malienanes thereupon would have furrendred the moneys and goods, but not the armes but they were glad to returne all.

There is now a body of men raising through the whole County, to represe them and the Commissioners of Array. The King is expected shorely in Show with many were flying out of that Towne, but the Major stayed chem. The report in Chefrenis, that the King intendeth to goe thither, and that the Bishop of that Sea will entertaine him at his owne charge, but the Citizens will not joy to fee the Cavaliers amongst them. The

The Cavaliers have been very bufie in plundering the well affected people in the Bishoprick of Durham, and many good people havede terred Newcastle, and betake themselves into Scotland for their fater. Colonell Goring, on the eleventh of this instant Seprember, landed a Newhaven in Normand, with three or foure Gentlemen more; he was conveyed thither in one of the Kings Pinnaces, named the Paragon, under the command of the Farle of Warwick; he stayed there onely two houres, and departed thence to Roan, and fo to Faris.

This day all the Torkelbare Gentry meet, to consult of such wave and meanes, as may fecure their Countrey from the ravaging of the infolent Cavalrers, with whom they have been long petered and much awed. This meeting, as is inpposed, hath driven the Earle of Cumberland out of Yorke for he is gone with fifty hork to the King, and that was all the force hee was able to raile in

L'orke (biro. ili.

An expresse from Nortingham, dathed the 17. of Sentingham from that on the Monday before, the King went to Down to we the trained bands, fummoned to apreare there that day, where not halfe of them reforted, onely 4001, Myners without Armes came in a offer their service to the King, who returned that night to Me. singham. The next morning he fent privie Seales to the Majoran Aldermen nf that towne, for 2000 pounds, but being latisfied the they could not lend so much, hee imposed roso, pound upon the whole Towne, but was content to take 500. onely Colonell Crafted Regiment extorted 200, pounds more of them for themselves by threats of plundering.

On Tuesday last, the King advanced with his whole Army to Daby, conflitting of about 7000. horse and foot, thither Coloriell Grand

Warke repaired unto him, with 500. Dragooners.

Upon Friday last, the King marched to Viceffer twelve miles thence, with his whole Army : The King hath taken 200. Armes from the Earle of Rusland at Belgin Castle. The Standard is carryed from No. tingham Caffle, and the garrison there is disbanded, they hearing the night before their disbanding, that they should be deprived of their arms cast them over the Castle walls to some of their fellowes, who carryed them away; At their disbanding, they railed hercely against the Lord of Newcastle, and Six John Digby for want of their pay. intended to goodhis or and charthe P. Sop of than Sea will that a ut to C. good will not be seen

TuesDA y the 20. September.

affected.

fatery.

nded at

he was

tagon,

onely

Wayer

ing of

tero.

n the

hori

aslein

halfe

mb

Nin-

or and

dthe

nethe

afind

s by

nC

Du-

rey of

ence,

n the

Na-

g the

who

ainft

y.

AY.

The Citizens of Covenity sent in this day to the Guildhall of London, three great sacks full of plate, the Messengers, after they had delivered it, went to the Parliament, to intreat them, that they may have some Ordnances from hence to defend their Citie, because they seare, that the Cavaliers being yet irritated with the repulse they received there, and the losse and deseat they sustained at Sautham) intend in a malicious revenge, to bring their whole Army and Canon upon them, and to beat the City stat with the ground.

Morwich is now railing of moneys to fend it to the Parliament, to maintaine their Armies. Of twenty eight Captaines in that County, twenty fix of them have subscribed to the Ordinance of the Militar.

The Earle of Bedford is still quartered at Dorchester, expecting the forces from Portsmouth which are upon their march to him; In the meanewhile he went to Weymouth, fix miles from thence, where he was bravely entertained: Captaine Thompson kept watch about the towne during his stay there, to whom the women brought store of Cakes, Wine and Beere, te refresh him and his troope. The Earle promised the Towne a hundred men for their garrison, to be destrayed by the State, and commanded by the Major; he kept a troope of horse to guard them, untill he could send them the hundred foot.

Excessor men are fortifying their City and Castle with all diligence. The Earle of Bash repaired lately to South-Moulton in Devon. to execute the Commission of Array, and sent for the Major thereof, who excused himselfe, but the Earle being at dinner, the Major came to him informing him, that the towne was in Armes, and that hee doubted, he should not restraine them from offering him violence; whereupon the Earle departed thence through a back-way, but before he could get cleare from the Towne, the women gave him a kind greeting, soundly palting him and all his attendants with stones.

His Excellency, the Lord Generall, advanced yesterday from Northampton to Daventry some ten miles, with 9000 foot, and 3000 horse, and 25, peeces of Ordnance, and goes this day to Covenity. And in the evening there was sent from the Parliament unto him, the summe of 25000 h. guarded with 200 Horsemen in Armour.

WEDNESDAY

roccesti et D. Pullam irin Esgloral aidiles.

and on the Charges of Brestand and ber parcy chere, see feel pro-

WEDNESDAY, 21. of Septemb.

The House of Commons have Voted out all their Members that havetaken part against the Parliament, and executed the Commission of Array. They have likewise Voted, that all their Members which are now absent, and will not returne to doe their fervice by a certaine day, shall be disabled from fitting amongst them this session.

And they have also Voted, that whatsoever person in this King-dome being of sufficient ability, and resuleth to contribute Plate or moneys to assist them in these present Warres for the safety of the whole Land, shall be deemed a Malignant, and remaine uncapable of the protection of the Parliament: whence it must necessarily follow, that if such a person happen to be plundered, he is without all remedy and hope of receiving any reparations by the Delinquents estates.

The Parliaments Ordinance for the Milina is now lettled in and about Cambridge, by Sir Dualey North, and Sir. John Cutts, two of the Members of the House of Commons, who intend to fettle it also this

weeke in the Isle of Ely.

Letters out of Helland certifie, That the Queene of England was ready to have returned into this K. gdome, but he aring that Goring had quirted Portsmonth and surrendred it up to the Parliament, she desited from her Jutney. That the Durch Ship which had wasted Count Robert over to Neweastle, had taken a Frigot of Dunkirke laden with Amunition, and bound to Jeland. And that there hat him some contestation be with the States and the Prince of Orange, he afferting that so great a Prince as the King of England is, ought not to be deserted by them and to be left to the will of his Rebellious Subjects, and they maintaining that the Parliament and Kingdome of England, ought not to be given up to the power of those that would ruine and destroy them. The Prince of Oranges affection is a strong Argument for the King of Spaine against the States, which doubtlesse they cannot but well consider of in regard they were once the Spaniards Subjects, but they cast off that Yoke, onely for their Tyranny.

THURSDAY the 22 th of September.

By certaine information from Holland, the States have published strict Mandates, that no Ships with Amunition, nor any Souldiers, shall be permitted to goe from thence against the Parliament in England, and they have placed watches upon their Ports to impedite the transportation of eather: And yetthe Queene of England and her party there, are still providing.

viding of abundance of Armes; and that there hath been bought up amongst them, Armes for 40000, men, and 60 pieces of brasse Ordnance. These actions make the Dutch now begin to suspect the Prince of Orange.

that his intentions are not right.

The Earle of Leitester is now returned to Lendon from the King having with much adoe obtained a Commission from him for his going into Ireland, but he is wholly unfurnished of necessary provision for the expedition, because the King and his party have seized upon all the Armes, clothes and other necessaries which were sent by the Parliament to Chester for him, so that he must be resupplied with other string Military surniture, before he can set forward on that Journey.

There hath lately some Castles of no great consequence bin surprised by the English in Ireland. Doblin is also now fortifying for feare of the Incursions of the Rebells this next. Winter, but they have more care of their walls then of the viperous Inhabitants amongst them, fire (a it is credibly reported, there are thrice as many malevolent Papists in that City as Protestants, who may be massacred by them, or else betrayed to the Rebells, if they should be besieged by them before the next Spring.

Intelligence is come out of Doreetsbire, that on Munday last in the morning, the Marquesse Hertford with 300. Horse, 400. soote, 12 Carriages, and 2 peeces of Ordnance, is marched from Sherborne Castle, to Britain or Wincauton in Sommercessbire, which Townes lie in the Center and heart of all the Malignants of that County. The Earle of Bedfirdlying still at Darchester, and hearing thereof in the evening of that day, sent to Sherbonne to know the certainty thereof, which proved true, whereupon he intendeth to demolish that Castle, that it may prove no more a six ceptacle or shelter for such Rebellious Traytors.

A current report is come hither from beyond Ser, that at this prefent, there are ten Ships made ready at Biskay in Spains, and and gone since dreland, with men, Armes, and other Amunition, wherein appellonist embarqued, that layeth claime to the Irish Crowne, who at his arrivall there, is to be invested with the regall Diadem of that Kingdome.

The firong Castle and Port at Falmonth in Command is now fortifying, but by whose direction, and to what end or purpose, is not yet related. If it be done without the Pathaments order, and not sodainely prevented, it may prove a dangerous inlet to any malicious fortalgue Enemand by

Yesterday the Parliament sent a Petition to the Lord Generall, to be presented by him to the King, therein humbly designing him to consider the miseries that may accrue to himselfe and all this Kingdome by a Civill Warre, accasioned by the protection of Delinquents and Malignants, in all humility

famility befeeching him to leave them to the suppliciarie Justice of the Parliament, and to returne to them, &c. And this day Instructions were also sent by Sir Philip Stapleton to his Excellency the said Lord Generall, therein amongst other things, giving him power to receive to mercy, all that will come in to him within ten daies after his Proclemation to that purpose, excepting all persons already Impeached by the Parliament, and all others that have bin nominated by them to be Delinquents: but he is not to give quarter, or to siew any mercy to these persons, though they yeeld themselves, viz., the Dake of Richmond, the Arch B shop of Torke, the Earles of Cumberland, Brissoll, Nemeastle and Rivers, the Lords Nemarke and Falkland, Secretary Nicholau, and Endymion Porter, &c.

FRIDAY 23. Septemb.

THe Troopers and Dragooners to the number of a 1000; that attended te Lord Say to Oxford, are now recurned, and they relate, that the Townel-men there, are more Malignant then the Schollers that were left, for they gave them much reproachfull and opprobrious language, and threw stones at their last Troope that marched out of that City. They brought from thence two Wagons laden with money, plate, and armes taken from the malignant party there: found two Trunks hidden in a Barne under the Corne, some three miles from OxFORD wherein was inclosed divers Letters, written with the Arch Bishop Lands own hand, and other Letters from the Pope of Rome, both of them perswading the University to imbrace Popery, and directing them in the fittest wayes conducing thereunto, which papers the Lord Say hath now in his custody. They burnt divers Crosses and Images which they found there, in the Market place, and they met at Wickham in their way home, 700. Foote going thicher, to lie in Garrison there, to secure that Cittie. The Lord Say hath also feeled the Militia in that County.

Sir Iohn Byron with divers Troopes is got into Worsester, where Colonell Fines endeavouring to get into the Towne to apprehend him, lost divers Horse and Foote, and was repulsed; whereof hee advertised the Lord Generall lying at Warwick, who sent divers Troopes to assist him, and withall sent him word, that he would advance thither with his Army this day to force the City: and it is reported, that the King hath sent a roop Horse

to ayd Byren, and is drawing to Wercefter with all his forces.

The House of Commons sent a Message yesterday to the House of Peers, containing these 3 particulars, first they desired them to joyne with

he

re

all

at

13

d

r,

0

with them in a Declaration of thankes to the States of Holland, for expeding their good affection to the Parliament and Kingdome, in detaining the 13. Ships now ready to come from thence with Armes and Souldiers against them. Secondly, to entreate them to joyne with them in another Declaration to this Kingdome, to manifest this affectionate act of those States. Thirdly, to desire them also to joyne with them in an Ordinance for the banishing of the Capuchin Friers at Sommerses House, and demolishing all Popish Supersitious places in England. To the two first the Lords agreed, to the last, because their House was then thin, they said they would give answer when it was fuller.

Sir William Constable, and Sir William Fairefax had gathered two Regiments here about London, and were ready to have conducted them (for some designe) into the North; but by order from the Parliament, they

are marched with all speed to his Excellency the Lord Generall.

Before the King went from Derby to Vioxeter, he demanded a 1000 li. of the Towne, to preferve them from plundering, but they came off for 500. li. they gave also 50 pieces in gold to the Prince of Wales, which moneys being received, he marched thence with 7 perces of Ordnance, a greate deale of match, store of Horse, and many ragged foote. The King growes strong, and sweepes the Country of Armes and money as he passet along. The Cavaliers pillaged Mr. Sanders of Ireton, broke open his Chests, and tooke all his Plate, pewter and Lynnen. The Chaplains of the Kings Regiments preach such Sermons, and deliver such Doctrine as was never heard of before.

Mr. Craven the Lord Cravens Brother, missiking the Actions and proceedings of the Cavatiers about the King, is returned from them, and offereth his service to the Parliament, he hath sent them 500 li. and will

fend them as much more, as soone as he can get in his moneys.

FINIS.

London, Printed for Stephen Bowtell in Popes bead Alley, 1642.

out at the state of a state of the state of Open management of the second Sensor of Parison Co. and the second of the second " A Poll good to Pable and a specific of director to the book of a set New ments on the same of the same of the same of the same of Sold and Mary value a Devis Marsen grating had or Land and the first of the contract of the c At all a series where the strain of the series will be the Significant to the property of the work of the second of t Soverite of the contract Contract of the contr Alang. T Coverers of the States of the States of the Feelegan vollage bei eine new meine generalen. of the King Pagestrand and the Same and the codings agin C van . it and K are in him than effects has for continued the continued to the soon and will to a chemical model in the action of the comment of the companies. Leader, Trimed for Stollar See in Prost of Aller 1642.

the Lorentz alone pour et al de la consecutive del la consecutive del la consecutive de la consecutive de la consecutive del la consecutive de la consecutiv

(43)
but and from them a to Chefter, tajoya his Army with the to les of

M mo the Proceedings in smother in near

PARLIAMENT,

Parliament, wherein her Majettie deficed the anglit be paid to person on of the paid to be seen on the kind dome, and has Majetty as add to pak the Bill of Tennas and Police.

cage) and from esteen live and besting walked. The could be seen the fame out of the Chalemes, this has Maydry fred a be pleated to

This day also cannot be a specified but the chales of the charter of the charter

leady received, that diegreat Dissilverely came from Francis and lander the great State of England, to they and toppered both English and Strotch in that Kingdomes which them they them confirmed, and that that Kingdomes which them they them confirmed, and that that Kingdomes which them they them confirmed, and that that Kingdomes which them they them confirmed, and that that Kingdomes which them they them properties. And the Houle falling into great debate thereupon, voted two of their members though be districted information. Them falling into debate of the bond Keeper, and that for wait of the great Scale, Courts of justice may be impaired, and to failing in justice ferr amening to the Lords for sponference it which it was moved a new great Scale might be shade and dominiment to the cuttody of three Eords and fix Members of the Commonitality a Dold Keeper flood be fiverness appropried to the Commonitality a Dold Keeper flood be fiverness appropried to the Commonitality a Dold Keeper flood be fiverness appropried to the Commonitality a Dold Keeper flood be fiverness appropried to the Commonitality a Dold Keeper flood be fiverness appropried to the Commonitality a Dold Keeper flood be fiverness appropried to the Commonitality a Dold Keeper flood be fiverness appropried to the Commonitality a Dold Keeper flood be fiverness appropried to the Commonitality a Dold Keeper flood be fiverness appropried to the Commonitality a Dold Keeper flood to the Commonitality and the Commonitality and the Commonitality and the Commonitality and th

This days were read in the House of Commons leaves from Marche-Merioning and place his Majesty to intended women to whale Showf-

towne of Covenery thewing that the despondence and it ologished.

R. Landon,

bury and from thence to Chefter, to joyn his Army with the forces of the L. Strange, confilling of 1 000, foot, and three Troops of Horse.

This day alforthe petition of both Houses, with their instructions to the Lord Generali, to be by him read in the field, were by a Post sens away to Northampton to his Excellency, the instructions being for

his Excellencies advancing his Army from Northampton

Then in the House of Company's was read a letter from Mr. Strictured at the Hague a member of their House, importing that the Hollanders with great joy accepted and greed to the Farliaments defires and also sent a remonstrance of the Europe of Bohem's defires to the Parliament, wherein her Majettie defired the might be paid her pension of 1000. It amonth allowed her by the King which the Common (although her son the Prince had donomany all cifices in the Kingdome, and his Majetty refused to pass the Bill of Tonnage, and Poundage) after some debute thereuson, wored her Majetty thould be paid the same out of the Customes, tall his Majetty thould be pleased to pass the said Bill of connage and poundage.

This day also came letters from York intimating that the Cavaliers and Matignanes of that County, showed latery piliaged many Cautis ments houses in the County as murely Sir John Roder, who leave elements by the histific and exhemination made complaint the root to the Lord frame upon which his tignificant made complaint the root to the Lord demand General will directed, who concluded not taile at Army of and from and defire the afsettance of St. John Horhom with 1000 and from Armes quite blank which being effected, they have cleared that Gottny finite compiles from Hull of the adversaries a which proceedings both filonics well appeared more adversaries a which proceedings both filonics well appeared more adventises a which proceedings both filonics well appeared more adventises a which proceedings both filonics well appeared more adventises.

Heat camodettem this day from Lincolnshite wind maring that the County and that Boston is by the inhabitants well fortified; that they are informed the Earle of Lindolf y intends against occurrent that County and before Boston, the inhabitants well fortified; that they are informed the Earle of Lindolf y intends against occurrent that County and before Boston, the transfer mondolf posterior that the street of the county and so that they are the county and the street of the county and the county are the county are the county and the county are t

This day was teachin the Honfe of Commons, a petition from the towns of Coventry shewing that they have lately made excussion on of the town of merfore annies) whereastley met 1 e co. foot, and five two periods have been been and of Pfince Rabins, as it is conceived, with

valiers, caused a great Channe to be mounted as a peace of Ordnance, putting in the same three or 4. Muskets, and on each side placed Muskets, which when they shot them off, so smoked, that the Cavaliers canceived it to be a realt peace of Ordnance, and at the very conceit thereof range away, and left the field in which were caken about 30 prisoners, and one horse and man slaine on our part. That having never a peace of Ordnance to defend the towne, they are in much danger if another assault should bee made upon the same. That the rowne is at 400. It a month charge to maintaine the Soldiers; that there is no recourse of trade; Debring the house to take the time into consideration, and to give order for the senting down of two or three peaces for their desence; which the house consented to, laughing at the conceit of the Churne.

This day came letters to the Lords from the Lord Sey, intimating, that his Lordship hath set a strong Garrison in Oxford and hath slived out warrants for the appearance of the Free-holders and trained hands of the County, on thursday next, at which his Lordship intends to

put the ordinance for the Militia in execution, wants stow no illi

This daycame letters of intelligence from Alesbury in Buckinghamfhire, intimating that Colonel Hampung Regiment hath been much
oppressed by the Cavarris, till a supply of aid the last week was fent
them from the Lord Generall out of the Regiment of Colonel Hollis;
at the comming of which they gave butaile to the Cavallers, in which
many of them were sam, and a o taken prisoners, which were committed to sindry prisons in the Country.

This day report was made that the Lord Brokes his marching with his forces towards Sherb mit the affinance of the Earl of Bedford.

This day came letters from Rerchford in Elsex, four emiles from Lee by the Thames fide, that feverall Recufants houses have been fear-ched; in which are feized 40. Armes, and 100. L in money and plate, for the Parliaments off: ordered to bee carried to the Guild-half London, which was done accordingly.

In the House of Commons was then read Letters from Chelter, declaring that Sir John Biron hath joyned his troopes with the Lord Stringe, who is 2000, frong of Foot, and expect daily 3 troopes of Horse from Nottingham, and 2000, more Welll, in from Wales, and Prince Robers with his forces to joyne with the Cordered a Mel-

fenger

lenger mould be four port to defire the Lord Cerbrally se maintee he Army towards them with all speed, which was done accordingly.

wednefday, the 21. of September.

This day was read in the House of Commons, letters from the Lord Generall, intimating that he hath good successes hit herto, that here is informed Prince Robers, the Earle of Northampton, Lord Strange, and the rest, have soyned their forces together, and intend to march towards Dursmore, and to take the field about 7, males from coverity, 50 put their cause to the adventure of a sephantells, which it shey hold, hee doubts not (with Gods assistance) but to put this war to sudden end; and to that purpose intends to march towards them the next day.

This day many members of the Houle of Commons, that have ablented themselves, came into the Houle, and upon submission were admitted their places, till any objection or

charge thall be exhibited against them to assert many the sint

35303

Then the House of Commons falling into debute of the rest of their members ablem, and not imployed by the House, 24 greed they should be againe summoned, and an order drawne up to be published, that if they appears not by the 2.9 day of September next, to be proceeded against as delinquents, with our any further summons.

This day also came letters from Yorkshire, intimating that three Troopes of Horse, and tours hundred foot are come into that County from Northumberland, to affish the Cavaliers; but perceiving they are cashiered, thence are most of them sled privatly back agains in the night, and some of them are taken to wit, one Captaine Winter, Captaine Gorden, &c., and are bringing up to the Parliament.

This day also came Letters from Worcester, informing, that the Cavalius have distanted directs of that Countie, most

of the Counties of Leicester, Nottingham, Lancashire, and Hantington, and have billeted themselves in Worcester; but the inhabitants of the Countie have so beleagered them in the Towne, that they cannot come our, or have any reliefe, but

what the Towne affords...

this day also the House of Commons was informed by Letters from Hereford, that five hundred Welchmen are rayfed with intention to aftift the King, under Command of one Morgan, well armed: but preparation being made by the Counties (in their way) to oppose and set upon them with the Trained Bands of the Counties; which they having notice of, make but flow hafte to fer forwards out of their owne Countrey. who Mand you bellette to I yours, bird single

Thursday, the 22. of September.

This day the Houle of Commons againe meeting, Captaine Phipps presented to the House a Petition from Coventry, defiring therein, that the Lord Mandevile might be requested to fee forward with his Regiments, for the reliefe and affiltance of that Towne; and that two or three Preces of Ordinance might be sent thither: Vpon which, a Message was fent to the Lords, defiring a Conference; at which the Petition was read, and a motion made for the granting of the same: which the Commons tooketime to consider of.

This day also came Letters of Information, that certaine Gavaliers were taken by the Lord Brookes, Forces, in their March to Sherborne, to wit, Captaine Moore, Captaine Bris-

get, &c. which are comming up to London.

This day also was brought to the Barre in the House of Commons, as Delinquents, Captaine Winter and Captaine Gorden, two of the Cavaliers that were taken in York hire, and after some examination, pordered to be commuted to the Tower; which was dose accordingly-

This day came Letters from Westchester, intimating that a Ship with thirtie thousand pound, intended for Ireland from the Parliament, was by the persidiousnesse of the Captaine brought back againe, and endevoured to be landed at New-Castle; but being perceived by some of the Earle of Warwicks Ships, was driven into that Harbour, which they have there stayed, and apprehended the Captaine; and after his examination there, it appeared the Ship and Money should have beene imployed in his Maiesties service; desiring the pleasure of the House concerning the same which was referred to the consideration of the Committee for the Irish affaires.

This day also came severall Letters from his Excellencies divers Lords, as my Lord of Holland, my Lord Mandevile, &c. the first intimating, that his Excellencie is informed, that his Maiestie is marching towards Worcester with 1500. hotse and 2000. foot, with intent to rayle the fiege; That his Excellencie hath placed a Garrison in Northampton, and is resolved with his Army, confifting of 14000. horse and foor, to march alfo thirlier; and if no pacification can be made to endevour to continue the fiege to the vttermost of his power: and is so confident of the influeffe of his cause, that in maintenance and defencethereof, he shall count it his honour to sole his dife in the fame. Vpon which, a Conference of both Houses was had; at which, the faid Letter was read to the Commons, and sared by both Houses, that Letters of Thankes should be forthwith fent his Excellencie, in the name of both Houser, for his so noble and fairhfull resolution, in defending that Cause which by both Houses is declared most just and legall.

The House of Commons meeting, sell into debate of drawing up a remonstrance of the present estate of this Kingdome, and reserved the same to a Committee to perfect the same against the next day.

This

This day also the House of Commons sell into debate of sequestring the estares of the Recusants and Papists not natives, a likewise left the same to the consideration of a Committee to make report thereof to the House on Munday sollowing.

This day came more letters from Master Strickland, at the Hagne, informing that the Queens Majesty mrendeth privatly to take shipping for Ireland; that the States and Prince of Orange are at great difference within themselves, that the Prince would assist his Maiesty, but the States utterly against irand are for the Parliament.

Vpen which ordered, speedy direction should be sent to the Earle of Warwicke, desiring his Lordship should have specifilled all care, that no ship ses be suffered to goe for Ireland, but first to be searched, and the persons therein examined; which let-

ters were fent accordingly.

This day came letters from Oxford, that the Lord Sey harhferled the peace of that County, put the Militia in execution, and is now marching from thence towards VV orcefter, to

iovne with the Lord Generall.

This day came letters of information from Sherborne, that.
Marqueffe Harrford harh made a private escape from the Cafile, but larely pursued by some of the Earle of Bedfords Soldiers, and great wait laid for his apprehension by the countries

This day came letters from Yorke, that that County hathfeized the effare of divers of the Malignants therein, and have eashiered most of the Cavaliers out of the same, and hope in short time to regain tome of their losses sustained by their former robbing and pillaging of them.

This dry also information was brought to the House of Commons, that the two great English Pirats, Stradling and Kettlely, with the intro thips, are taken, and the Earl of War-wick with all convenience intends to send them to London.

change of the flat of the residence of the difference of work and the second of the se

Saturday, the 34. of Septembers 112 1 4 4 5 11

The House of Commons meeting, received a Petition from Captains Towng of Worcestershire desiring the custodie of some part of the Magazine of that Countie, allotted to him by an Order of the Lord and deputie Lieutenants of the Countie, but kept from him by some of the Gentry, bringing up with him soure men of qualitie, as withester touching the same: and upon the motion of Sir Valier Earle, appointed to be heard in the afternoone by a Committee purposely chosen.

This day the House of Commons fell into debate of M. Russel, Brother to the Earle of Berliord, who was apprehended with the Earle of Carlile at Cambridge; and after great debate concerning the same and his submission, offering to lend both Money and Horse, upon the propositions of both Houses, he was admitted to his place against in the

House of Commons.

This day came Letters of Information from Worceller, certifying that the Lord Sey, Colonel Fines, Captaine Browne, Captaine Season, and Captaine Thackhouse came before the Towne on Wednesday last, the Lord Sey demanding entrance into the Town, but by the Lo. Coverty, Sir Villiam Russel, and the rest was denied: upon which, order was given to assault the Town. Captaine Browne making to the gate, called for a pick-ax, with which he struck a hole in the gate, swith a Masket shor into the Town: upon which the Cavaliers opened the same & issued out, with whom the Captaine and his men sk russhed; but 4. or 5. of his men being stance, the Cavaliers fled again such the rowne, and thus the gates, so that none of our side entred the same, every day expecting the Lord Generall to assist them, the number of Cavaliers consisting nor of above 800, acmost.

This day came letters to the House of Commons, certifying that the King is gone to Chester and having changed his mind to relieve Work cester having nonce of the Earle of Estex intention to continue the siege: That his Maj. army is but few, scarce any coming to his service, and those that are with him have no pay but French & Flemish coincidering then to take 518, dor 6. of our mony: That his Maj. intends to throughts, Foot into Dragoneers for more speedier passage.

This day came letters from Scotland intimating that a great Councel of all the Lords & Grandees of that Kingdome, both Spirital & Temporall, mee on Main lay Sept. 19. https://doi.org/10.1001

bur Parliament with their affiftance to compose the diffrence between the King & his Parliament, if it be possible; and that within a short time the Parliament shall have their full resolution touching the same.

FINIS.



Printed at London for Francis Conles

Munday the 19. of September.

Unday Letters were read in the House of Commons informing that the King had a Muster of his Army at Nottingham the last weeke, that there appeared about three thousand foote, two thousand torfe, and about one thousand five hundred Dragoonecres, and that a great part of the faid Army were not provided with Armes; to supply which detect his Majesty upon going to Derby, summoned

the Trained Bands of Nottingham, Leicester, and Derby-shire to attend him, upon whole appearance such of them as would joyne with his Majesties forces and march along with him were entertained, but those that refused had their Armes taken from them, and fent home againe, by which defi, ne there were Armes gained for two thousand men; the said Counties being also compelled to lend great summes of money, to save their Townes from being burned, and plundred by the Cavalliers. It was

also informed that his Majesty is now gone to Exerci in Stafford-shife,

and intends suddainely to set forwards to Shrewsbury.

There were also other Letters read in the House from Yorke-shire, informing that the Earle of Cumberlands Cavalliers make great spoyle and out-rage in the Country, and have plundered divers Gentlemens houses of good worth, especially fir William Rodes house, who hath sustained great losse by them, with the death of one of his servants.

But the whole Country are to much incensed at their proceedings that they are raysing of forces both horse and foot to preserve the peace of the County against them, being resolved to have satisfaction of all the Man

lignants in that County.

As alforthey being informed by a Letter which was intercepted comming from the Earle of New Castle to his Majesty, that there are Amers at New-Castle for his Majesty for fixe thousand men command lately from Holland, but the York-shire men are resolved to lay strict watch to stop their passage if they come in that rode to his Majesties Army.

In the Houte of Commons this day they drew up certaine instructions for the further tendring of the propositions for the raysing of Horse, Monies, or Plate to the Kingdome, and then also certaine of their Members that had not formerly subscribed, having bin absent from the House, declared what they would lend towards that lervice, and tooke the Protestation to live and dye with the Earle of Essex in the cause hee hath undertaken. There was also a motion then made in the House, that there might be some imposition laid upon such persons that have for all this time stood as Newters betwirt the King and Parliament, towards the repaiment of the great charges this Kingdome hath undergone by reason of the present distractions, which motion was referred to surther consideration.

This day also fir Bevill Greenvill and the other Cornish Array men, members of the House of Commons, were expelled the House, and

Writ ordered to iffue forth to chuse other in their places.

There was also some debate for the expelling of fir Roger Falmer, and fir Iervace Clifton of Nottinghamshire, for that they have not appeared upon their summons, but upon further consultation it was ordered, that

they should have time given them untill Michaelmas next.

There came also this day other Letters to the Houses from Chefter, informing that the Townes-men have driven the L. Stranges Welch Garison souldiers out of Chefter, and that they have secured the Towne for the Pailiament, defiring they may have some supplyes sent unto them from the Parliament, whereby they may be better enabled to withstand the L. Strange, if he shall make any surther attempt against them: whereupon the House ordered that there should be 400, souldiers forthwich sent downet olye in Garison at Chester, and that Colonell Browne the late

Citie Captaine, should be defired forthwith to hasten his dispatch in marching towards Wales with his forces of Dragonees and Footcompanies, to cleanse that Countrey of malignants, and secure the same as he lately did in Kent, and to prevent the raysing of forces in any part of Wales against the Parliaments.

Tuesday the 10.

His morning there came Letters to the Houles from his Excellency the Earle of Effex at Northampton, informing that he had received intelligence of his Majeflies being at Stafford where his maine forces are also drawn up; and that Prince Robert and his troopes fince his going from Leicestersbire, hath done great spoyle, about Tamworth and Litchfield; Whereupon his Excellency conceiving what prejudice might happen unto that part of the Countrey by his Majesties Forces, as at Warwick and Coventry. On the day before being Monday, hee advanced his forces from Northampton, neare his Majesty towards Covenery, intendingatio to give Prince Robert a faire falute if he met with him his Excellency having appointed the Earle of Stamford and his fon, with their Forces of horle and foote to lye about Lutterworth in Leicesterfaire to fecure that part of the Countrey, defiring the Houses that his Petition and infructions for his going to his Majefty, might be forth with difpatched. Whereup on the House spent some part of this day in finishing the same, but withall they appointed a Declaration to be drawn up to go along with the faid instructions to his Majaty, granting pardon to all of his Majestica Army that should lay downe their armes within a certaine time, with some exceptions against some persons with his Majesty, the effecting of which tufinesse was appointed the next day.

There came also Letters to the House this day from Lincolne, informing that they have quitted the County of all the Cavalliers that were amongst them, and disarmed all their malignants, and seried the Countrey in much quiet, having raised great sums of money, horse, and plate for the Parliament, and have taken such counte that some persons in their County, who had formerly engaged themselves so lend horse and moneyes to the King, have relinquished their subscriptions and willingly undertaken to lend horse and moneyes for

the Parliament.

There was an ordinance of Parliamentallo agreed upon by the Houses for the fequestring of the chares of all Papilts in the Kingdom and the securing of their persons during the present distractions, whereby there may be reparation made to the Common-wealth out

of their estates for the dammage they have done.

Alfo the Earle of Carlile being brought to the Lords House, was released from his imprisonment in the Tower, with confinement that he should not depart from London, but be ready to make his appearance at any time upon Summons, but is not admitted to sit in the Lords House.

There was also information of letters from worcester that Sir John By on with about 500 Troopers and Oxfor i Scholers, is forced into Worcester, and commits great outrages there, having that up the gates, and keeps the Town for the King.

But Mr, Fines with above a 1000 Deagoneers and traynedbandmen of the County have laid fiege against the Town, and sent to the Trayned bands of Gloucester-shire to come and assist them.

It being also informed that the Lord Coventry with some troopes of horse is joyned with Sir John Byron in Worcester.

Wednesday the 21.

His day as was appointed, the Commons sate about drawing up a Declaration to be published throughout the Kingdom, the effect whereof was, that all such persons of his Majesties Army, or any others that have been ayding and

affifting to his Majesty in this war against the Parliament, who shall lay down their Armes within ten dayes after publishing of the said Declaration, and submit themselves to the Parliament, shall have pardon for their offences therin, and that all such as refuse to accept of the said offer of pardon, shall be proceeded against as Rebels and traytors to the King, Parliament and Kingdome.

But the Parliament do by the faid Declaration exempt from the faid pardon, the Marquesse of Hantford and his confederates, the Lord Strange, and all others whom they have already voted against as Traytors & Delinquents to be proceeded against according to their desert. And also accepted against 6, others, whom they then voted against, viz. the Ea. of Cumberland, the Ea. of Newcastle, Earle of Bristoll, Lord Rivers, Mr. Endymion Porter, and Secretary Nickolas.

There were letters read in the House of Commons which came from Ireland more fully confirming the former intelligence of taking of Galloway and some other places lying upon the Seacoalts, by the adventurers forces; but that the whole Kingdome by land is in a most lamentable condition, a great part of the Protestant forces dying for want of meanes, the rebels having received great supplyes by Oneales going over into Spayn, whereby they are so much encreased, they are above 10 for one against our Forces; the Rebells being now consider the Kingdome is their own, it being their fre-

CHOOK

majefly and so accompted by him, being sent overthither by a Puritane faction in England, against the Kings consent, and they are his onely subjects, and have Commission from his Majesty to rid the Kingdome of all the English and Scotch, and to kill and destroy them, and tor further confirmation of this businesse it is informed by Letters that Oneale the Arch-Rebell with his forces meeting in the field with Colonell Leibly a Commissioner under the Broad Scale of England and the Kings hand to it to the effect aforesaid; which businesse hath so much disheartened our forces, considering how the provisions appointed for that service hath bin made stop off by his Majesty, that they stand in a maze not knowing which way to take to preserve their lives, whereby that Kingdome is even at the last gaspe.

This day also the Earle of Leicester came to London from his Majesty informing the Houses that he could not ever fince his first going to his Majesty get his Commission sealed, untill Sunday last, although hee had sundry times made his addresses to his Majesty for the same, giving the House very good satisfaction concerning his Majesties stopping of the provisions appointed to be sent for Ireland, that it was not with his privity or consent, referring himselfe to the pleasure of the Houses, whether they

should thinke fitting he should be dispatched for Ireland or no.

There were also ten prisoners brought to London from the Lord Generalls Army this day, and committed to severall prisons, whereof one of

them was a Captaine of the Kings party.

There was also information given to the House by Letters from Sherburne, that the Marquelle of Hartford and his Cavalliers are escaped from Sherburne Castle, upon the Earle of Bedfords retreating backe to Dorcester to strengthen his Army, and to receive the supplyes from Portsmouth. That the Marquelle and his company tooke over the Severne intending to joyne themselves to the Kings Army, marching towards Hereford-store, but are pursued by the Earle of Bedfords force, and are not as yet marched far from Sherburne.

Thur day the 22.

N Thursday morning there came more Letters to the Parliament from the Lord Generall, dated on tuesdaythe 20th instant, informing that he was then with his Army at Coventry, but understanding that the King with Prince Roberts Troopes, and about two thousand Dragonceres and other horse that morning removed from Stafford, and is gone towards Worcester with intent to raise the siege there, and to releive fir Iohn Byron, his Majesty leaving his many forces behind him at Stafford,

P 3

His Excellency also hath advanced his forces from Coventry to march after his Majesty, and upon Wednelday night with his Army came to Warwicke, intending to march forwards with all convenient speede to Worcester to strengthen the siege, where he also expects to meete his Majesty.

Both Houses having fully perfected the Petition and instructions to be fent to the Lord Generall, fir Philip Stapleton was appointed forthwith to take Post, and carry the same after the Army to his Excellency.

The London Dragoneers that went with the Lord Say to Oxford being returned, brought three Delinquents this day to the Parliament which they had apprehended at Oxford, one of them was a great man of the Universities Counsell of War, a Scholer, an other a shop-keeper at Abbington, and the third a Scholer, all of them very malignant against the Parliament, and it was ordered they should be Committed to severall prisons till surther leasure to examine them.

The Lord Say having letted the Militia in Oxford-Thire, understanding of the frege before Worcefter with his owne, and his Sons forces, went from Oxford downe towards Worcefter.

Friday the 23.

Lord Generall dated on Thursday morning at Warwick, informing that he was upon his march after his Majesty, whom hee heares is still at Srewsbury, that he hath sent two Troopes of Horse to march before him to Worcester, to assist Master Fymes in the siege before Worcester. That on Wednesday night he received a Letter from Master Fymes, informing the passages of their siege, which letter he also sent to the House, the effect whereof was. That they have already made some battery against the Towns, and beate downe a part of one of the Gates, and that they have so strengthened the siege they doubt not but ere long to storce an entrance into the Towns.

There was a Letter read in the House of Commons written from the Lord Faulkland to a Lady his speciall friend, but intercepted, in which letter he seemes to informe her of the proceedings of both Armies, and the great hopes they have to obtaine the better of it, assuring her (how-ever his intelligence deceives him) that the Kings Cavalliers were like Lambs in comparison of the Parliaments souldiers, and that there was nothing but mutenies and dissorders in the Earle of Essex Army.

How

How well this relation doth agree with truth will appeare if but compared with the Lord Generall his letter to Mr. Proposithe carie

agouf the Army. Louistics sargue adenotine Ini to a debero Col

There was information given to the Commons against one Med Roberts a Minister in Buckingham-shire, for that preaching upon a text in Math. 26 everl. 252 concerning Peter's reproofe for imiting off the high Priefts care, he made feverall frange con fructions of the words, much reflecting upon the Parliaments proceedings in aver ry invoctive manner, perswating the people against aking up of armes upon the command of the Parliament , but that rather they would put up their swords and fight not, it being against the King, alleadging these words for the ground of all a For they that take to

Vpon confultation of which bufineffe, it was ordered he should be fent for as a Delinquent, to answer such things as should be objected

against him touching the faid Sermony

There was letters read in the Commons from Mr. Strickland at the Higue, informing that the States do very well accord with the Parliament, and have made ftop of some provision and Ammunition that was preparing there to be fent to the King, that the Queene fent Mr. Iermin to the Prince of Orange to defire he would provide her fome thipping for her transportation, of which the States having notice, fome of them went to her Majetty and offered her a lufficient fleet of Ships for her fafe conduct, to be made ready within fifteene daves.

Mr. Strickland also informing that the States have offered to fend Commissioners over to his Majesty to treat with him for a pacification between him and his Parliament, if they think fit to accept of it.

Vpon confideration of which businesse both Houses ordered forth with to draw up a Declaration to bee fent to the States giving them hearty thanks for their care of the peace and welfare of this Kingdome, and love and affection to the Parliament, or me

It was also informed the Commons that Sir Fredericke Cad-makis a Member of their House, but now in Holland, hath endcaveured to procure some Provisions there, to be sent to his Majety, whereupon

it was voted that he should be expelled the House

It was ordered by the Commons that all fuch Officers and Commons that all fuch Officers are considered to the commons that all fuch Officers are considered to the commons that all fuch Officers are considered to the commons that all fuch Officers are considered to the considered to the common that all fuch Officers are considered to the co manders as are entertained in this service under the Lord Generall, fhould forthwith march down to the Army, or otherwise to bee reasther that selfered to present ablored at caffeered. for all the remaining and the state of the Saterday.

Saterday, the 24.

Epert was made this day to the Commons of a Trunk of Plate made ftop of in London, belonging to the Lord Keeper, which was intended to be fent to him, but it was ordered to be fent to Guild-Hall, to be imployed for the fervice of the Parliament.

There was a Petition prefented to the Commons from the Citizensof London and Westmintter, complaining of the great abuse in the making of Farthing Tokons, and the loffe the Common-wealth bath full sined by it, which Petition was referred to the grand Committee to confider of,

Vpon a Petition presented to the Commons, complaining of the abuse of the fouldiers, in plundering and spoyling divers Delinquents and Reculants house, especially in plundering of the Lord Dunsmore's house.

There was an Order drawn up, to be published throughout the Armel and all the Counties of the Kingdome, that the fouldiers nor any others in difarming of Papilts or Delinquents should not plunder or pillage any of their houses, for that thereby they will doe great prejudice to the Common wealth, to whom their whole estate are become forfeit for their Delinquency, and reparation is to be railed out of them for the

great damage the Kingdome bath undergon by their meanes.

There was a report made to the Commons of a conference concerning the Earle of Leicofter, at which he gave a very good accompt of his proccedings with his Majety, endevouring to remove fome jealouses that the Commons have lately had of him; concerning his late carriages offering to take his fourney speedily into Ireland either by land or fea. if the houses should thinke fitting : After some debate concerning which bulinesse, it was referred to a further, but speedie consideration, and the rather, for that it was informed the Commons, that the Adventurers of London had a Petition in readinelle to present to the Houses concerning. the faid Earle of Leicester, and that untill that Petition were viewed, they would determine nothing concerning him.

There was also report mide to the Commons of the present condition of the Protestant Forces in Ireland, and what provisions and supplies are thought fitting to be fent over thicker, which bufineff: was referred to be ordered by the grand Committee, and that also they friend confidor of certaine propolitions and initructions for the lending over of Sir Henry Mildmay and Mr. Reynolds into Ircland according to the former

order.

There was an order drawn up by the Commons that the Lord Major of Lendon and the Aldermen shall have power to appoint such Minift. 15 as they shall approve of, to preach before them at Pauls, the Spino tle, or other place, at their publike meetings, at those places according to the cultome of the Ciry.

FINIS.

Per Lordon



PERFECT RELATION,

SVMMARIE

OF ALL THE

DECLARATIONS, MESSAGES, And
Answers, Passages and Proceedings between the Kings
Majesty, and both Houses of PARLIAMENT.

Of all Newes, Letters, and Informations, touching the Earle of Essex, and the Earle of WARWICKES Proceedings, and the Estate and Formnes

OF IRELAND.

With all other Remarkable Passages which have hapned both by Sea and Land, in these his Majesties Dominions, and in sundry other forraine parts, from the 19. of September, to this 29 day. 1642.



ERFECT RELATION,

SVMMARIE

OF ALL THE

SECLARATIONS, SNESSAGES, And Singwors, Passages and Proceedings between the Kings states, and both Houses of Parliaming.

AS ALSO,

of all Newves, Letters, and Informations, touching the Earle of Essex, and the Earle of WARWICKES Proceedings, and the Effect and Fortunes

OF IRELAND.

Vish all other Remarkable Passages which have hapned both by Sea and Land, in these his Majesties Dominions, and in fundry other forcing parts, from the 19. of September, to this 29. day. 1642.

Los Do N. Princed for Francis Coles at his flaon in



The Perfect Relation,

OR

SVMMARIE.

Mundey 19 Sept. 16 42.

Declaration of the Illegality of the Commillion of Array, thewing that it is defirmed to the late flourishing Kingdome of England, and the Subjects, affectably the Commons thereof, and to retroduce an arbitrary and tyrannicall government. As also acrue Copy of the Lord Surang his Warrant for putting in execution the faid Commission.

A Certificate of Augustine Harper, of Market Harborrous made 9 Sepathewing that the Cavaliers tooke away his Mare, Saddle and Bridle, and all his money, and brought him before the Lord of Camarvan to be examined, who because the faid Harper, reflect to sweet whether he would fight or the King against the Parliament, committed him to the cast ody of the Gavaliers and

The Examination of Island Hall, taken at Northampton, isopresence of the Barle of Effect, it September, discovering the Kings lending a Letter to Master Maior of Northampton, in presented in the Barle of Effect, ind particular Warrants to private men for 200 L a man, and other summers, more default of payment, whereof the Gavaliers threatned to plunder. That after His Majestic four vited Lord Newworks to Master Major to double the 1000 L that the home of Mistria Rigges was plandered by His Majestics. Warrant, And the Trained Bands of Northan sharp mannered in by the Countestee of Clarewas changed by Sengoant Bowes, and Alderman Toplad with high Treason, for nor delivering with Armes of his Lady. That there were in and about Northingham, more you Islist, very many Commanders, Irish and Papills, and daily increases that a lady of the lady. The there were in and about Northingham, more you Islist, very many Commanders, Irish and Papills, and daily increases that a lady of the lady of the lady increases the lady of the lady.

Abstrer lens from the Estic of Effects the Lord Maior of Landon; for happy by speedy loane of the Month of the Countries of the Countries of the King to one of a stanger break bandang the Month of the Countries of the Month of

That Endinion Person was taken at the Graunge nere Well hallum, wishin five mile of Derby. If Say and Sir, I don't reference Herrford a gray a board of guideanness com all a complete the say.

That Sir Hogh Pirafent our a party from Warwicke Calife to Maller Direct, a great Papill at Grove Parke, where he tooke ten Cavaliers, with a Johnte, and great flore of Powder and Armor, indep in a Vaule, made in allowe house I to select the or with a state of the case.

That one saleful a finging man of Brillow Colledge, for speaking feandalous words against the Paniament, was turn door of his place, and kept in prison till the Sessions, and that their New rate is as full of Cavaliers as ours.

That at Bath they are in a very good polture of defence, only some Cavaliers came thinher, pre-

tending to Bathe, but privately endeavoured to rafte Porces, who lichne discovered That the Bilhop of Welsis turned Cavalier, being secretly gon feized on his Palace and fortified it with Ordnahes.

That the Earlo of Gunderland, 18. See Aummond the Yorkelines and common who met, being about 5000 that when the Earle had declared his Committee and fler then they came, within above those being lafe him nor above to be the the Earle writ to the King, delbring to be implayed in forme other fer

That at Morpoth in Northumberland, was a great combustion made by some ill-affected per of the towne, but the Trainid Bands role and suppress them; and tooke and clapt them in the Calle

That the Cavaliers by His Majesties appointment, made an attempt against Boston, but uponin telligence before hand from Sir Lohn Halbam, the towne was well provided to entertaine them, that they were forced to retreat, and the Countrey rifing, fleye 14; hurt others, and tooke three me

On Thursday, the King removed from Nottingham to Derty, and 'tis thought he meanes to

move into Wales very fuddenly.

Spicial Poff int and certaine Instructions from feorall places 350

The King is removed from Derby to Uxerer in Staffordiffure, The towner of Leicene singhan were compelled to kind the King money; the the Cavaliers threatned to plans their boules, who have diffirmed most of the Traind Bands in Leicelter hire and Des plundred many Gentlemens houses. The Earle of Rurland stands upon his guard, and to the Cavaliers. They mordered aff bonelt woman in Lescelter, great with enal within weeks of her delivery, and burnt divers bonest mens houses who will no separate the king and liament. They are not able to tobilit without plandering and of our point and of navamil

The King had a muster last weeke, where appeared 2 100 foor, where of pot of had so had about 1000 Dragoneers and 2000 horfe. The Lord Dillor commands in chiefe over the Irill bels, and Irith Papilts and Commanders about the king, of which there are a great number of

pope in greater favour shearthey, and other, year of other year and or amount in property and other years and years are years and years and

The Lord Lievemant of Irelandicarmor gerillis dispatch to goe overto his charge I the Irilh Rebels and Papiles et Court himbierine himbierine himbierine icoo i that the library bindition of the state of

One ale in come from Phalmters into Ireland in a Spanish Bottome, which carried 22. percent Ordnance, and brought in her great quantity of Arines and Antiminition, and about 300 Soll most them Commanders. A hydrof about 40 Timine and two precess of Ordnance game with laden with Ammunition. They works or S English and Stots Thips, Some laden with Come of with Salt and Coales, and one thip that came from Porting all before regions Planette Merce wherein were five bags of Bolliant The Compliante of the Ship, wherein Outer came, dell upon his oath, That Oneale had Commission from the King to oppose all English and Scots "the posed him, and that Oweale hath fixe ships inche hour of lectand, expects fixe more from Dunier and tome from Spaine, Another depided there were fixe fings at Naunts in France amaking it for Ireland, Irish men commanding them; and one of the Soldiers did declare, they went to the the Catholiques in Ixeland, and iskowing will of the Welliams of the Welliams

There were great parties making in Minomouth flire it in 1000 abain firthe Barlla ment of the lignant party there, and of the Courties aid owning sujeyme with the Papille, and different when teftants, having railed above 1000 inensant the nding excitations received by the control states.

A mellage came from His Majeltie to both Houles of Parliament it in phy to their Aviavet pressing what a deepe fense His Majshie had of the difference Protestants in Ireland offering brace a Treaty, if the Parliament thall define it and resultion to them and disband his borces as as the cause of His absence shall be removed.

The Parliament answered That while his Majerkie sends messages about a Treaty oppression

apin Rie h

eome ind p hiefe

Th

conce

di in main

again

-As

when

D

ald

Ti

reith

are it Sixe whe

(3

spine, fiering of houses, are committed by the authority of chole Commanders whom His Maje hie holds himfelte bound in honour and confeience to protect. And that there are no competent or he can expect, Security, honour, fervice, obedience, support, bee. And chariff it's Majellie will some backe to His Parliament without forces, they will fecure His Person, Crowne, and Dignity, and proceed with requilite moderation and distinction of offences against the Authors of these mil

That the Lords were informed by the Commons, of One alter arriving in Ireland, and other passages concerning that Kingdome, as aforefaid. And by ferrers from persons of good credit in Italy, that il immunicies and priviledges are promifed by the Pope to fisch Christian Princes, as will come and maintaine the Catholicke warre in Ireland, as was promifed to thole that went in the holy war,

ganil the Saracens and Pagans.

As the Cavaliers came from Osford Worcefterffire arofe and apprehended Six William Walker, whom the Cavaliers refued with the loffe of one Troope, and the of them were after taken prifer wish Chaiceffelhire, but the Cavaliers plandred Sit within thaife, and tooke out Flare and Silver f good value, and borne his Come. In Gloucester are seized seven good borses of the Earle of Wortefter, which were going into Wales to be imployed against the Parliament, a country of A

D. Pinte, Vicechancellor of Oxford, came garded to the Parliamene by Aylsbury ment, and Malearnidebaile, fonne to Secretary Windebante, a great actor against the Pathament, was taken

mineralid brought to the Parliament

The Lord Lord lace, a Member of the Houle of Peeres, is returned to the Parliament, Submitting timfelfe, acknowledging that he is now fatished that those Counsellours about the King, intend

wither his nor the Parliaments good.

The Queenes Agents did much folicite the Soldiers of Rotterdam to come for Excland to reready to take thipping, 3700 more are intended. The Queene will depart within ten day is; Sixe State finen of Warre are to conduct her over, and eight men of warre from France of or elfely where to allift them. She is providing great flore of Ammunition, though much is gone then be 785 Newcaltle already. Some neere her Majestie give out, She will come to Newcaltle, bue ochers thinke the will be for Ireland . There is forme plot in hand. The Durchment think they are alleed in Cumberland there, who being purine , shared ensatisfied at increwed of no sog estate, builded

The Parliament have appointed Sir Henry Mildenie; and Mafter Reineals, field Members of the House of Commons) to goe over to Dublin and relide there, and certific the Parliament of

Manters firting Sec. 11 23121 of bra

quality, interding to our in execution the Copumi The Houle of Commons to prevent the Papills of this Kingdomo, from going on in their finished of his Majefile, abought fireto prepare an ordnance to paste both Houses; to enable certains pers raited no forces he was enlarged, high Depring to reing a supple or control of the state of the supple of the supp Both Houses have joyned in an Order to be published in all Churches and Markets in Cheshirel

and kancalhide the especial and in the Parish and State of the Parish of The Houle of Commons have ordered that all the Members of that Houle, which are powerin the Dutury of that I, per longly appeare in the House by Michaelitas day next of except such matre by name particularly imployed in the Houses service) under the penalty of eaphhion, and the make (from) from Meinbelo divide Houle of Gommions are disabled from feering agains in this Park ment and Writs are to iffac our for albotion of new Members in their freat, tome called their feet, glin wadike mariner, lagging the Parliament o others for affilling awab boute and mobile nthis Warre; and others for neglecting to attend the House, and refusing to come after summing of firme for the ing acti when the commission of the ray, and fetting their handle tot Petitios and Writings and of Afficiation in opposition to the Parliament proceedings: 18 1 Wood fla la Indge Heath four for as a Delinquent for his contemptuous carriage at the Affice at Yorke, and pther places, bath raken Sanctuary at the Lord Stranger house in Lancashieteles and road dearth to

The Earle of Holland at a conference in the painted Chamber and deliver, that there was no bring in of the Marquella of Heriford, the Earle of Northampson, and the Lord Server a and the tendelined the House of Commons to Joyne with them; in such a way to proceed in Judgement against those Delinquents as that they were persons, king Regentary of the Proceedings of the Server of the Proceedings of the Proceedings of the Proceedings of the Proceedings of the Process of

Sir Edward Boyes thewas much deligence in keeping Dover-Calife. The Queen at Rotterdam's ready to take thipping with 300 Cavaliers, the Lord Foreb and other Delinquents. The French in drawing 1500 foot, and 5000 horfe towards Calice, under pretence to make that place their Winesquarter. Colonell Gerine is landed at Diep in France, fome forraign deligne against this Kinedom.

is near ripe the Papitts beyond Sea are fo merry. And his and

The Earle of Warwick bath stayed a Ship, wherein was one Commander, comming from Holand, who confirmes the newes of the Queens comming over, and gives out the comes to Newcastle, where another Ship is come, laden with Armes, besides that which is come with some Armes, and it is a structed, another is landed at Scarborow; but it is believed, the Queen will goetowards Falmouth or force other Post near Ireland.

Letters came to the Lords from the Lord Lievtepant of Ireland, that the King hath not yet diparched him, and defiring them it may not be imputed to any negligence in him; And that the Armes, Horses, and provisions sent by the Parliament to relieve Ireland, were stayed onely by the

Kings command and his Ministers.

The Gevaliers have plundred the house of Sir Edward Rodes at Yorke, burns all his our-houses, tooke away 600 l. worth of goods, flaine one of his servants, &c. They wish their Major as fall Bridewell, as ours in the Tower, he is most active to oppose the Parliament in all things.

The King intends for Shrewsbury; Lancashiere is commanded on Munday, 26. Septemb to be Armes, and to have 15 dayes pay in their purses to attend his Majesty, and goe with him. Diver

hundreds are resolved not to appeared

Two Troops of Horse under command of the Lord Saret two somes, pursued divers Cavaliers they sed from Oxford towards Worcester, and tooks & of them prisoners. Also a skirmish was between the mem of Covenery and the Kings Party, in which many of the Cavaliers were slaine, and Killers worth Castle taken from them,

ci The Cispof Yorke was taken by Sir laba Halbam, 16 Septemb Who fought with the Earlest Cumberland there, who being pursued, of caped out of the City disquised like a Shepheard.

2. The Barle of Barkeshine being prisoner in the Tower, was brought to the Bart and examined obcerning his comming into the County of Oxon to a place called Washington, with some othered quality, intending to put in execution the Commission of Array, and to seize upon the Magnine bing in that Toutne, who pleaded that he was milled for want of right information, and submitted hundels on their Lamiships. Who considering it was his first action of atternmentand the health raised no forces he was enlarged, the confined to his owner hours, and is to appear a game at the bords pleasure upon a hourse Summions.

The Parliament have lost Letters and Infunctions to the Earle of Effect to adverce his forces for Northempton to mavely from Letter-Phire and from thence into Northempton-Phire, cattring a petition from both blombes declaring that they intend not any war against his Majely, but define the peace of the Kingdonic deco to young each robust of solution and the Northemptonic peace of the Kingdonic deco to young each robust of solutions and the Northemptonic peace of the Kingdonic deco to young each robust of solutions and the Northemptonic peace of the Kingdonic deco to young the peace of the Kingdonic deco to young the peace of the Kingdonic decorate the peace of the peace

"Bush siteles was taken at Broad why, but released by the Gavaliets (five of them being from who from about a word towards Worceller, and have plundred many mens houles in the Counce, and described on their fames, and it is credibly reported that they plundred Serjoan: William being the Houles to a report of the Counce, and others for a report of the counce of the

of all power and togoe, as well-trained Bands as others in foverall Countries of this Kingdoms, a leade against all Trainors and their Adherents, &c. Whereby his Majesby requires his Commissions of Array, Sheriffes, and all other Officers, to raise all the power and forces of their severall Commissions.

tit

ties

the l

mile

othe

Inve

- I

Wd

Warr

Orlac

olid

State

Prov

tanc

erife

Stati

a.I

of h

of he

and [

loon

confi

SA B

Nich.

Hest

State

read

and a

:00

41

ties to shift the Marquelle of Hertford, the Barle of Northampton, the Lord Paule of Hertford, the Barle of Northampton, the Lord Paule of Lord Symour, the Lord Daulewire, and others, Knights and Bequires in the the cention of his Committion of Array, and in tailing and conducting facts these and fitter as finding miled by his Committion, and by force of Armes to oppose the Barle of Effect the Lord Say, and the others that shall raise or conduct anytorees raised by pretence of authority of both Homes, and the remarks of all such Trayeous and their Adherents to are fit and imprisons to be brought and Tryall by their Pecres according to Law.

It was informed from New-Callle, that 181 Agent feely brought the her from I solland are in

A plea for peace, the wing the dignity of Princes, against the many Railings of the Rabbie, the Investives of the Ignorant, and Murmurs of the Malicious.

Speciall and remarkable Parings from both Houses of Parliament's and divers other parts of the

6 miles or ; but it is lo die with to galla 9 olds frament has flatoof to and l'ariannent it lady it.

There came Lords to the Houses from Worcefter, certifying that Sir I obs By waith his Troops that fled from Oxford came to Worcefter, intending to possesse himselfe of the Townse, but was hiven away. That the Earle of Warwicke hath fent of this roo fecure the Passes between Englandered Ireland, and that no forraigne syde be brought to the Rebels, and to Roop the Passes at Westchester, that no Delinquents shall goe from thence into Ireland. That he is going downers wards Calice to discover the King of France his forces why they be raised.

Colonell Gorsie fent a Letter to his Majelty, excuring himselfe for yeelding up Portfusart, be-

entrifien, and 20000 limitating at leaft.

States are assembled at the Hague, to consider of the Parliaments message, and have ferre to all the

Provinces to consider of and joyne with them in returning Answer.

The Prince of Orenge labours to hinder the good inccesse of that Message, projecting with assented the Queens Party, to send 12 Ships, and Amunition and men to the King, which should furtise all English Ships at Sea, which could not produce the Kings Warrant for their Passe: But the

State Ropped his project and will call him to a first Account.

The Lord Generall on Sanarday last seed a Letter to the Parliament, that he would the next weeks advance his forces for Northampton, flaving sent Troops of Horie and Foot rowards. Deliby spins the Cavaliers come from Notingham thicker, and intercept their further passage, and desired some instructions from the Houses to treate with the King: Whereupon, a very informative Petition was drawne to be presented by the Lord Generall to his Majesty, and some instructions for carriage of his Army and Athiesia and sent to his Excellency that might.

A Remonstrance was preferred to the Commons from the Queen of Bohemia for continuance of her monethly stipend of 1000 L which since his Majesty reflued to passe the Bistof Tunnage and Poundage (our of which it was raised) but been detained: Whereupoit, it was ordered, that lo some as the prefere diffractions are any way feeled, they would take order for payment thereof, and

confirme it by Act of Purliament.

A Letter was intercepted; and brotight to the Parliament written by Secretary Number to Six William Bejown; the Rings Agent, at the Hague, purporting a great victory gotten by the Manuelle of Hettors against the Barle of Bedford (though morning to) and how Captaine Season was langed by the South, which Captaine was strending the Floure of Commons when the Letter was there not. And that the Rings forces are in a very low condition for want of Moneyes and Ammunication without specify hoppy from Holland, they shall be forced to yeth themselves slaves to the Sarliance.

The Honder on Manday last reversed Letters from Northingham, that the King buch taken from the Trained Bands of Derby, Leicester, and Northingham thiere Armes for 2000 men, and they have

been forced to lend great summes of money, and the King harkapplointed to goe for Shrewley and Warrants are sentent to the trained Bands of the Counties (through which he mad goe) bloods him, the designe being (as is conceived) to take away their Armes, as from other Counties they have done. But the Parliament have countermanded their Apparances of home of immode and of baling a From Yorke there came Letters that the Cavaliers have committed great spoilling to the Country, and in Sir Edward Rodes house as a soughest and the Lord Earness dantaing some

cleanse the Countrey of the Cavallers and the malignant Parry.

It was informed from New-Castle, that the Armes lately brought thicker from Holland are tended to be sent to his Majesty, but the Yorkeshire trained Bands will stop their passing the sended to be sent to his Majesty, but the Yorkeshire trained Bands will stop their passing the sended to be sent to his Majesty, but the Yorkeshire trained Bands will stop their passing the sended to be sent to his Majesty, but the Yorkeshire trained Bands will stop their passing the sended to be sent to his Majesty.

Way.

The Lord Strange having placed a Garrison in Cheller, went away fortune forces, and in the turne found his Garrison turned out, and the Gates shut against him, and was forced to billet list ces 6 miles off; but it is said he will now stand a Neuter betwixt King and Parliament, his Ladye ling him he is a near man to the Crowne. The Parliament have appointed some forces to be in the same of the course of the same of th

Letters came to the Parliament on Tuesday last from the Earle of Eiler, that he was never from Northampton towards Warwicke-shiere, and Coventry, and heares that Prince Rabels his Troops trighted from Letter-shiere by the Earle of Stamfords forces, are gone into the parts, having done much spoile about Tamworth.

The Houses are informed by Letters from Lincolne, that the Trained Bands have cleaned to County of all the Cavaliers there, and different all the diffaffected persons, and such as were malignant, and had undertaken to provide horse or moneyes to assist the King, c they have careful relinquish their subscriptions, and subscribe to the Parliaments propositions for the lending of the and moneyes.

The Cavaliers Progreffe, Bering, woi har to rabinos or someting

That the Cavaliers being fled from Oxford, as is aforefaid, on Tuesday entred Tenxbury, and fed upo nell without refutance.

On Thursday fliey came to Worcester, where the Gates being shut against them, they often attempted to enter; but finding their hopes frustrate, they marched away, and came that night witch, where they were indifferent civill till the Morning, but then they leifed on every me estate they could: Whereupon the men of Witch stood upon their Guard, and to strongly optical them that they were glad to leave the place, without doing much harme. From theare they ched to Parshaw, where the Inhabitants likewise so behaved themselves, that the Cavaliers with out doing any harme marched away towards the vale of Esom, where the Inhabitants metales with 500 men, and drave them backe as far as Aubingley Heath, where the Cavaliers gave the battell, and without any losse to the Countrey-mens side, there was staine Sir labs Byrow and as Cavaliers more, the rest escaped by slight.

The Lord Sej, Colonell Hambder, and Colonell Goodwyn, with 600 Dragoneers came into Orford on Munday, after the Cavaliers departure, and fraying some dayes, settled all affaires there, and then informed of the Cavaliers former outrages, went on Wednesday Morning towards Worcells.

The Earle of Ellex his entertainment into Northampton was thus: Northampton-shiere income being about 500, belides the trained Bands, and divers of the neighbouring people, many for he tiding without taddles, others for joy to be revenged on the Cavaliers, brought Preferes for his beliency which he refuled, saying, What he intended, was for the publicke good of the King King dome and Parliament, and the maintaining of Gods true Religion, and not for his owne print game, and that he was forry such occasion should be given by the Cavaliers, or any other ill affect perions, as mult force min either to draw the sword, or leave 3 Kingdomes to perish. His Lording come to the Towne, gathered together his forces, which he found to be stouchhorte and by Voluntiers, and those that came with him from London above 40 thousand. To whom he gate to charge, not to wrong any of the neighbouring people.

Appeals for examiles of an outcomes our randed and attempt to the time, and the second outcomes our randed to the second outcomes our randed to the second outcomes of the second outcomes outcomes

Indicated his hands, endebessell testable exception; 19 Visit William to the Enter of Energy testable incention of the Grapher dilegrated by Captaine Ery testable may Eard and Regiment) upon condition of parties, affected the chiefe were these of This form of the Captaines in Lincolne-thiere, intended to some with some of those in Summerset-thing, to fire the

Wherepon my Lord Brooky tent forms of the grant Policy block by the his first property of the property of the

a. That they had undermined templaces in Southern heldy where they thought my Lund Brook modifiare come with his Fonces. Witercappen, my Lord fent thickers and found informatings, and therein great flore of Powder layed under Faggots and Billots, with great wedges of Iron, all which

ay lord couled to be carried away.

In That they charled Bald in their puckets to fire boates and Townes, and charly of their went subjects command as Gaptaine Gallford (a San Commander) towards the iffer of Wight and Man to be in sunit, and dellated money intended by the Parliment for freland; but the Lord of Warriele houring there of done are a string short of distributed to fire the Lord of Warriele houring there of done are a string short of distributed to fire the Lord of the string there of done are a string short of distributed to fire the Lord of the string there of done are a string the st

That shey intended to let upon ecosine Clothics dealing in those parts, who being formerly tobbed by them, came so well armed, that the Cavaliers were had to five leaving one or two of their fellower to be faith in the Encountered most plots. The state of to Yeardl, crowne four unite diffant, where they lying on Wetherstay, after two in the their

callend in own the acceptance of the Conference of the May restrict that imployed for better that an experimental decorpany to the May restrict that imployed for better that a distinct on the distinction of the movement of the moving country in the last to make flatters in the distriction of the movement and upon the Corp. Aboliany that the country on the Corp. Aboliany that the tensors. Six to be for the property of the world have on with all the Earles to the last training the relations. Six to be for the parties of the moving country and upon the Corp. Aboliany the relations of the moving country in the last property of the last

thousand Horseand Foot, intending to murch about eight miles that night. The Chimber came in great multitudes to express their true affection to his Excellency, and desire at successe. As also the greatest part of the Gentry in that County, came in great state, and before him our of the towner, him and the plant our miles and our particular and produced in the county.

The King (it is faid) income into Staffordhise and from theree insures co-Shreet faces of fome of His carriages are gone thither already, where His Majellie expects given by the from Northwales, about 2000 being come into Shrepshire and 6 helicine already fluctuated dare come into Shrewsbury, because the townshines or the beat sheet our against them out.

The Earle of Lincolne, with many Gentlemen and line holders in Lincolne thire is gentlemen, hath fearched the houses of all the Papills and ill-affected Bruiellants of the papills and ill-affected Bruiellants of the papills and ill-affected Bruiellants of the papills and provide the and mornes for all the and papills and Parliament.

In Yorkeshire they are very quiet, Sir John Hotham having lately, descated forme Proopts of Earle of Cumberland. The City is all for the King and Bartiament. And when there are mostly three or four elect in the Houte of Commons of forty, which this County fent forth divers of the absent, are changed in opinion, and would gladly be received against into the House. They have four to take the course amongst those that are Papility affected, and of she mall fastion as they have done in Lincoln chaire.

Thurfday 22. Sept! 2642. While better and of better ball for the first better ball for the King and Parliament. They eved. God bleffe the Parliament. He never first anything fince his comming, and is confident, if they be paid to will be a brave Army, conferling there is the fell in some Regiments of the Foot Officers explaints and the first ball better bette

The Parliaments Forces on Tuelday 6. Sopt. arole from before Sharbonia to Yeavell, atowne foure miles diffant, where they lying on Wedness moone, appeare a great body of horse and toot upon a great Hill, within a called Babell-hill. Whereupon the Parliaments Forces were in the the charged upon them, that they were glad to turns and run among different killed in pursuite, one Bainfield a Ser Jeant Major, and about 25 of before ners, one Hilley's Captaine was also flaine. On the Parliament ideas captaine Tompsen, and Captaine Balfone, with their obtupanties Captaine Durby, Six Fritiansley with their Tripops, the Lond Captaine Six Thomas Laurford, Colonell on their many Six Isban Barrier. Calculation and There were but a lost on the Parliament like and fortable

rell Lauford. There were but a lost on the months and billioned building energy you are the flaine are of Captaine Aforgh. Troop judo has helicitived building and particle Parter lauford statement, ductaining there is Parter lauford with a zoon men, tought against the great Rebell Officials, having published himser about the men, and with the lost of soo putting thereft to flight in And and therebut there is too said the vince of Uffer (where the King of Spaines Standard was less up) by Smith the lost of most the lost of Spaines Standard was less up) by Smith the lost of most transfer and said soon against 7000 Rebels, wherein the Protestants obtained the midlings of the said said to against 7000 Rebels, wherein the Protestants obtained the midlings of the said said to against 7000 Rebels, wherein the Protestants obtained the midlings of the said said to a said to against 7000 Rebels, wherein the Protestants obtained the midlings of the said said to a said to the said to the

There is let fouth a sheet of paper, intituled, A crue Chatester of Worcelless live tacks his Which (amongst many super shous affected phrases) contains the actions wouth stellar pulse the Lord Levelace his comming thicker, whereupon the Townshim by authority of the Majore Chamber, cleared the Towns of him within a dayer following: And they those aways Cartes of Armes belonging to Six William Walers, which the Collegians were conveying into Head

PREGULA

拉耳

31

do

10

Ref

vil

PAGINAT

(41)

thire, and brought the familie the Guild-hall in Worceffer, and alforeable a horie-had of movey belinear to Sir deal of the rest of a pull variable was referred by the last the rest of the sets of the set of the continued of the sets of the rest of the sets of the rest of the res

The Kings demands and Propolitions as the Lands Knights and Genchestand Stafford fluir, and necroadjoining Chinical before the Wales, or University to Stafford fluir, a September with shell hallow with When the Majathy came to University to found thirtie Army of Knights and Gangles mentallied in a warding pollar system close he four a Herauld to demand the canle : They told him, they appeared to their potilises is the moppoless, and to defend his Marchy and the mely a strong the population and their potilises is the moppoless, and to defend his Marchy and the mely a strong for the population and their afternative minimum who were afternated with presence of flanding for his majerty, when the intends were to mind him and his kingdomes. And delivered to the kierauld a flort Scedule, containing the declaration of their affection to the King and Parliament, with their refolution and Answer touching bentaine Propositions received from His Majesty by the Libraryes fineheir immolt affiliance; both of miero armies and money, whereby those infarrections people the had levyed war against thim in the South whight be reduced to their pristing obedience A beir Refolution and Answer being this, Humbly defiring His Majesty to recall that scandall which he had throwne upon his Subjects in the South, who did all for his owne focurity, punishing their belt, and sexing the smalligrant Party of Papilts, Prelates, and Projectors, and forces for his Guard, while hestayed there, but for men or moneyes to be imployed against the Parliament, their loyalties robin Majely, nor care of the Kingdomes peace could not offer to it Alfo deliring his Majely to alland don those evill Counsellors, and deliver up those Delinquents so the Justice of the Law, throw down his Armes and embrace his loyall Subjects in the armos of his love, Ar the receit of this his Majerty marthrup to Uxeter, where reliding that night, on the morrow Prince Robert with his Troops endesvoured to force men to serve and to seize their Armes for the Kings use ; Burning the houses of them that refused fo that the County was forced to sife upon the Troops : Whereupon Prince Lefor feel to Uxerer y Very few came in to the King only Jome ragged uncertain Welch-men.

eterscame to the House of Commons 29 Strumber, That the Hollanders, Fastrum, being

houres fight cooke 10 of the Spanish Ships (there being 17)

-AR

ATION

Jeps declaring many defeats given by him to the Cavaliers, and that the Earle of Cumberland, the Birle of Lindles, fent our Marnausto all the Cavaliers in the North parts to neoline-shire, without faile, resolving to joyne their Forces in the per from North parts.

horsels Durby thing, ites informed that about and Civaller modes than they works in the manufacture of the chief works in the content of the chief works in the content of the chief of the

A Declaration of the Ford Marquelle of Harriors, with other Lords and chiefe Centiferen of Sammorfer-fibire. Therefore innervious of comming tree there. Comey was only to fettle peace, without offering the least diffurbance to any loyall Subjection performs, elistes, which doth further appears by the comming in a feeting of the West Comments, was taken parliament to the West Marquelle his Company.

densely the sease distinct to the Profession be conducting as men or of the Vert Country, was taken prisoner by done of the Aground his Company,

The letter from the Conversions of the Aground his Company,

vill, fince the beginning of declaring that the Earle of Bedford appeared before that Caltle,

sample of the procession of declaring that the Earle of Bedford appeared before that Caltle,

sample of the procession of declaring that the Earle of Bedford appeared before that Caltle,

sample outfilling of poets men, and don horie, having 14 peeces of Cannon, the other fide with

a point and 200 foot, forced them to saife their siege, and purpose them to Yeavill. Where the

whole Army lay, and where they loft 140 men, befides many of them, with tome Communities thing

dangerously wounded at Yeavell. Sherborne loft but 12 men, Serjeant Major Farfuld taken, Cap
taine Hufer, Lievtenant Hall, and an Entire earlied.

men.

del

1 (he

Refe

and:

bef

Maj don

10

dear

ther

lines

de

affil

and

512

Stal

out

des

vill

thousand Horseand Foot, intending to murch about eight miles that night. The Country came in great multitudes to express their true affection to his Excellency, and define at successes. As also the greatest part of the Gentry in that Country, came in great strain and before him our of the towns, in the solution out of the greatest and the solution out of the towns.

The King (it is faid) income into Staffordhair, and from thence intends to Shrewith the forme of His carriages are gone thither already, where His Majeltie days to givent for Northwales, about 2000 being come into Shrapshire and 6 hethire already has had dare come into Shrewsbury, because the townessment threaten to be at them out them out.

The Earle of Lincolne, with many Gentlemen and Rice holders in Lincolne thire is getting ther, hath fearched the houses of all the Papills and ill-affected Bruieflants of any worths had king away their Armes, and forcing them so subscribe to maintaine house and mornes for all the and Parliament.

In Yorkeshire they are very quiet, Sir lobn Horbam having lately, deseated formed proops at Earle of Cumberland. The City is all for the King and Barhament. And when there are most three or four left in the Houte of Commons of forty, which this County sent forth divers of the absent, are changed in opinion, and would gladly be received against into the House of Theiles Yorkeshire about to take the course amongst those that are Papilly affected, and as the malling fastion as they have done in Lincolneshire.

Thurfday 22. Sept! 2641. While the interest of the ball of the Excellency fem two Letters, the one to Mafter Pane, purporting thin he that the first feet of dilorder then his Letters concerning this. Army. That the meder fawoungs about freer of dilorder then his Army. That they have the Articles read the Advote faying at the ball bleffe the King and Parliament. They exped. God bleffe the Parliament. He never few any that fince his comming, and is confident at they be paid it will be a brave Atmy, conferling there is the feel in some Regiments of the Foot Officers.

The Parliaments Forces on Tuelday 6. Sept. arole from before Sherborne, and injent that the Yeavell, atowine foure miles diffrant, where they lying on Wednesday, about two in the first noone, appeare a great body of horse and foot upon a great Hill, within a little mile of the towic called Babell-hill. Whereupon the Parliaments Forces were in an entay, disbanded in forerall universal distances and for the many disbanded in forerall universal distances and in an entay, disbanded in forerall universal distances for his common souldiers internally ness, one Hulley's Captaine was also staine. On the Parliaments fide avera Captaine of the Captaine Tompson, and Captaine Balspare, with their observations fide avera Captaine Captaine Dieby, Six Fridayles with their Troops, the Lord Employ of the Parliament Six Islands and Captaine Dieby, Six Fridayles with their Troops, the Lord Employ Colonell Lands and Lands

the flaine are of Captaine Afrech. Troop who has helicit wed bittleffo arremy values groung install. In the House of Commons, a Letter-tern our of Ardiand statement, declaring short the Parter to make with a 2000, men, tought against the greek Rebell Orbitales having group definitional and with the loss of apoputing charest to flight in Archanic performal was singular to the vince of Ullier (where the King of Spainer Standard was fee up) by Smithighton declared to the Standardon, Colonest Greing, Colonest Gallery translations was fee up) by Smithighton declared to the Standardon, Colonest Greing, Colonest Gallery translations prince Printer Minimum translation and foot against 7000 Rebels, wherein the Protestants obtained the middens of the constitution of the same foot against 7000 Rebels, wherein the Protestants obtained the middens of the constitution of the constitution

There is let fouth a special paper, intituled, A crue Chatastre of Worcesters like hardy had Which (amongst many supershous affected phrases) contains the activity worth Stelation be the Lord Levelace his comming thicker, whereupon the Townshins by a charity of the Major Chamber, cleared the Towns of him within a dayer following. And they about a ways Care of Armes belonging to Six William Walters, which the Collegians were conveying into Here!

(41)

thire, and brought the families the Gulld-hall in Worcefter, and also tooks a tracticised of movey be-

here, the state of the second Papill register was restored of the second part of the second paper of the s mentalled in a watth's pollary, where to use he fear a Herauld to demand the canle 1. They cold him, they appeared with pollary in the pollar addition and Answer tone ling bename Propositions received from his Majesty by the L. Prange. fietheir utmost a (filliance, both of meny articsurand money, whereby those infurrections people which had levyed wir against him in the South, might be reduced, to their profitme obedience. I pair Refolution and Answer being this, Humbly defiring His Majesty to recall that scandall which he had throwne upon his Subjects in the South, who did all for his owne security, punishing their best, endagainst the analignant Party of Papilts, Prelates, and Projectors, and forces for his Guard, while hestayed there; but for men or moneyes to be imployed against the Parliament, their loyalties robis Majely, nor care of the Kingdomes peace, could not allers to it. Also deliving his Majelty to abandon those will Counsellors, and deliver up those Delinquents so the Lulius of the Lawshiply down to Ames and embrace his loyal Subjects in the armost of his laye. As the receipt of this his Majelty muchtup to Uxerer, where reliding that night, on the morrow Prince Robert with his Troo desvoured to force men to ferve and to feize their Armes for the Kings ufe ; Burning the houses of them that refuled to that the Chuncy was forced to site upon the Troops: Whereupon, Prince Ker-ley fed to Uxotor's Very few came in to the King only lome ragged uncertain Welch-men. Letters came to the Vidule of Chumnons 20 Strumbers, That she Hollanders, Farrang being their Admirall, with to Ships fought against the Spanish Fleet, going with men and ammation to

affift the Rebels in Ireland and after an houres fight tooke to of the Spanish Ships (there being 17)

and put the reft to flight.

A Poll came from the discollenty is a Sept declaring many defeats given by him to the Caya and his very good Secretic every where: And that the Earle of Cumberland, the Barle of Line and the Lord Streeter, and others, have few our Marrages to all the Cavaliers in the North parts to appeare 21 Son. at Stokes-greene in Lincolne-shire, without faile, resolving to Joyne their Parces in

appeare 21 Sept. at Stokes greene in Lincolne-shire, without faile, resolving to Joyne their rutees in shill body and march against his Entellency from Northampton.

5. His Entellency usting his jituous provincts. Durby thirm, also informed that about a so Cavallets were fillined near that City. Whereversold his manched so them and propounded thus, I has they would deliver up their Armes and his would give them free leade to got home to their own dwellings, and theforhands pelides though the hord birespects of first ford, with other Lords and chiefe wintlength of Sammorfer-thire. Then their innecessor of comming any about County was only to lettle peace, without offering the least diffurbance to any loyall Subjection period of date, which sould further incomplete manifestions of Sammorfer-thire and diffurbance from the Committee for the peace with large the least diffurbance for the Marchelle in Company.

A least from the Conventional Herborne Callie of the proceedings of Shelf-rue and the latter form the Conventional Herborne Callie of the proceedings of Shelf-rue. The strong of the same and conclude their fact the proceedings of Canada. The other fide with the bottom, and soon horse, having 3 a peeces of Canada. The other fide with the bottom and zoo foot, forced them to caste their large, and purised them as Year III where the whole Army lay and where they lost 3 40 men, besides many of the power Major Basis Italies, Capulangerously wounded at Yearell. Sherborne left but 12 men, Set teat Major Basis Italies, Capulangerously wounded at Yearell. Sherborne left but 12 men, Set teat Major Basis Italies, Capulangerously wounded at Yearell. Sherborne left but 12 men, Set teat Major Basis Italies. dangerously wounded at Yeavell, Sherborne loft but 12 men, Ser jeant Major Barfield taken, mine Huffer, Lievtenant Hall, and an Enfigne killed,

Aire,

The

1 (ho

zdők

Refe

had t

beft

don

deav

then

bies!

their

AIR

and

Acre

app and

WI AN

thousand Horse and Foot, intending to murch about eight miles that night. The Bandlook came in great multitudes to expresse their true affection to his Excellency, and defrect the fuccesse. As also the greatest part of the Gentry in that County, came in great-stand and before him out of the towner. The sold I to also deal think the county of the sold and the before him out of the towner.

The King (it is faid) income into Staffordhire, and from theree intends to Shreeting to fome of His carriages are gone thither already, where His Majeltie days to great four from Northwales, about 2000 being come into Shrapshire and 6 helbire already for indicate dare come into Shrewsbury, because the townessment threaten to beat their international them out.

The Earle of Lincolne, with many Centlemen and Recentlemen Lincolne Interior and the Papills and ill-affected Projections of the papills and papills a

In Yorkeshire they are very quiet, Sir Iohn Haiham having larely, deseated some Proops of Earle of Cumberland. The City is all for the King and Bartiament. And when there are most three or four elect in the Houte of Commons of forey, which this County sent forth divers of absent, are changed in opinion, and would gladly be received against into the House of Theyline Yorkeshire about to take the course amongst those that are Papilly associated wind when well fastion as they have done in Lincolneshire.

Thurfday 22. Sept! 2645. While beine and of beines band on the Excellency fem two Letters, the one to Mafter Pan, purporting this he distinglished for them his Letters concerning this Army. That the meder fawrumpouter frees of dilorder then his Army. That they have the Articles read, the Advoce faying at the ind fill bleffe the King and Parliament. They eved. God bleffe the Parliament. He never that anyther fince his comming, and is confident at they be paid to will be a brave Army, conferling there is the feet in fome Regiments of the Foot Offigers.

The Parliaments Forces on Tuelday 6. Sopt. arole from before Sherborne, and invent character to Yeavell, atowne foure miles diffant, where they lying on Wednelday, about two in theilies noone, appeare a great body of horfe and foot upon a great Hill, within a little mile of the towns called Babell-hill. Whereupon the Parliaments Europes were up to them forestall universally united to the parliaments fide described a series also described a parliaments fide described a series and contained to the fide, six united that Captaine Tompfon, and Captaine Balfpare, with their about anti-other fide, six united that Captaine Dieby, Six Fritiantes with their Tripops, the Lord Employ in the Restriction and Six Themses Langford, Colonell and their about Six Themses Langford, Colonell as their about the Barrier, Colonell Landford Lindberg and Lie themses the flaine are of Captaine Afregor Troops who has believed biblished and not apply all the flaines are of Captaine Afregor Troops who has believed biblished an empty allowed and the flaines are of Captaine Afregor Troops who has believed biblished an empty allowed and the flaines are of Captaine Afregor Troops who has believed biblished an empty allowed and the flaines are of Captaine Afregor Troops who has believed biblished an empty allowed and the flaines.

In the House of Commons, a Letter-less out of Ireland state read, declaring the retwo Parters and with a 2000 men, tought against the great Rebell O-Wester, having gibbo killing probable men, and with the loss of any putting therest to slight in And and her has reliant to suggest the two fights in And and her has reliant to suggest the two vince of Ultier (where the King of Spaints Standard was fee up) by Smithside and Louise Standards. Colonell Gallery by med Captaine Pinters of tradence, with swinting and foot against 7000 Rebels, wherein the Protestants obtained the midtage, with a parallel and foot against 7000 Rebels, wherein the Protestants obtained the midtage, with a parallel and the supplier of the colones o

There is fet fouth a sheet of paper, intituled, As true Character of Worcesters live tarks had Which (amongst many superfluous affected phrases) contained a cabing worth shelarius business the Lord Lovelace his comming thicker, whereupon the Jownstones by authorize of starks of Chamber, cleared the Towne of him within 3 dayer following. And they stooke awaysa Character, which the Collegians were conveying into Helas

thire, and brought the faint to the Guild-ball in Worcefter, and also rooks a barte-land of movey be-larging to Sir the comment of hattle which was referred at the state that the state of the school and manifold the comment of movement of page 15 parts of the fair that one are of the state of the state of the state of the school of the state of the state of the school of the school of the page 15 page majorited in a weather politically where the second control of the midlation and Answer touching bentaine Propositions received from his Majesty by the L. Signage, insheir utmolt a filliance, both of meny acutes and money, whereby those infurrections people thith had levyed wire against him in the South, might be reduced, to their pril me obedience , I beir Refolution and Answer being this, Humbly defiring His Majesty to recall that scandall which he had throwne upon his Subjects in the South, who did all for his owne fecurity, punishing their belt, endagainst the maligrant Party of Papists, Prelates, and Projectors, and forces for his Guard, while bestayed there, but for men or moneyes to be imployed against the Parliament, their loyalties to his Majely, nor care of the Kingdomes peace could not allent to it. Also deliring his Majely to abanto don those evill Counsellors, and deliver up those Delinquenes so the Juliee of the Law, throly down motheup to Uxeter, where reliding that night, on the morrow Prince Reservith his Troc desvoured to force men to serve and to seize their Armes for the Kings use ; Burning the hou them that refinled to therethe County was forced to sile upon the Troops : Whereupon Prince Ke-

her fed to Uxerer's Very few came in to the King only lome ragged uncertain Welch-men. Letters came to the blotte of Commons 20 Strumbers That the blottanders, Continue bey their Admirall, with to Ships fought against the Spanish Fleet, going with men and amusation to sillt the Rebels in Ireland and after as houres fight cooke to of the Spanish Ships (there beltig 17)

and put the reft to flight.

A Poli came from the dixeculienty is a Sept declaring many defeats given by him to the Cavaliers and his very good feetelle every where. And that the Earle of Cumberland, the Barle of Lindings and the Lord Strange, and others, have fent out. Marrangs to all the Cavaliers in the North parts to appeare 21 Soys.at Scokes-greene in Lincolne-shire, without faile, resolving to Joyne their Forces in still body and march against his Excellency from Northsmoron.

were filtered reserve but Carry Wheneverson the market to chem and propounded that about a so Civalled were filtered reserve but Carry Wheneverson the market to chem and propounded thus, that they would deliver up their Armes, and the would give show free leave to goe home to their own dwellings, and their they deliver up their deliverson the would give show free leave to goe home to their own dwellings, and their their deliverson their periods the world give show the second to their own dwellings.

thefor handig refine though the date the society.

A Declaration of the Ford Marquelle of Harriord, with other Lords and chiefe Denticates of Summories there. Therefore immerciase of containing may the County was only to ferthe peace, without our offering the least diffurbance to any loyall Subjection person or elaste, which doth further appears by the entities in a few with the President by the conducting gas men out of the West County, was taken unforced by to the offer his person of the west company.

mey, was taken prisoner by tome of the Appropriates Company.

The latter from the Covernment Thereforms Caltle for the proceedings of Sherbine and Texvill, fince the beginning of declaring that the barle of Bedford appeared before that Caltle, his
district confilting of poest men, and docthorie, having 34 peeces of Carnon 1 the other fide with
specialistic, and 200 foot, forced them to saile their siege, and pursued them to Yeavill Where the
whole Army lay, and where they lost 140 men, befides many of them with some Commanders bring ngeroully wounded at Yeavell, Sherborneloft but 12 men, Sergeant Major Barfield taken mine Hufer, Lievtenant Hall, and an Enfigne killed,

get from feverall places over in the Line of saith Smitted and The Houses of Parliament sent their Peticion to be used by the Louis Garand come into the field, with infirmations to think to prove the House of Common received a Peninda book Governor declaring divina

made by the Chralies against the Towney but they were better and Caltle, which now the Parliament Forces bave, and placed a Cartle the no great peeces nor horse jordy the Townes-nies, and about too living about 4 miles where the enciny lay, and the term battellone horizontings star laine on the part; but how many at the Cavaliers it is uncertaintened, things of highest Officers diers taken priloners. That the Townie is a poolishings of history with more realistic from their from this fluit up. They defire forme percessof Olekannec for abbit beautiful from the particular their fluid fluit up. They defire forme percessof Olekannec for abbit beautiful from the particular their fluid fluit up.

The Councy of Lincolne hath quite cathiered the Cavaliers, and Bullow is foreigh font Encle of Lindfey that had been there to one the bommailion of shring in expension attenue to be revenged on that towns for their apprehending afoliomer commissions abstragage gion and Antwer being this, Humbly defining His Majetry to reall at was sail was held

The Lord Syrings with his Welchemen and eavaliers being boso focut shill important of horic from Nottingham billierd near Chefter, doth much said meter, his southerness to being and differency long their that will accompanie with shows and definiting the said adens; apon which it was ordered, a tak spetely sapply of morie and fore, and street by the Lord General for the livie melecand comprehensive and arrange of the solid

The Lords and Commons have agreed for the making energies a Seale, and that profits and 3 of the other House hound be elected and (wome for the looping thirteet) and that the

The L. Siffight placed's faron; Carrifon in Onford, refelying mathe George and Process the Countrey to appeare on whenday near fits purposed this make as an execution when whellow marching towards obercome caste with his Forces, no affect to Bashot Bedi definitely, with to Ships fought against the Spanish Figure, going with nother supported by

Thirthe cavalities herring of the Lord Generals comming to wands Nobringham, and dep ut the reft to flight.

01

That the Regiment while Colone B Humpdon command at Aylenbury in Bi Reffell, und that fince Octonell Freder his Reginne ne from Morehand on. The of Prydig laft there was a great state with the Cavallons, in which the second received in Lincolne flaire seithort Co. Ash fire and the fresh the

Figure, winch was done accordingly, and to sop the walles aments Forces (being the trained Band) merthem about Therefore the rotavettes, where entered presented the property of the property

The the Land So, meaning contract carefully were contract to the venced his Forces thitherwards, and comming we was City Alband of proposed by what and charged the cavallers in the Receiving Ser make; who was a second of the cavallers in the receiving the cavallers, which is graining of the cavallers, which is graining of the cavallers.

he had be written of an help sayed from the bounds of the complete and sayed a sayed a state of the sayed and the sayed and sayed a sa and animer nor make the famet. What cupon the County let Syes Life manuscript frequent ((180))

the state of Company of the state of the sta

Diewirt the hing and the rationant the property change in he will be andribut their as limit bland on the rational description of the spirit o

A Declaration of the Lords and Gommons, ferring forth the implanterable plets and frange and service between England and Scotlind and influence between England and Scotlind and influence between England and Scotlind and influence party to be between the Religion and improve Tataval tanh. England to the england and include Tataval tanh. England to the england of th

A Declaration and R efoliation of the Lords and Commons in Antiquet as the Second Declaration of the let forth the enterweale and affection of both thingsburgs for beforms in the Charles over the government of the history bidropy bidropy before the history bidropy bidropy bidropy bidropy and officers depending upon the Hierarchy, and to confult with godly and learned Distinct which is a programment of the history with the bidropy with the Bill may be palled in time convenient for the meeting to be by the y of November many Defining time bettern of Section to concurre with them in positioning his Majedy, and to feed a varieties and the godly and times Distinct of the Church.

In Ordinance or Dechiration of the Lords and Commons, that all the Regiments of Societies of Apoline or more thail southing homes much towards his Excellency, except by Special order, they be threeted notary other place, not have bythe way longerstander their receitary refreshment. And luch Regiments of Proops as that fail herein, or that mercantition fact pumbers as in before specified; that be callineed, and place to pumbers as in before specified; that be callineed, and place to pumbers as in before specified; that be callineed, and place to pumbers as in before specified; that be callineed, and place to pumbers as in before specified; that be callineed, and place to pumbers as in before specified; that be callineed to be within this order, things at this or callines and the pumbers of the proof of the pumbers of the pumbers of the pumbers of the proof of the pumbers of the p

The Current of Bolicanian defices and Proportions on the House of Communication with their Application of the Bolicanian defices and Proportions on the House of Communication with their Application in the House of Bolicanian defices and Proportions on the House of Communication with their Application in the Bolicanian of the Bolicanian deficies and is proceedings against Speciative calle, and now the Manageric of House of the Bolicanian of

where Relation of the late protectings of the Bondon Dragoneers, confilting of force Companies, under the continent of appearing School. Where is the well, that divers Carallees were converged up rowards London in Gates, being extern in the North and guarded by the Sheriffes men.

(141)

of Buckinghamfhire. That Dector Pinte, Prosvicechanceller of Oxford, came to Ale was there clapt in hold, for being a Ring-leader to the Schollers of Oxford in Armes, and enterestining the Cavaliers, their going about this right, they were all to get lodging for them: which Prote was fent up to London bro Which cidity colonius I which

Speciall and remarkeable Paffages, declaring that Mafter Foors with ablive adds Days marched up and laid fiege to Worcefter, to force Sir from Byron and his Covaliers to force fame, having fent to the trained Bends of Glonceftershine to come to affait him. & frue val

The Lord Ser also fent home his London Dragoneers, with some of the Oxonian Con thould say Schollers) to the Parliament, and with his other Freeza's marched downers W missaid feigheds as belong to his place! fter against Sir John Byron.

The Houses of Commons have agreed to order that every man who now standeth as New betwixt the King and the Parliament shall declare of what part he will be; and that such as he Newters, shall make some reparations out of their estates towards the present change of the Ki with tome other remarkable prophetics of other learned Schollers. A worke chamb

It is also ordered that Sir Bevill Greenvill, and other Cornith Array men, Members of the li of Commons, shall be expelled, and others choice in their steads.

Sir Reger Patmir, and Sir Greener Clifton of Nortinghaminire have time given them for the appearance in the House till Michaelmas, our till in in it in it in it is i

On Wednesday towards evening the Barle of Leicester came to London, having now got he Commission signed by His Majestical and the 2 hazable I bit le manufalati battania land

The Earle of Ormand being at Dublin, with about 8000 men, firres non but fuffers the Re to come even to the Wals of Dublin, pillaging and spoyling without refiftance. It is strongly perted that he bath a Commission from His Americano be Lord Caperall of the Army in the Ba

There were con prisoners brought to London from the Earle of Effer Army & one a Capting the rest other Officers and Soldiers, who conspired to revolt from him to the King.

Is is informed to the Parliament, that the King the Prince, and Traine came on Tuelday highest Shrewsbury, where it is thought he still remaines. His Majestie conceiving it unsafe to ad to Worceller, untill His other forces come to joyne with him + And, that His Mareilie intent to leave the Prince at Ludlow, to receive such Welthmen's thall come to affelt His Majestic are to me a Garrison there to defend the townes, it wis to lit is all

The Lord Generall on Thursday morning, sent Letters to the Houses, that he was with his Army upon their march towards Worcefter (whether His Majefties forces are also drawing) will be there on Friday next, to ftrengthen the fiege before Woreefter, and fo march in puri Majeltie to lie betweene Him and His maine forces and intercept them in their passage.

On Friday last were Letters read in the House of Commons from Master Swishland at the H That the Queene is not yet removed from Holland, that some of the States have offered her a little cient Fleet to transport her, which they speake now shall be ready within three weekes O

Malter Strickland is fill attending the States for his Answer, they have proffered, if the Panis ment thinke fitting to fend Commissioners over into England to treat with his Majestie Int eation betweene Him and His Parliament.

The Riog continues with His Dragoneers and Troopers at Shrewsbury and Ludlow. But Prince Rebert, with about 500 Troopers is marched from the King within eight miles of Worcefeet, & Pl of the Parliaments forces fallied out to meet him on Wednesday last, and they arceting, weren

The House of Commons was informed that Sir Fredericke Catholic a Member thereof) in Holland, had raifed certaine Commanders and other Officers to be fent to affift his Maje whereupon the House voted him to be expelled and another chosen in his roome.

26. September, 1642.

His Maje lies speech and Protestation made in the head of His Army, between Stafford and Wer

Atm)

Anal

distr. metra metra

privi

on as

164

amicr ofW

Cour

ftanc

Offor

but t Lord

ty he

and I

abou Lord

T turir

City Arm

dive

T

ding

left : A

and

man

1 tofo

1

SIAP

T

Wic

gien

perf fenc Amy a finicial charge of Separations of the Control of the Orders of the American Amy a finicial charge of the Control of the

Analyptiles, and Accesses, who desire to desire to desire the Church and Stare.

By this divot effect the list had desire to desire the superferience of Godel He hope for his believe and projection, no maintained the control of England. And its God projective him from this Repellion. It so maintaine, the just privile does and freedome of Parliaments, and to governe by the knowne Lawes of the land, and to eliminate and to governe by the knowne Lawes of the land, and to eliminate and to eliminate, and so associately public. Project attention and worthy of believe a Relation of the world eventual event

About the beginning of last weeke, the Garrisons of Atbye, and Mary Burrogh, with the affistance of Captaine Greamer, made out source hundred foot, and eighty horse, to relieve Burres in
Osfory, an house belonging to the Duke of Bucke, where severall English were in great distresse
but two of the Soldiers being of that County, the fish field, and gave notice of their comming, the
Lord of upper Osfory, prepared to resist them, with about eight hundred foote, and sixty or eighty horse, and in a strait on a Bogside set on them; but forty of Captaine Greamer Troope charged
and rooted them, with assistance of Muskettiers sent to cleare the passage, yet they stood againe, and
about eight of their foot wern slaine, and afterwards forty of their best Freeholders. Besides the

Lords brother, and Florence Firz-parricke, they fay is dangerously wounded ..

They are now making a great Trench about the City of Dublin, to keepe the enemy from adventuring to fire them in the winter. And there is a meeting of the Protestants of best quality of the City on a Commission to them, to search the houses of Papists, or those married to Papists, for Armes and Ammunition, and to take it from them, and deliver it into the store, and to enquire of divers other particulars.

The Cafile Suddane is taken by my Lord Wore and other Protestant's, Colonel Gibson commanding on other Bands joyning with him, above three hundred of the Irish being staine, where hee

left a Garnion, and likewife at Cockbone.

Articles of Religion agreed upon by both Houses and the principall Divines through all England and Wales for the avoyding of divertities of opinions published by his Majesties speciall command.

These are the Articles of the Church of England, which have been allowed and authorized here-tofore, and unto which the Clergy generally have subscribed in the dayes of Cheen Elizabeth.

Sept. 27. 1642.

The humble Petition of the Lords and Commons affembled in Parliament, fent by Sir Stephoni

Stapleton, Knight to his Excellency, Robert Earle of Effents be presented to his Majesty.

That his Majesty would be pleased to withdraw his royall presence and countenance from those wicked persons, who by many plots and confpiracies have attempted the alteration of the true Religion, and the ancient government of this Kingdome, and the introducing of Popish Idolatry and superstition in the Church, and tyranny and confusion in the state, see, and if they shall stand out in defence of their rebellions and unlawfull attempts,

That

them, and in person wount nevertion to be furgrated the first person and fafety with His faces, forther The Historica would be which to be for to the Floule of Preces, declaring distrus cantenof his long Charac Con fires he continuelly prefice his his often to affigue his diffratoh, we shad be also the first spacetis, and to note the stooms. Liv Alfo how and in what manner His Majeftie tacke awayche hoefes bought by the Padisons the fervice of Ireland, and imployed them to his owne use.

Propositions for Peace, propounded by his Majestic on the Lands and Goussians assets.

Passances, and to his Excellency. Together with the Passances Assets. Allo how and in what manner His Majeftie tacke away the horfes be Also welcome newer from the Barle of Bedford, of a grost eventure weeky gives to the witch of Hardord, the Marquelle being dangeroully wounded. Come of My close see alegaly miles of and longitudes

About the degree of the transfer of the transfer and they Burtogh, with the . all-Here of Cartamon where needs and long to make the toot, wat ereby horte, to restore but as in

12

13.

16.

17.

19. 20.

Englisher a control of the very look FINIS.

land made Charg, rite har for it then, with about oght hundred loote, and they or agurelieffeant in affinite on a Boot de fer on the partitionty of Captaine Greener Tree of course of thingsed seem, with affiliance of bludlering feat, for the real's pallage, we they flood a rane and a our are all sandaloute that rows and despite the article of more of finds hearing and Aller werter to the state of the state of the state of the state of

They are given making a great I see he sure of they are to see out the making a second tume to see them in the winter. And there is a passing of the frontaints of befre courty of the Lity ma Consumilion to them, to learch the houles of caputs, or those married to Partis, tot Americal Assumation, and to take it from them and deliver into the more, and to confe of divers other particulars

The Caffe Suddine Sital only my Local Offers and organ Procedunts, Colonel riefes con manding on other Brids joyning with him, steye timee highered of sackolin belog flaine, where hee the Carrion, and live wide at Condone

Arricles of Reheist agreed apost by both Houses and the price inal Divines through all England and Wales fait the avoy has of devention of up and and by his had offices fred all com-

Thefe ard the Articles of the Chirch of Bugland, which have been allowed and authorized herewheepad was which the Clency generally have fableraced in the dayes of Queen Elizareth.

The implie Perition of the Lords and Commonwallentied in Parlament, fort by the Smiles Septer, Knight to his Excelleder, Rabber Hade of Fillen, of the prefenced to his Majetty.

That his Majelly would be pleafed to withdraw his royall prefence and counter ance from thoto Weked persons, who by many plots and configurates have artempted the alteration of the true state. Commit the ancient government of this Kingdome, and the involuting of Depth I dolutry and the white in the Church, and cramby and confiden in the frate, &ce. and it they shall fixed out in deface of their rebellious and unlawfull attempts,

K with no 8

A

CONTINUATION

Of certain Speciall and Remarkable passages
from both Houses of PARTIAM ENT, and divers other
parts of the Kingdome, from Friday the 23. of Septem-

ber, till Thursday the 29. 1642.

Containing these particulars, viz.

1. A true relation of the Marqueffe of Hartfords leaving of Sherburne Caftle.

2. A Petition from the Lievetenant of the Tower to the Parliament.

3. A relation of certain Lords that are lately come from the King.

4. Of the Duke of Richmonds going into Holland to the Queen.

5. Certain information of the Kings going to Chefter.

6. A true and perfect relation of the late fight at Worsester, and of the Earle of Essex his coming thither, with a relation of such as was slain on either side.

7. An Order of Parliament for a publick thanks giving for the victory.

8. Of Letters from York elbire, informing the true flate of things there.

9. The Parliaments thanks to Yorkesbire for their fidelitie towards them.

10. A true relation of a great victory obtained against the Rebels before Galloway.

11. The like relation of a great villory obtained by Colonell Leifley in the North of Ireland.

12. An Order of Parliament for demolishing of Sherburne Castle.

13. Of a Letter to the Parliament from the Lord Moone.

14. An Order and Vote of the Parliament, for the Sequestring of the Lord Moones estate.

19. The like Vote for the sequestring of the Earle of Baths estate.

16. Another Order for the sequestring of the Lord Capells estate.

17. Another Vote for the Sequestring of the estates of all Delinquents.

18. Of a Losver to the Parliament from the Palfgrave in Holland.

19. The Resolution of the Parliament concerning the Said Letter.

of the west the

20. An Order of Parliament for the drawing up of an Impeachment against Prince Robert.

September 29. Printed for Francis Leach, and Francis Coles, 1642.

想說是說過

A CONTINVATION OF

Certaine Speciall and Remarkable passages from both Houses of Parliament and divers other parts of this Kingdome,

From Friday the 23. of September till Thursday, the 29. of the same. 1642.

Saturday the 24. of September.



Here came Letters to the Parliament from the Earle of Bedford from Dorfetshire, dated the aninstant, Informing that the Marquesse of Barn ford understanding that the Earle of Beaford had strengthmed his Forces at Dorchester, and intended suddenly to make a second on-set against

him, with the affillance of the Forces from Port mouth.

The Marquesse on Monday last, with all his Forces privately stole away from Sherburne Cassle, and went to Burson in Somersetshire, their whole Force consisting of 800. Horse and Foot, and about 30. Carriages, intending to take over the Soverne, & so match down towards Wales, or to joyn themselves to the Kings Forces at Shrensbury. But the Earle of Bedford having notice thereof, sent out a part of his Forces in pursuit of the Marquesse one way, whilest himselfe and others went the others way, who traced the Marquesse so closely he knews not which wayes to take, not daring to march Gloncester wayes, for search less he should be apprehended by the Country, and how to

(3)

he marched to Mymand, intending to meet with some Vessels there, to transport him and his luggage over the Severne, at which time there lay at Mymand some small Welsh Vessels, who hearing of the Marquesse his comming, proved the helders to be lesse his friends than he expected; and all of them hoysed sayle and clensed the River, leaving not so much as a long boat for the Marquesse to make use off; which the Marquesse perceiving, was not a little put to his shifts, but for all his industry could not get over the Severne, but is now forced to hide himselse and Company in holes and corners, wishing himselse back againe in Sherburne Castle, but that now he knowes not which wayes to regain. It is since reported that the ships were forced from Mymand by reason of Rosmy weather.

The Earle of Belford having notice of the Marquesse his being at Myneard, on Friday last drew up all his Forces, and in several wayes are marched thither, not doubting but very suddenly to put an end to that service, and prevent the Marquesse for ma-

king any further elcape.

Sir John Congers the Lieverenant of the Tower, Presented a Petition to the House of Commons, that they would please to take him into consideration for the great charge he hath been at in keeping of divers Irish prisoners, and some others who are destitute of means, and have been a great charge to him.

Upon debate of which businesse, the Commons ordered that his Petition should be referred to the Grand Committee to consider off; and that withall they should take into consideration the Lievetenants letting Mr. Bynion to escape out of the Tower, and some other matters for which as yet he hath made no ac-

compt.

It is of certaine reported to the Parliament, that there are divers Lords have left the King, and retired to their owne Houses in the Countrey, viz. The Earle of Monmonth, Lord Pages, and some others not relishing the proceedings, since upon no perswassions His Majesty will desist from making War against the Parliament, and they are now labouring to make their peace

On Monday last there came letters to the Parliament informing, that the King hath lest Shrewsbury, and on Friday last with the Prince and Traine, and a great part of His Army came to wesselfer, and hath possessed himself of the Town, and intends to put a strong Garrison there, and then to return back to Shrewsbury; there have been some Volunteers have offered themselves to His Majesty since His coming into those parts, but they are unprovided of Arms, so that the King hath sent for the Arms at Newcasse to supply them withall, but which wayes moneys will be raised to maintain them, seems a wonder, the Kings Army is at the most 3500. Horse and Dragoneers, and about 10000. Foot, accounting the Lord Strange his three Regiments which are joyned to the King.

The Houses received letters from Worcester, dated the 24 Sep; in forming the true state of things there, and the manner of the late fight between Prince Robert and our Forces, which was thus. Prince Robert and his Troops having joyned themselves to Sir Iohn Byron in Worcester, the Trained Bands of Gionester coming in to assist our Forces, they were appointed to march over the Bridge, and secure the passage on that side of the water, whilest Mr. Fynes and his Forces maintained the siege by land against the Town, untill such time as they should receive some supplies from the Lord Generall or himselfe come thither with his Army, whom they daily and hoursly expected, whereby they might be surrished with some Peeces of Ordnance to make battery against the Town, which at that time they wanted.

That on Friday last Prince Robert with 15 Troops of Horse marched

marched out of Proceser into a green Meadow on this side of the Towne, daring of our forces to fight, whom indeed at that time were very weak and unfitt for the encounter, being devided into severall Squadrons, and so disposed off on both sides of the Town, that they could not in a long time relieve each other. Nevertheles Collonell Sands and C. Ansiine discovering Prince Reberts forces with undanted courage not esteeming the great odds against which they were to fight, drew up their Troopes, came up to the enemy and charged against them, made good the fight and did very good execution against them a long time before the other forces came to affish them ar length the other forces making up to them which in all were but 9. Troopes against fisten.

There was a very hott skirmish on both sides for all that afternoone, Prince Maurice had his hand almost stroke off, and was daungerously wounded in the head with a Pole Axe, Comissary Willmot was run through with a sword by Collonell Sands upon a single encounter; the Lord solm, Brother to the Duke of Lenox was very daungerously wounded, all these were of Prince Roberts party; there was also about 30. of their party slaine, being all Gentlmen of very good worth, and as many more of their Common Troopers. On our side Scrieant Maior Douglas was slaine whose death is much lamented, Collonell Sands was much hurt, but his greatest dummage came by his horse that dragged him about the seid salling from his sadle, but (praysed be God) there is no danger of his recovery, and there was not above 26 other of our Troopers killed.

This skirmith continued all the day till towards night and the Prince and his Troopers were much foyled, and at length perceiving some other Troopes of horse making towards our forces to relive them whom they conceivedcame from the Earle of Esex, and supposed he also with his maine forces were neare upon them, although indeed his excellency came not till late that night after the skrimish. The Prince and his Troopers retreated back into evercester, but our forces pursuing of them, forced into the Towne upon them, and continued fight with them in the Towne cill towards midnight, and did very good ex-

ecution

curion upon them, and at last PRINCE ROBERT and all the other forces of his parry tooke flight and left the Town

and are now marched downe towards Hereford fire

The Barle of Effex coming that night with his Acousto Wer. effer, thought it not fate to enter the Towne himselfe with his forces for feare of Treachery, but continued all that night in the Feild; and the next morning being Saterday came and possessed himselfe of the Town where he still remains. There were divers Prisoners taken which I omitted to speak off, neare upon 20.but Mafter Fynes and Captaine Wingste who were supposed to be killed, are fafely returned to Worcester, having retired to a small Towne neare Worcester to refresh themselves after the shipmish and fo at prefent were missed.

The Parliament upon confideration of this busines at more cester, drew up an Order that there should be publique thankes given in all the Churches in Landon on the Fast day for this

great victory.

There came letters also to the Parliament from Yorkeshire informing that Sir John Hotham hath fent his Sonne out of Hall with some two or three Troopes of horse, and soe foote to joyne with the Lord Fairfax and the gentry of Yorkeshire to cleanse the country of the Earle of Cumberlands Cavaliers , and the other malignants of that County, and that there will bee a very confiderable force forthwith raifed; the County have ing appointed the Lord Fairfax to bee Generall of all the faid forces, and they have taken an Oath to live and die with him in the cause.

The Earle of Cumberland bestirs himselfe using also means to raise the Trayned Bands to isyne with him to prevent the raising of the said forces, but it is hoped his perswasions with

them will be but to little purpose.

The Parliament upon debate of this bulines, Ordered thata Mcffage of thankes should be returned to the Gentry and Freeholders of Yorkeshire for their fidelity to the Parliament, and to informe them that the Parliament doth very well approve of their actions in the busines aforefaid.

There were letters also brought to the Parliament on Munday day by one Captain Ashley larely come from Ireland, informing that the Protestant forces being brought into great distresse in Galloway, having neither powder, shoe, nor victual lest, were releived by the said Captaine Ashley by sea. After which with no more then 1000 men they fallyed out of Galloway and encountred with 16000 of the Robells who had laid seidge against the Towne, killed 700 of them, put them all to slight tooke so great a quantity of Pikes and Musquets from them that wanting carriage to beare them away, they were ensorted to burne about 3000. Pikes in the Feilds, and earried away nears upon 2000, musquetts and three great process of Ordnance, one where is called the great Bels, In which fight there was of certaine, but six men lost on our side, where of one of them was the Lord of Corkes second son whose death is much lamented.

Acheifething remarkeable in this victory was, that when our forces fett upon the Rebells they were in their quarters making merry, and had agreat feast provided in Tryumph that they had brought Galloway to so low a condition that they were not able tokeep it from them two dayes longer, in which time they pre-sumed they would be all starved, but it tell out with these Rebells as it once did with the Isralizes, when they Rebelled against God for then the meat was in their mouthes, the wrath of God tell

amongest them.

It was also informed by letters from the North part of Ireland that Collonell Lifter in a feet battelt flew about 150, of the Re-

bells, and put a great number to fight.

It was also informed the Parliament by letters on Tuesday last that at the Marquis of Hartfords leaving of Sherburne Castle he left behind him great store of provision both for horse and men which the Earle of Bedford hath seized upon, the houses upon debate of the business at Sherburne drew up an order to be sent to the Earle of Bedford that he should plant some of his Ordnance against Sherburne Castle and beat the same downe to the Ground, and also demolish all the outworkes and fortifications which the Marquis had raised there whereby the Marquis and his Confederates may not have any more shelter there.

The Houses on Tuseday last received a very insolent and peremptory letter from the Lord Mone from Coramall, taxing them in their proceedings, and alleadging that this Parliament was a forced Parliament, and that therefore he would not obey their Summons, or attend upon the Service of the Houles; Where upon, upon debate of the businesse in the House of Commons, he was Voted to be a Delinquent; and the Earle of Bath also continuing in Cornwall, and resuling to attend the House upon Summons, was also Voted a Delinquent; and there was a Committee appointed to frame up a charge against them: and it was further Voted, that their estates and lands should be sequestred by the authority of Parliament, and employed for the service of the Common-wealth.

The Commons also being informed that the Lord Capell had given Commission to the Marquesse of Hartford to gather up all his Rents in the West Country, towards the maintaining of the

War against the Parliament.

They also Voted that the Lord Capells estate belonging unto him in England and Wales, should be sequestred for the service of the Common-wealth, which businesse was also referred to a Committee; The said Committee being also to consider what wayes or means will be most convenient for the gathering of the Rents of the foresaid Lords; And also to take order for the sequestring of the estates of all Delinquents which have been Vol

ted against by the Parliament.

The Housesalso received letters from the Prince Elector from Holland, wherein he doth utterly disclaim the proceedings of his Brothers Prince Robers and Maurice in affishing the Kingagainst the Parliament, and that so long as he was with His Majesty in England, he laboured with Him to reconcile Himselse to the Parliament; and that sinding he could not prevaile, he chole rather to leave England, than to engage himselse in the War, desiring the Parliament would take his Mother and himselse into their consideration, for the continuing of their Pentions which have been a long time detained from them.

Upon debate of which busines, the Commons ordered that the Palfgraves request should be referred to a Committee; and withall that the Committee should take into consideration, the late actions of Prince Robert, and to frame an impeachment ?

mind him. ohn was to FIN IS

CONTINUATIO

Of certain Speciall and Remarkable paffages

from both Houses of PARLIAMENT, and divers other parts of the Kingdome, from Thurfady the ag. of Septem- pp ber till the first of October. 1 642.

Containing these particulars, viz,

1. An Impeachment of high Treafon drawns up against the Easte of Lindley, Lord Willoughby his fonne, Sir Iervice Scroope, Sir John Munfon, Sir Charle Scoope and Sir Edward Herne.

2. An Order for Issuing of Proclamation to cite them and all ot her Delinquents to appeare by a certaine day, or elfe forfeit their Effates.

3. Certains relation of news from Lincolne and Torkesbire.

a. A warrant from his Majesty comanding Sir Henry Mildmay, not to goe into Ireland upon the Houses Order, also the sending of Mr. Goodmin in his stead.

3. Certaine relation of abo pre fent condition of Ireland.

6. A further confirmation that the Rebels have fet up the King of Spaines

7. A certaine relation of the supplies they have lately had from forraigne parts.

8. A relation of what Supplies have beene brought table Majestie fince his comthe Lond Wi ming to Westebester.

9. A vote of High Trousen against the Lord sharten and the Sheriffe of Cho-F fter.

10. A relation of fuch thips as are appointed to anide the Seas this winter.

11. A vote for the expelling of Sir Kalph Sidnebam out of the House.

\$2. An Order concerning the King: Children at Saint lamet.

13. A Letter to the Purliament from the Lord Harvert with his Majesty.

14. Arelation of certaine late passages in the City of Lindon.

15. A certaine relation of the Marqueffe of Hartford efempe over the Severne, and the names of fuch as are taken prisoners by the Earle of Bedford.

16. A certaine relation made to the Parliament of the death of Sir Iohn Byron and other late passage worcefter.

17. An Order for the sequesting of the Earle of Northamptons estate, and Sir John Lucas releasement upon bayle.
18. A Destaration of the Houses in influence to the Kings Speech and Protestation

on which he made in the head of his Army.

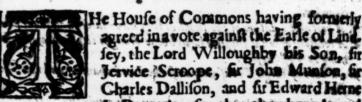
October 1. Printed for Francis Leasn, and Francis Coles, 1642.

A CONTINVATION OF

Certaine Speciall and Remarkable passages from both Houses of Parliament and divers other parts of this Kingdome,

From Thurseday the 29. of September till Saterday the first of Olleber 1 642.

Tourfedey the 29, of September.



warre against the Kings Subjects in the County of Line whee, This day drew up an impeachment against them of High Treason, and ordered that there should be publication thereof made in the County of Lincolne, whereby the Country may take notice thereof, and use all meaners for their apprehending.

And the Commons also Ordered that there should be Proclamation made in all the parts of the Kingdome for the summoning of the aforcial parties and all other De-

fidouents whom the bloufes have drawne up any Charge against, to make their appearance in Purliament by cerraine day to answer to their ferverall Impeachments, or that otherwife their Lands and their effates to bee feized upon and imployed for the fervice of the common wealth, and their persons to fland adjudged guiley of Treason.

It was also informed the Houses by Letters from Lincoine-faire, that those forces which are raised by the Lord Willoughby of Parham in Lincolneshire will joyne themselves with the Lord Fairefax his forces in Yorkshire and intends to clente both Counties of the Earle of Cumberland, the Barte of Lindley, and all their accomplices.

Itwas also informed the House that his Majestic had fent an expresse command to Sir Henry Mildney his Majesties servant in Ordinary, that he should not goe into treland upon the service of the Houses, as was Ordered by them, whereupou Mafter Goodwin a Member of the House of Commons was appointed in his come.

And it was Ordered that her and Mafter Reyade Should fert ferward on their jorney by Munday next, to informe the Parliament the certaine with of the condition of that

kingdont.

It beeing against confirmed to the House that the Rebells have fet up a green Staffe and a flagg, with the King of Spaines collours, in the nature of a flandard. And that they have of certains received great supplyes from Spaine, and doe dayly exped more from thence and other parts. The Processents having lately obtained a great victory against the Rebells in the province of commfor, tooke among a other prizes 16 of the King of Spaines collours.

It was also informed the Houses by letters from Chefer that finee the Kings coming thicker, which was on Priday last his, Cavaliers have plandred and spoyled divers

honest

honest mens houses which seemed well affected to the Parliament, especially Sir William Brewertons house a Parliament man, and that they have endevoured to put the Commission of Array in execution there, about which businesse the Lord Chamles was most active, and in levying of warr against the Country, whereupon hee was Voted by the Commons guilty of high treason, and an Impeachment was orpered to bee drawne npp against him.

It was also informed that his Maiestie intended tore-

Birne back to Shrew bury on Twelday laft.

It is also certainly informed that there are 500. Armes come to his Majestie to Chester from Newcastle, and that the Lord Strange is come in to his Majesty with 3000 men and three or 4 others Regiments raised in Wales and the parts there abouts and by some other Gent, and that all those forces are appointed to march along with his Majestie to Shrewsowy.

It is dayly expected to heare of the Queenes landing at Newcafile with the Dukelof Lenex and that shee will bring good store of treasure with her, or esseall their plots will faile them, for the soldiours are perswaded of golden dayes at her Arivall and in the meanestime they live in

hopes

But the Parliament have senta Message to the States of Holland giving them thanks for their stoping of those shipps that were provided there with Ammunition to a sist the King against the Parliament, and to desire their vigillancy that upon the Queenes taking shipping for England there bee not any supplyes shipped to come a long with her to bee imployed against the parliament, nor any quantityes of Ammunition monyes, or men, but such as shall bee thought necessary for her sate gaurd and conduct into this kingdome.

There

(5) /

There was an Orderiagreed upon by the Commons that for the Guard of the Sees during this Winter leafon there should fix of the Kings shipps appointed for the trifb costs and twelve of Marchants ship ps for the English Coasts.

It was also agreed upon the vote, by the house of Commons that Sir Ralph Sidneham a member of their house but a great Array man with the Earle of Bath for the County of Devenshire, should be expelled the house and another

chofen in his roume.

Vpon a Remonstrance made to the houses from the governours of the Kings Children at Saint Jamees house in Westminster that the allowance for their maintenance hash been detained from them, ever since the King resused to pass the Bill for Tannage and Poundage it was ordered that the Grand Committe should take some speedy order for the payment of the said allowance for Priloners to them.

There was a letter presented to the houses from the Lord Herbert now with his Majestie, wherein hee offers to come from his Majestie, and attend the service of the how-ses, if they would passe a Vote that he should not be questioned for any ach he hath done since his laaving the House, but might have free accesse to the houses; which letter the houses would not conclude of any thing concerning at that time but referred it to the consideration of the Grand comitted,

There was information given to the Houles from the Lord Major of London that he had tooke a Soldier in London that did meare the Kings Collers and that he had committed him to Prison untill he should discover his Confederates, for that it is informed there are a great number of them a bour London, that have Listed themselves to serve

the King against the Parliament.

There was an Order made by the Communs, for the

regulating of the charge is expended by the Sheriffer of London and in the keeping of a five Table, during chain Sherrifalty.

It was also informed the houses that the Cittizens of London by a new election, have chosen Alderman People ton Lord Major pro tempore, to be Lord Major for the new

yeare.

It was informed the houses by letters from the Earle of Bedford, that the Marquis of Hartford, Lord Segmer, Lord Paulet and some other of his confederats, in all to the number of 26. finding the thipps gone from Mineral in which they intended to have gott over the Sevene, they procue ed fome small Coale Boares lying there abouts and were transported over the River and are now gon towards walls intemping to meet the King at Shreefbury, but he left behind him all his other Confederates and Cavaliers who are dispersed about the west Country, the Barte of Bedford having lent fome of his forces in pursuit after them, but Sir Henry Barkley tow of his brothers. Sir Charles and Sir John Berkley which thre are Impeached of high Treafor by the parliament, Maifter Pollard and forme others were raken prisoners by the Eatle of Bedfords forces at Mintard, the faid Earle informing the houses sharhe intended very fuddalmy to come up to the parliament with his prisoners, and give them an acount of the fervice intonding to leave a part of his forces behind him, to difarme all the Malignants in those Parts, and to fecure the peace of the Counties.

Vpon Friday last there was a certaine report made to the, Parliament by a member of the House of Commons lately come from Wortester, that Sir loss Byron one of the great Cavaliers so much talked of at oxford, and Wortester was staine upon their march not faire from Wortester, by a shipherd in the Feild with the shot of a Musquet bullet,

DO

(7) 12

and that Captaine Dengler who was inpposed to be fline, is alive but forcely wounded and taken distinct by Prince. Roberts forces, and that Captaine Wingstein also taken prisoner but most slavishly used by the linemie being forced rouide naked through all the Townes they marched, and that of certaine Prince Rebert and the centur forces are gott into Ludby, bemoning their bad success.

Sir John Lucara prisoner in the Tower apprehended in Effex for endeavouring to affift his Mainlie on the Warre, against the Parliament, in a very humble manner personed the Parliament, that he might be released from his Impilsonment upon bails for his apperance, which after great

debase was at length granted him!

The Parliament having formerly voted the Basle of Morthampean guilty of high treason. Ordered that all his estate and lands whatsover should bee soquested for the service of the common wealth after the same maner as the other delinquents are voted. And they also having notice that he hath great rents belonging unto him in the Citty of London; Ordered that their should bee a speedy course taken for the gathering upp of the said rents by the authourity of Parliament, and that it should bee disposed off in making reparation for the great loss sufficient by his meanes in the apprehending of the soldious coats and cloathes which were going for Ireland, the waggon and horses which hee tooks from the Garier, and the chest of Chirurgions implements made stopp of about Nerthampton.

There was also at a conference of both Houses a great debate concerding his Maiesties Speech and protestation which hee made in the head of his Army wherein hee termes the Parliament to bee no other but a company of Brownists Anabaptists and Shismatiques, and that they

(8)

goe about to fet upan Arbitrary Government in the flate, and Innovation in the Church &c.

At which the Houses tooke great distast there being so so many unjust aspersions cast upon them, and therefore Ordered that there should bee a Declaration forthwith drawne up to cleare the Parliament of those accusations, and to satisfie the Kingdome concerning their proceedings, and enforme them that although they have voted against the Government of Bishops for that it produced so many evills, it could not longer bee borne with all, yet they never intended wholely to exterpate the Litturgy and Common prayer (as is pretended by his Majesty) but according to his Majesties owne profier, to purge the same of such Corruptions as are inconsistant with the word of God, and offensive to tender and weake consciences; which Declaration they Ordered should be forthwith published so the Kingdome.

the suchomicy of Parliament, and char is from all so dilar poled of an action of the section of the school of the section of t

chattees at the west galler for related the was

then of Charpions implements made storp of at

nderpeokingerists after beed perhapt they also have in the factor in the factor in the factor of the part of the factor in the Chery of London 1. Only a short of the publisher of the control of the control of the factor of the factor of the control of the contr

There was alfrest a conference of to half out a formal and the state of the state o

A perfect Diurnall of the Passages in

PA. Lmom

PARLIAMENT:

From the 26th, of September to the 3. of Odober.

Asalfo on the Faftday, and me abound I

Some remarkable Points of two learned Sermons, the one by Mr. Hodges Chaplaine to the Right Honourable the Earle of Holland, in the fore noone, the other by Mr. Wilson in Kept in the after-noone, who Preached before the Lords and Commons at St. Margarets, Westminster, where the Past was piously kept by them; Inthose Sermons they welive-red excellent exhortations and quoted them with places of Scripture for mans we and the better understanding thereof.

Ollober, 3, London printed for will : Cooke. 1642.

Munday the 36. of September.



Letter was read in the House intimating that the Earle of Essen, both gotten the City of Warcester, and before which he had a Skirmish with Prince Robert, Prince Maurice his younger Brother, and Commissary Wilmer, and after three or foure hourer fight, there was divers hurr and daine on both fides, whereas Prince Robert is supposed to be hurr, but for certains

his Brother Prince Maurice is ft. ot in the arme, Colonell Wilmon flaine or dangeroufly wounded, besides other Cavaliers staine and taken Prisoners. There was in this fight Serieum Major Douglas a R

Scotchman and a brave Souldier Slaine, one of the Commanders of the Parliament Forces, but the number of other Souldiers is not yet knowne. The Prince and his Cavaleers marched afterwards towards prefichefter. The Lord Generall was bravely attended and guarded in the City, and within halfe an houses referre, the Maior came to the Lord Generall and upon his knees he craved pardon of his Excellency for betraying the trust reposed in him, but the Lord Generall would not hear ken unto him.

This Victory of my Lord Generals, fath daunted the hearts of all the Cavaliers, for my Lord makern the way into the before him, God grant he may so continue it and then there will be a suddaine

end of those controversies.

Then they drew up an Order, that publike Thankes be given in all Churches in London on the Faft day for this great victory, and in generall agreed that a Collection for monies should be gathered on the Faft dayes towards the reliefe of the poore Protestants in fre-land, which was accordingly performed in St. Margarets, Weft-

minster.

Then they face in debate of divers feed alons Ministers, time whereof shey have disposed, and disbediffed from their Chusch-livings and others put in their soomes; and a Complaint was made of other lanie Clergie which have horded up valt furness of mony, and increased theirs remporall chairs taking little or no paines for it, as for example, If they present to their Parishioners once a month it is a great paines, some whereof preach but once a quarter when as their quarter rems becomes due of their parishioners, this was voted to be an injury to his Majesties Subjects, and a Committee chosen to consider of the abuse thereof.

Then a Letter was read in the Lords house which came from the Barletof Enright directed to the Barletof Wordsunderland, where in her delives his Lordsuip to acquains the house of his cime from aid that he liad-side all the meanes to his Majelly, he could, with the liad-side all the meanes to his Majelly, he could, with the liad-side of this diparent but could not get his Majelly so tight his Committee which was the cause of his long flaying in the Northwith his Majelly, and for the Clothes which was his to be tradificated the Jieland, it was his Majellies express Command to timble flay thereof, and thus much herefried his Lordship to ac-

quality the Ploule of his proceedings therein.

There wis likewife upport made to the House intermined at his Majery is gone From Prollington in Shrophine and legoing towards the

the City of Westchester and intends to make is a firong Clareiton. and that many Souldiers should bee therein billited at least 2000. foot and horse and g. or 10 peeres of Ordinances, it is thought his Majesty will not remainethere, but after is bec well foreitied his Majesty will returne backe againe to Shrowsbury

There was another Letter read in the House which came from Ireland fecting forth that there was a battayle fought at Kelkenny betweene the Lord Infingment and the Lord Muferave alias Mufkerry, and that there were two or 2. hundred of the Rebels flaine. helides divers put to flight and taken Prisoners, and in that fight there was 1 500. Muskers and other Ammunition taken from the Rebels, but they were constrained to leave most part in the fields for want of carriages. Oneale hath fooyled great flore of Come in the fields belonging to the City of Dublin in revenge of their throng fortifications, Bulworkes, and other outworkes about the faid City. In this fight my Lord Dungarvan is supposed to be staine whole death is much lamented.

Then they Ordered that the late Petition presented to his Maiefty from the Lord Generall (hould be Printed and published.

Tuefday the any of September. It would the son "Uelday they drow up an Order, than the Caltle of Sherberne should be levelled to the ground that the Cavaliers should not have any further shelter therein, saving and referring the Earle of Bristoll his house close under it, but for the outworkes or other fortifications about the faid Caffle which the Marquis had raifed to be demolished smooth to the ground, for teare of a suture insurrection by the Lord Marquis of the Lord Direy.

There was likewife report that the Earle of Cumberland with his fmall forces is gone to the Lord Serange, and that the Earlo of Neweastle and Lord Lindsey, having neere upon y ooo. Souldiers intendeth to be with Prince Robert de Westchester that Shreothire Denbishire and Flintshire, have taken a forced Procestation so affet his Majeffyagainfithe Parliament, but it is thought their refolution in that will foone after when the Parliaments forces shall be prefent to affift them, for they want helpe and encouragers amongst them.

Then they proceeded upon the Lord Mobin, who denicth to appeare at the Summons of the Parliament; orvagreeing to any of their proceedings, upon debate thereof fice was voted a Dolinguent and that Warrants flouid affectorth to the Deputy Lievtenants of the County of Cornwall for the apprehending of the faid Lord Mobon

som, and to bring him before the Lerds and Commons to answer his someoner, and that a charge of mildemeanour may be drawne up against him, and that his Lands and Livings should be sequested by the authority of both Houses, and employed in defence of his

Majesty and Parliament.

N We freiday morning the Lords and Commons pioully top the Fait at St. Margarets Westminster, and there preached before them Mr. Hodges; who is Chaplaine to the Right Honourab e the Earle of Holland, who tooke his Text in the 114. Pfalme and the s, and 6. verfes, faying, Who is like unto the Lord our God who dwelleth on high, who bembleth himselfe to behald the things that are in Heaven and in Parch : In thele few words, faid he, Gods Maieflie who ison high and dwelleth in his Throne beholdeth the things in Heaven and on Earth, O Lord who is like unto thee, Abraham is faid to be the first that calleth to God on high, then began men to call upon the Name of the Lord, O Lord who is like unto thee seach me thy wayes, O Lord; and I shall walke in thy truth, Pfalme 119, God is faid to be high in fate and Dignity, asin the og. Plalme, and hee maketh his Angels his Throne, O Lord who is like unto thee, and how excellent is thy way, all things depends upon him: Here we may lee how God is, and how low we have brought him. and that there is no comparison in respect of God, for in depending on God all flocks about him, for when plagues comes amongst us who candefend us but God; for, fair's Saint Paul to the Romanes, For of him, and through him, and to him, are all things; to whom be glory for ever, Amen, 1 2 . Rom. the last verse. 16. Prov. 4. Thy Saints gives praise unto thee, God is able to make the wrath of Kings to praise him: As for example, in the 76, Pialme 10, verle, Surely the wrat's of man shall praise thee, the remainder of wrath that then restrains: God is to high, that it is impossible to expresse the height of his being. The 76. Pialme 2. verle, Hee is a mighty God over all Kings, and is faid to be every where, and like wormes five we into our holes at his comming, the Devils quikes at his Name, the Mountaines remove at his voyce, and to high God is, that no created lyne is able to freach; Then canst thou by fearthing find our God; canft thou finde one the Almighty unto perfection, it is as high as Heaven; W ratican't thou doe deeper then Hell? what can't thou know, 11 Job 7, 8, verles. There was once two in diffuration about Go I, who delited to know what God is, the one animered

aniwered, the more thou delires it the leffe thou wilt know him, he is not like Earthly Princes which fuffereth Oather Blaiphemies and other horrible execrations unpunished, but we must give an account for every idie word, much more our deeds, there are now adayes too too many despilers in this king dome, that prattile Piety as is wetten in t e a. of Timothy 3. 4. Then faid he. That the very Mis ni ters or God, who are his Empatiadours, have brong's God fo low! asie is light for. 4.1 and that we have not given God that honour as we doe to min, as by daily examples, how much is our Sabbachs broken, and what flore of printed Bookes and Pamph ers hath bin printed against the Sabbath. which is a high breach of his Lawes. as in the 20. Ezekiel 20. verfe. 20. Levit. 4. 4 Mosand 4. ve read at your pleature Gods veng ance and threatnings against the Sabouth-breakers. Then, fitd he, Gods Service is neglected in regard of the divertity of opinions, as Anabaptifts, Atheifts, &c. fo that divertity of opinions makes people leave Gods Service altogether, not knowing which way to follow : many Ministers of Gods Word are so lazie and wicked, that they ablant themselves from their Flocke, fometims amouth, a quirrer, a veere together. fo that the people muit needes be in finne, when their Rulers is chiefe; fo that Religion is dispersed, and those that professe are not valiant for the Truth, darke carnall hearts cannot advance the Glory of God, and we provoke His Majefty as though we regard not his wrath. I have read of Lewis the 11. that he carried's Crip cifix in his Hat, to that when he murdered any one, or did any other wicked defigne, he tooke off his Hir, and prayed to the Crus cifice to forgive him: This may be a comparison amongst us who should rather be like that good Bishop which the Duke of Saxon promised to be revenged for some injury the Bishop had done him and cold him he would make warre against him, the Bishop minded him not but endeavoured to mind his people, and to put them in a Reformation; after which a man came to the Duke from the Bishops City, the Diske asked him what preparation he made to fight, who answered none at all, but that he hath brought the City in a new reformation of Religion; hereupon the Duke would no further meddle with the Billion, but faid, Surely God is with him, and then who can be against him, fo that he that makes God his eni, may end in God. Hee delivered also divers worthy and excellent observations concerning Changes, and God repented be had made man, which was a Change, this point was learnedly handled,

a made it appeare that there is no change in him, but falvation;

Blory, honour and power be unto the Lord our God.

Immediately after began Mr. Wilson in Kent, who tooke his Text in the 11. Chapter of the Hebrewes, 30. verle, By Fach the walls of fericho fell downe, after they were compassed about q. dayes: Here be comforteth the Audience, faying, All their enemies plots and projects will fille them, if they put their trust in God, and beleeve in him, and that with violence shall that great City Babylon be throwne downe, and shall be found no more at all, 18. Revel. 21. The Bishops and Prelates belonging to the See of Rome are 2 great strengthning of those walls, yet they shall fall, and cry Alas, Alas, but none shall helpe them, 18. Revel. 9. and 10. veries, I am against the evill doers, as it is written in I/as, and if men repent not of Romes finnes, they must have Romes plagues, but we hope God is with us and our defence, 14 Numb. 9. You have seene the fall of the Earle of Strafferd, to shall we see the fall of all our Enemies, as praised be God for that late fall and conquest at Worcester Citie, and when the corruption of Bishops are removed out of the Church, Delinquents punished, then shall we throw downe these walls, and rejouce and fing praises unto the Lord, with many remarkable palages touching the fame matter.

Thursday the 19. of September.

On Thursday divers Burgesses which are in the Countrey, were appointed to be here on Michaelman day, came not according to the Order of both Houses, whereupon there was directions drawne up to the Committee to consider thereof.

Then there was certaine spies brought to the House, which was taken at Wiekham in Oxfordshire, and after examination committed

to prifon.

There was also Report brought to the House, that Prince Charles by His Mainsties appointment is kept in Ludlow Castle in Shrop-shire, and there is a Troop of Horse containing about 200 and 400. Foot, appointed for the guarding of his Person, and that the I own and Souldiers keep continual centinell in and about the Town and Castle. Six George Both was like to be pillaged at his Mannor house, but the Cavaleers were prevented, and 40.00 to 0.00 them were pursued and some of them taken by the Country.

The e was this day order taken for Officers and Souldiers to be

raised to be seut into Ireland.

And allo for the rath g of more forces in and about the City of

Londow and the adjacent Counties, to be forthwirh fent to the Lord

Generalland the Earle of Bedford.

This day the Instructions of the Lords and Commons was appointed to be read and fent to the Lord Willoughby Lord Leivtenant of the County of Lincolne, giving the faid Lord Willoughby, St Anthony Erby, Sir Christopher Wray, Mr. Thomas Harcher, full power and authority in the name of both Houles, to suppresse and orpole wer kill and fley all those which thall not obey fuch their Commands, for the fetting of the Peace in the City and County of Lincolne more particularly Mountague Lord VV sloughby, Sir Peregrine Bartu, Sir Charles Dullifon, Sir Charles Rolls, Six Edward Huffey, Mr. Coney, Gro. who are Popillaly affected and have endeavoured in a warlike manner to raife the Inhabitants of that County to oppose the ordinance of Parliament The Lords and Commons dee give full power to the Gommissioners to make, place and displace Collenels and other Officers according to their diferections, to fearch and feize uponall Armes of those driffected persons, to take into confideration what loffes and dammages his Majesties subjects have suflained by the occasions of these persons, and to make reffitution thereof out of the Delinquents effaces, to take and give in the names of what disburfments in money or Place, every one in that County will contribute towards the maintenance of the warres in his Maiefliesand Parliaments defence, Ordered to be forthwith Printed.

Then a Letter was read that the Marquis of Herifold hath taken passage from Mineral in Somerfeishire, and is land d in Southwates at Milburne-haven with his forces, containing about 500 hors and foot, besides some other sew forces of Sir Raph Hoptons who is also gone with him, the rest of the Delinquents Sir Jahn Stowell, Ge are gone into a Greeke between Bristoll and Mineard, Intending like-

wife to meet the Lord Marquis in Wales.

Friday the : 0. of September.

Riday report was made to the House of the great preparations. I his Maiety is making to come against I Vorcester which is 8, or 9000 foot besides 2000 horse which his Maiety intendeth forth with to come against the Lord Generall.

There was also a icandalous Pamphlet read but secretly conveyed to a Messenger for the speedy apprehending of the Printer but not

as yet knowne what and to whom it concerne.

The Committee in the Court of Wards fate about the Comissions for Officers, as also a certain summe of money to be allowed month-

ly for all Collonels, Lievtenant Collone's, Sorgeant Majore, caines and other Officers of a foot Regiment, as allo for the Remember of horse, it was appointed that the Clarke should faire in grosse it for the consents of both Houses thereauto.

terday the 1. of Ottober.

Sterday they agreed upon Instructions to be drawne up to a sent to the Lord Fairfax Lord Leintennant for the Count of Yorke, and Sir Jehn Savill and giving them full power a choose Colonells and other Officers under them, and them to prout of the money which shall be sent them out of the treasure of London, the rest whereof if any shall remaine that an account is given of the same either weekly, mopethly or according to their descretions and disburstments under their Hands and scale to be sent to the Parliament.

There was also this day divers Outlandish Officers and Souldien presented themselves to serve his Majesty and Parliament, where forthwith to be Listed for this present expedition for Ireland whereof demands the certaintie of their pay, whereof hee was excluded upon his violent termeso, there were amongst them which re-

fuled the Oath of Supremacie, and a fo dilmiffed.

Then there was intelligence brought to the House that the Barle of Bath, who is thought to be in Cornwall, is of certaine at his house at Tavestocke neere Barnstap'le, and bath about him with the least 500. Food to guard his Person; And Sir Raph Sidniham his chiefe Agent hath as many more at his Manner House of Montron, sometimes Randey, and at other times at Bentey, and that Sir Bevill Grenevile hath seconded their defignes. Informethelation the North of that County, there is not any which stands for the Earle of Bath, but Sir Bevill, and Sir Raph Sidenham: It is to be understood that Sir Iohn Chichester, Sir Robert Basser, Mr. Thomas Basser, Mr. Phillipps. Mr. Coles Mr. Gissord, Mr. Venner, and Mr. Windham doth and will oppose the designes of those Cava'cen with the assistance of one of the Deputie Lievrenance for those parts Barronet Pollard of King schningson.

FINIS.

a tronne wat aire years reconfigure o Commission da Coules Wards sans al Offices a the accurant form, of more

ordered



Printed at London, and are to be fold by Francis Coles in the Old Baily.

Munday the 26. of September.



burne more certainely confirming the former relation of the Marquelle of Hartfords escape from thence, and that now hee and his companions are marched lowne to Mineard intending to get over the Seaven and to march into Wales, but it is hoped he will be lillappointed of his purpose, and that the Earle of Bedfords forces will overtake him there, who are mar-

ched in close pursuite of him.

The Earle of Bedford harh placed a part of his forces in Sherburne Cafile to sente the same, till the pleasure of the Parliament should be knowned concerning it, and at their fust comming to the Castle they found great store of victuals and other provisions, both for horse and men, which the Marquelle had less behind him.

There was a Petition presented to the Commons from the inhabitants of Laydon in Middlesex, complaying against Doctor Soame their Parson, that he resuse to let them have constant Preaching on Sundaies, and that they had no Preaching upon the Fassing-dayes, but onely the Common Prayer, and that the Doctor will not permit any other; whereupon it was

P.P. (Don.

ordered, that the Townelmen flould have power to chuse them a Lecture

for more constant preaching.

1500. of them.

The Grand Committee made report to the House that they had examined certaine persons taken upon suspicion upon their comming from the Isle of Weight, by whate examinations they were informed that the Major of Newport had concluded of certaine Articles with Colonell Bret, upon the surrender of Ports-mouth, but for these parties they seemed to be well assected to the Parliament; whereupon it was ordered that they should be discharged.

There was a Petition presented to the Commons from the County of Susfolk, much complaining of the great abuse and hinderance in Trading by the transportation of Calve-skinns, occasioned by Master Maxwells Patent, which Petition was referred to a Committee to confider of.

The Commons had some debate concerning the sending of two of their Members into Iteland, upon occasion of which businesse Sir Henry Mildmay declared to the House that he being a sworne servant to his Majesty, could not goe out of the Kingdome without his Majesties consent, and that he had received an expresse command from his Majesty that he should not goe; whereupon the House ordered that Mr. Goodwin should goe in his roome, and that he and M. Reynolds should set forwards on their journey by munday next, and that they should be allowed 3.1. a moneth towards their charge, and 250. I. in hand to make provision for their journey,

There were letters read in the House that came from Ireland, expressing their great want of Cloaths and Ammunition desiring some speedy course may be taken for their supply. Also informing that the monies which the Parliament hath tent over to Dublin hath not bin well managed for the reliefe of the Protestants, it being intrusted in the hands of a Pay-master whom they cannot confide in, being notoriously suspected to be a Papist. By which Letter it was also informed that Colonell Lessy hath lately observed a great victory against the Rebells in the North of Ireland and killed.

There was one M. Nicholfon a Minister in Essex, and his two Sons, one of them a Minister, and the other a Civill Lawyer, were brought before the House of Commons for Preaching and speaking divers dangerous and invective Speeches against the Parliament, and incensing the Country against the proceedings of the Parliament, saying that all the Divells in Hell could not have done so much mischiese as this Parliament hath done, and that such as have lent them any monies deserve to be hang'd for it, and divers other invective speeches; whereupon it was ordered that they should be all of them committed to severall prisons, and that there should be an impeachment drawne up against them.

There was also one M. lack for a Minister brought before the House and committed to prison, for saying that the Lawes ought to be made as the King pleaseth, and not as a company of factious fellowes (such as the Parliament are)

Alle the Major of Abington and the Town Clerk were brought before the House upon their knees for proclayming the Proclamation against the Earle of Effex, the Towne Clerke was discharged for that he did nothing but what he was forced unto by the Major, but the Major was committed to prifon.

Tree day the 27.

Here came Letters from the Easof Bedford to the Houles informing that he had dispersed the Marquesse of Harts. Civalliers by his close pursuing of them, and that a part of the Marqueffe his company being met by some friends of the Ea.

of Bedfords upon their march towards Mineyard, they asked them whether they were going, who returned answer that they thought to the divel, much lamenting that they had bin feduced by the Marqueffes faire pretences, to maintain war against the Parliament, which they now faw could not profper.

The Easof Bedford defired to know the pleasure of the Houses concerning Sherburn Castle informing them that he had for the present placed a garrison there, but he conceived it to be a place not worth fo

much charge.

Whereupon upon confultation it was ordered by the Houses that the Earl of Bedford should with his ordnance batter the faid Caftle to the ground that it might not any more be a cage for any such birds

as the Marqueffe.

There was also a letter read in the House of Commons, informing the State of things at Worcest, that on Friday last there was a great skirmish between Sir John Byron, Prince Robert and our forces, there were 17 troops of borfe on Pr. Rober's partie, and but 9 troopes of ours, the manner of the skirmish I forbear to relate it, having beene so many severall wates reported that the truth will scarce be believed but on certain we had a great victory though the oddes was much against us, Prince Robert (as is conceived) was shot in the thigh, his brother Pr. Maurice forely wounded in the head with a pole axe, the Lord Iohn brother to the Dake of Lenex was very dangerously hurt, Commissary Wilmer run through with a sword, and 30 other of their chiefest Genelemen killed, and above as many more of their common troopers, on our fide Colonell Sands and Captain Browne a Scotch Captain were forely hurt, but are fince reasonably well recovered, Serjeant Major Donglaffe was flaine, and not above 30, of our Troopers. Mr. Fines is fafely come to Worcefter with his Troops thoughat the first he was missing, only Captain Winger (a Parliment man) was taken prisoner by the enemy, who as wee hear is savishly used by them, cauting him to ride naked through every Towne as they march along.

But our Forces after Prince Robers left the fight and respeated into Worceffer drovethem all out of the Towns, and forced them to take A ght, they being marched to Ladlin or Shrewsbury, and advant

The Earle of Effex with his Army that night come into Worceler but it was not untill after the fight was en ed, he lodged that night in the fields, but on Satterday morning came into Worcefter where he now remains.

The recame also to the Parliament by one Captaine Able from Cork in I cland, informing that the Lord Incy- Queen with about 1 600, men fet upon 1600 Rebels in their quarters before Con-nought when they were feathing and rejoycing at the low effate of the Proteffant Forces, killed 700 of them, put the reft to flight, tooke for great a quantity of Arms, that being not able to beare them out of the fields for want of Carriages they burned at least two or 3000. Dikes. took 3, great pieces of Ordnance, and a wagon which the Rabels had laden with spare armes, with 16. of the Rebels colours, & tooke Colonell Butter, and one Captain Iohn Butter and divers others prifoners, and all this was done with the loffe of onely 6. men on our fide, whereof one was the Lord of Cork's fecond fonne, wholedeath is much lamented.

Vpon confideration of this businesse and the affaires of Worcester, the Houses ordered wat there should be publique thanks given in all the Churches in London the next day, being the Falt for these great

victoric .

There came Letters to the House from Chefter, informing that the King with the Prince and traine came thithen on Friday laft, but is now preparing to returne back from Shresbury, that the Cavalliers have plundered Sir William Brewerten's house, and divers other Genelemen and honest Ministers in that Countie, and have endeavoured to put the Commission of Array in execution there, in which sufmests the Lord Chambley and the high Sheriffe; have been molt active, and in levying of fouldiers upon the Country, and making warre against them, whereupon they were both voted guilty of high Treason; and ordered that an impeachment should be forthwith framed against them for the fame.

It was ordered by the House of Commons upon debate, that there thould be 6. of the Kings thips appointed for the guard of the Itilla Coaffs, and 12. Merchants thips for the English Coaffs during all

this winter ferfon.

The Lords at a conference imparted certain letters to the Commons which they had received from Everall places which were referred to the Commons to confider of, the first came from Yorkshire informing that with the help of Sir Iohn Hothams Son, the L. Fairfair

and others of the Ochtry of York-shine have tailed and are further raising great forces to cleanse their Country of all their Malignants, and the Earl of Cumbarlands Cavalliers, and that the malignant party are so scared at ir, that a great many of them are gone to secure themselves in Pountet Castle,

but it is hoped they will foone be forced from thence.

Another Letter was by way of Remonstrance from the Pallgrave now in Holland, wherein he doth absolutely protest against the proceedings of his Brothers, Prince Robert and Maurice, and that so long as hee was in England with his Majesty he laboured for peace, and a Reconcilement betwist him and his Parliament, but finding he could not prevaile hee left his Majesty and went to Holland, desiring the Parliament they would take into consideration his great want of meanes by reason of the stop of his Pension and that they would lend him 2000s. for his present supply until such time as there should be order taken for the continuance of his pension, which he desired might be paid monethly. This Request was seconded at a Conference by the Barte of Holland, who made an excellent Speech in the behalfe of the Palsgrave, whereupon the Commons ordered that his request should be taken in consideration, and also some order taken for the paying of his Mother the Queene of Bohemia her Pension.

This businesse occasioned a debate in the Commons house concerning the paying of the allowance for the maintenance of the Kings Children, which of late hath bin detayred, and there was a Committee appointed to take order concerning the same, and the Passgraves request. There was also another Letter from the L. Moone in Cornwell, wherein after an investive manner be taxeth the Parliament with their proceedings, alleading that it is a forced Parliament, and that hee would not obey their summons for his appearance, producing a Warrant under the Kings hand that hee should not obey the Commands of the Parliament, or attend upon their summons.

Upon debate of which businesse it was declared by the House that his Majesty in sundry of his late expressions hath declared that he would maintaine the Lawes of the Land, and the just Priviledges of Parliament, and doe nothing that should be contrary to them, but this his granting of Warrants to command the Members of Parliament not to obey the Parliament, or to appear cupon their summons is contrary to the priviledges of Parliament, and the knowne Lawes of the Land; and the L. Moone was then voted a delinquent and an impeachment ordered to be drawn up against him.

The Earle of Bath having likewife fent the like order to the House upon his summens as the L. Moone did, was also voted a delinquent, and an

impeachment appointed to be framed against him.

Also a being informed that the L. Capell had given Commission to the Marquelle of Hartford to receive all his Rents in the Well parts of England to maintaine the War against the Parlament. Hee was voted to be a

23

Delinquent,

Delinquent, and that all his Lands both in England and Wales should be sequestred and imployed for the service of the Common-wealth, and also voted that the Lands and Estates of the Earle of Bath, and the L. Moore, and all other Delinquents, as well of Bishops as others should be sequestred for the use of the Common-wealth, and there was a Committee appointed to consider of a way for the gathering up of their Rents.

Wednesday the 28.

N Wednesday both Houses kept the Fast in Saint Margerns Westminster, in the morning one of the Earle of Hollands Chaplaines preached, and M. Wilson a Kentish man in the asternoone,

Here was an order drawne up by the House of Commons that the Mafters of the Ordnance at the Tower should take speciall care of such Ordnance as lye without the Tower upon the Wharfe, least any or them be conveyed away, or there be any treachery. There was also a Letter presented to the House, informing the state of things at the Block-house at Graves-end, desiring that there might be some order taken for the better securing and supply of it with Ammunition and other provisions, which request was re'erred to the Grand Committee to consider of.

There came also letters to the House from Corke in Ireland, further confirming the former Relation of the great overthrow given to the Rebells in thele parts. There was an impeachment of high Treafon brought into the House of Commons, and voted against the Earle of Lindsey. L. Willoughby his Son, fir Gervace Scroope, fir lobn Munfon, fir Charles Dalifon, and M. Herne the Recorder, for their actual leavying and maintaining Warreagainst the Kings Subjects in the County of Lincolne, and it was ordered that the faid impeachment should be new ingrosted & sent up to the Lords. Also ordered that by authority of an Ordinance of Parliament there thouse be Proclamations drawn up and published through the Kingdome, requiring the faid parties to make their appearance by a certaine day to answer their leverall Treasons, or that otherwise their estates should be seized upon for the Common-wealth, and they to be adjudged as Traytors to the King and Kingdome. And the like Proclamations are to iffue forth against all other Traytors and Delinquents. There came Letters to the House from the Earle of Bedford, and fir Walter Earle, dated 26th. inftant, informing that although they had made meanes to discharge the Shipping at Myneard, whereby the Marquelle and his company were prevented from palling over the Severne, yet nevertheleffe he procured some Cole-boats, by which he and some of his chiefe confederates were transported over the Severne, but he left most of his Cavalliers behind him, and some Gentlemen of note, whom were all disperst up and downe the Country, some whereof are already taken prisoners by the faid Earles forces amongst whom we'r Sir Henry

Henry Barkley, his brother the high Sheriffe another of the Barkeletes, and some others great confederates with the Marqueste. The Earl of Bedford also informing that hee incendeth by Friday next to bee at London, and to

make an accompt of his service to the House.

The Lord Histori seat a letter to the House shat he was willing to attend their Summons and the service of the House in case they would passe a vote that he should have free recourse without being questioned for his continuance with his Majesty; Vpon which the Commons tooke some time to consider of it, and at that time concluded of nothing.

The City of London this day by a new election chof: Alderman Penning-

ton Lord Major, pro tempore to larve for the next year.

Friday the 30. Sept.

Effex for going ab in to effift his Maj ity with men and horses in this war against the Parliament, retificated the House that he might be released from his imprisonment upon bayle for his appearance, which after some debate and consultation was granted him.

There was a report made to the Commons by one of their members late-

O FISTE COOL OF

Osine.

ato wit

There was a conference of both Houses, at which the Lords read a speech and Protestation which he made in the head of his Army, wherein his Majestie tearms the Parliament, the forces raised by them, and all that adhere to them to be traytors, Brownists, Anabaptists, and Atheists, and such who defire to destroy both Church and State. At which expressions the Lords feemed much agrieved, and referred the fame to the Commons to confider what was fitting to be done upon it. Whereupon the Commons after fome confultation concerning it, appointed a Committee to draw up a Declaration in answer to the said speech and Protestation, and to clear them of those alpersions therein cast upon them, and to satisfie the Kingdome concerning their proceedings, and to enforme them that although upon very good and confiderable grounds, they have agreed in a vote to the utter eradication of Bishops, yet they intend not, nor ever did, to extirpate the Lyturgye and common prayer, but so far to regulate the same as may agree with the truth of Gods Word, and the purging away of fuch things as are offensive to weake Confeiences according as his Majetty in his expresses to the Houses hath defired. The Commons received information that the Earle of Northampton hath divers rents belonging unto him about the City of Lodon; and for that he is a great D: linquint and accused of Treason by the Commons, they agreed in a vote that the faid fents should be mide stop of, and to be employed for the service of the Common-wealth, and that his other Eltateand lands should be sequestred. Saturday

Satturday, Ottob, the first. and aid and all world

N Satturday the Commons fate in debate of the Irish affairs, & concerning the Ea. of Leicesters toing over into Ireland; there was
then some further objections made against the faid Ear wherepone
it was peremptorily ordered by the Houses, that munday next
should be appointed to debate that businesses, & to determine of some things

concerning him, and also ordered that the said Ea: of Leicester should then bring in his instructions which he received from his Majesty to the Commons to be viewed, and that if any part of his instructions be not approved of by both Houses of Parliament, they shall not be put in execution; and for the tuture that the said Earl shall not put in execution any instructions from his Majesty concerning the affairs of Ireland untill such time as they shall

te made known to the Houses and approved of by them.

And the house then ordered certain provisions to be forthwith sent into severall parts of Ireland (viz.) to Galloway 2. Mortar pieces of 80. pound bullet, 50 barrels of powder, 250. suits of cloaths, and 2. moneths pay for the forces there, and 100 men placed into the Castle for a garrison, two of the Kings ships to guard the harbour there & to have victualls for 6 months that there be ten tun of match sent into the Province of Munster, and 300 suits of cloaths, that there be 600. barrels of powder, ten tun of match, & 10000 pound in money sent to the main Army about Dublin, and also some other Provisions to divers other parts of Ireland. Divers Citizens of London that pay rent to the Ent of Northampton, understanding that the Houses had a greed in a vote for the stopping of his Rents about London, came and offered to pay the same into the Parliament, whereupon the house gave them thankes for their forwardnesses, but ordered that they and all other of his Tennants should keep their Rents in their hands, and not pay the same to any substitute for the Earle of Northampton, but to such kands as the Parliament shall appoint,

There were divers foot Souldiers came and petitioned the Commons, that they were lifted to serve the Parliament, and were billetted by their Captaine someten miles from London where they have continued this 3 weeks, & neither their Captain, Lieutenant or Ensign have been with them; Whereupon after some debate, the said Captaine and other Officers were voted by the Commons to be Delinquents, and that they should be sent for to the House, the Captain lives in South-

warke, and the other two Officers about London.

There was a Letter preferred to the Commons from Worcester, wherein less again affirmed that at the late fight there, of the Parliaments forces there was but 24. staine, and about 30. of the other partie as also that there were divers taken prisoners, and some of them of good worth, and that the Earle of Esses but spent some in Worcester in examining of such as was taken, and to discover the malignant party in that City, (of which there are a great many) and to take order with them.

FINIS.

recountlying merry, and insits gross Foult provided intry unphythusing KEN Kang and and and Land and the contraction of th

ASSAGE Man down and a street into burk Arty during our torce to fig. and

PARLIAMENT:

From Septemb. the 26, to the 3.of October. 16 42. 4 of Breit 15 vis for noneyer Col. Sarah die

October 3. London Printed for Walt, Cook and ROBERT WOOD, to prevent all false Copies, under their Mames, 1642.

Monday the 26, of September.

Onday morning the house of Commons being mera letter was read in the house that came from Captain Willow bis out of Ireland, mimating that the Protestant forces in Ire-I land had given a great overthrow to the Rebels, the Lord Incie-Oncen-Price President of Munster about a fortnight

fince, with 1600, foot and horse, encountring with the Rebels with 8000 horse and soot in a body, and 8000 more a little distance offs which was to relieve them. Yet fuch was the courage of our men, that they put the enemy to flight, and killed 700. on the place, and took away three of the great Pieces of Ordnance which the enemy took from Lymbricke, and 1400, muskets, and fuch flore of Pikes, that they were forced to burne 2000, of shem in the field, because they were not able to carry them away : in which fight we loft not above 1 a, men, one wherof was the Earl of Carker Sonne,

After the reading of which Letter, there was a conference of both houses in the Painted Chamber, at which conference the faid Letter was read, and Captain Aft, Cap. of the ship that hath lays long before Galleway, and brought this Letter to the honfe made a Relation to the Parliement, that when our forces fet upon the Rebels, they were in their quar-

eii.

gii

ters making merry, and had a great Feast provided in tryumph, that they had brought Gallaway to so low a condition, that they thought they was not able to keep it from them above two days longer; by which time, they presumed they would be all starved, which Feast made an excellent Banquet for our souldiers, after the battle was ented, and the Rebels put to slight; there being 36. Venison Pasties ready provided for them.

Information was this day given to the house, of a fight that was at Worcester on Satterd in last, between Prince Robert who had at least 12.

Troops of horse, and Colonell Sands with his Troop, with some other of

the Parliament forces, which was in this manner, viz.

Prince Robert With his forces mirche I out of Vorcefter into a green Maidow, and put them into battle Array, daring our forces to fight, for he knew they were unfit for the Encounter, being divided in feverall places round about the City, Colonel Sands with his Regiment of horse. Capt, Hales and Capt, U Uing are being about half a mile off and had no pailage to the enemy but through a lane, that they could not match above 4.0fa Brealt it was fo narrow, yet Col. Sands did adventure to encounter with the enemy, and brought up his own Troop and charged the Prince to effectually, that it r. of them quickly fell, Prince Robert being wounded in the head with a Pole-axe, and Commiffarie VV ilmot was runne through the body with a fword by Col Sands; yet they say he is alive, but of a certain 13 of them were left dead in the place. And when Prince Robert perceived that Captain VV ingate, Capt. Pines, Capt. Hales, and Captain Austins forces began to come in though some of them could not come in time enough to do any service, he retreated back againinto U Vereefter, and our forces puriued them, and followed them through the Town: wherepor they presently murched over the Bridge place Captain Brown had placed his Dragooners, and cut off 2 con the nemies Troopers, and they took 30, prisoners: the first man that fell on our fine was Colonel Sands his Cornet, Serjeant Major Douglas is alla flain and Col. Sandr dangeroully wounded. 23ve date as Y. med a veiler of only that they put the

grant Pieces of Ordnur version of September and Line of the grant Pieces of Contract of September and Line of Contract of Cont

Toplay the hone of Commons being met, they fell into debate of drawing up a Letter to be fent to the French King, for Religion to be made for such Arms, Powder and Match which were lately taken that were going out of Holland to Ireland, by a French man of Warre, which was done accordingly.

The Lords houle being complexe, a Letter was read in the house, that came from Yorke, informing that Sir Iohn Hothams Son came out of Hall with two Troops of horse and 500, foot, and that on Thursday less there

....

Was

was a generall meeting of the Country, at which time Mr. Hotham approached neer unto them to joyn his forces with the Lord Fairfax, with an intent to cleame the Country of the Cavaleers, which the Earle of (minber land hath gotten into those parts and when the Country people !! perceived M. Hothans comming with the faid Forces to joyn with them, one of the Company Hood up, and defired that they would freely declare themselves whether they were for the King and Cavalters, or for the Ring and Parliament: Wherupon it was answered, Una voce, That in they had chosen the Lord Fur faxeone of the Knights of the Thire, and fent him to the Parliament, and as his Lordship stood firme for the King and Parliament, so they would all adhere to him against the Earl of Cumberland, and his confederates. Whereupon a conference was defined with the Lords and Commons, at which conference the faid Letter was read, by the E. of Holland, in wehletter was defired that the Parl, would give fuch Warrant and affiltance to their proceedings, that they might with cheerfullnesse present their intentions. Upon which it was ordered that thanks should be returned to the County for their fidelity to the Parliament, and to let them know that the Parliament doe well approve of their actions in this bufinefle, and will ayd and affift them therein.

This day was read in the house a Letter from the Prince Patifgrave, directed to the Lords of the upper house, disclayming the proceedings of Prince Robert, and that while he was with his Majestie, he laboured to bring his Majestie into a good opinion of the Parliament, believehing the Parliament to consider his mother and himselfe for continuing their Pention, and that they would send him 1000. I towards the reliefe of his present necessities.

The House taking the said Letter into consideration, ordered that the Palifgrave should have 1000, I. for his present occasions, and that the Committee should draw up on Impeachment against Prince Robert.

A Letter was fent to the boule of Parliament directed to the Lotds and Commons from the Lord Mohone, which is now in Commall, being full of infolent matter taxing the Parliament with their proceedings, and faying that he flayed with them so long as he could with honour and fafety, by reason of tumultuous persons, &c. Questioning the law-fullnesse of their proceeding, and therefore he resulted to obey their summons, to attend upon the service of the House, which being debated upon in the Lords House, they conceived that the said Lord Mohone by his Letter did question whether this were a free Parliament or not, where upon it being put to the question, it was voted to be a free Parliament, and the said Letter being communicated to the House of Commons, the said Lord Mohone and the Earle of Bath which is also in Commall, and R 2

refused to attend the house upon summons were both voted delinquents as da Committee was appointed to frame a charge against them.

A Letter being intercepted and brought to the house which came from the Lord Capell, (which is at a great strait) that was sent from him to the Marquesse of Hartford, wherein the Lord Capell requires all his tenants in the County of Somerfet to pay their reasts to the said. Marquesse to supply his great-necessities: the Lords desired the Commons that seeing he was to free to part with a great part of his reasts to maintaine an unnatural Warre against the Parliament, and his Majessies loyall subjects, that they would joyne with them in an Order for the sequestering of all his reasts and profits to be imployed for the publique good of the Kingdome, he being voted a great Delinquent, which was done accordingly. And there is also a Committee appointed for to settle a meanes to sequester the estates of all Delinquents which have been voted against by the Parliament.

His Majelties Warrant lent to the Marquelle of Harsford, being allo intercepted, was brought to the House and read at a conference, whereby his Majeltie authorizes him, to use his best skill to effect such service in severall places and Counties of this Kingdome, where his Majestie imployed him as his Majestie should appoint him to do, and to suppresse all that shall hinder or disturbe him in the execution thereof, and that he shall not obey any Order or Summons of either or both Houses of

Parliament.

A Petition was presented to the house by Master John Congers Lieutenant of the Tower, shewing that he hath had many prisoners that have been a great charge to him, many of them being destitute of meanes, and desired the Parliament to consider him therein, and to allow him satisfaction for the same. And after some debate thereof, it was referred to a Committee to consider of.

In regard that many superfittious and corrupt Divines have been appointed by the Bishops from time to time to preach at Pauls. It is ordered that the Lord Major and Court of Aldermen shall from time to time appoint such Divines as shall preach there, and that they shall receive their ancient allowance.

Wedensity the 24. of September

Wedersday was the Fast, Mr. Hodges one of the Earle of Hollands Chaplains preaching before both houses of Parliament in the morning, and Mr. Vilson a Kentish Minister preached in the afternoone; An laster evening sermon the house of Commons repared to their house for the choosing of Ministeres to preach before them the next fast, and adjurning the house untill the next morning; at which

which time came also a Letter to the Honourable Assembly the High Court of PARLIAMENT, from his Excellencie the Earle of ESSEX, Declaring the Truth of the late skirmish at VVorcester, which was to the effect as before is set down-

His Excellency likewise signified that Prince ROBERT and his Forces are fied to Ludlow, twenty miles beyond VVorce-Ger, and about twenty four miles from Shrewsbury, where his

Majefly doth refide for the prefent.

him down one thousand Dragooners for the securing of other parts therabouts, for he intended to pursue after them with all speed to Ludlow.

Thu Sday the 29. of September.

Read in the house that came from Chester, intimating that the three rhousand Arms which were landed at Newcastle were come to Chester, and that his Majesty was there on Friday last, and that the Powder and March which the Parliament sent thither lately to bee transported into Ireland (for want where of Dublin is in great danger to be taken by the Rebels) was seized of by his Majesties V Varrant to bee employed against the Parliament, and that the Arms are taken away from the Citisens, and about thirty pieces of Ordnance brought thirher, and that his Majesty with the Prince returned back again to Shreuf-bury, which is thirty miles from Chester on Satterday last.

This day Sir Lyonel Furbey and four more of the Kentish Gentlemen that were the Plotters and Contrivers of the crosse Peririon from the County of Kent, being sent for by a Serieant at Armes, and at last being apprehended, and having attended manydayes together, it was ordered by the House of Commons that the Serieant at Armes should accept of sufficient bayle for their further appearance, when they shall be summoned to it

by the House, which was done accordingly.

This

This day Letters came to the House of Peers from reland, ratifying the former Newes of the good successe of the Protestants at GALLOVVAY against the Rebels, Related before both by a Letter from Captain VValloughby, and the Verball

Relation of Captain Ashley.

- VV hereupon the Lords fent to the Commons, desiring a Conserence, which was had in the Painted Chamber; at which Conserence the said Letter was read, wherein was likewise a Relation of what want they were in of a surther supply of men and money, &c. which the PARLIAMENT took into consideration, and referred the same to a Committee, to consider what provision was sitting to be sent thither, and which way the same could with most speed and safety bee transported this ther.

A Letter was also read that came from Shrewsbury, setting forth their great Fears and Griefe, for most of the honest mens houses are plundered dayly by the Cavaleers, which are forti-fying the Town: and therefore they seare his Majesty intends

to make that the Seate of warre.

Friday the 30 of September

Riday in the morning, Newes was brought to the House, that the City had made choyce of the present Lord Major Alderman Pennington to bee the Lord Major of the said City the ensuing years, which was well approved of by the honourable house.

Mr. Craven hath subscribed before the Committee for that purpose to bring in five hundred pound for the present Raising of Horse for the desence of the Parliament and Kingdome, and would do more if his Tenants did pay their Rents, as they were wont to do; for although he had assisted his Majesty with three Horses at Nottingham, yet now hee is much perplexed with those wayes his Majesty takes, and therefore did voluntarily return towards LONDON.

And hereupon the House of PARLIAMENT are pleased to remit what he had formerly done, and accepted of his prof-

fer for the better encouragement of others; that had bot bin war forward and active in the VV arreagainst the Parliament to come in and submitted a submitted a submitted of the normal had only and the submitted of the submitted

There be many other Gentlemen that have affilled the King in his V Varre against the PARLIAMEN I, that do now offer to affist the Parliament with five hundred pound they fent the King, so that they may be received into favour, but some of them have done such publique differvice to the Proceedings of Parliament and the Kingdome, that the people will not rest latisfied if they are not brought to condigue punishment, and so their

Offers for the present are rejected.

There were Letters read in the House that came out of Lincolnthire, Signifying that there is a great meeting this day of the Gentry and Precholders, wher in it is conceived they will all declare themselves to stand for the King and Parliament, and adhere to the Earl of Lincolne for the better effecting of what they shall undertake in that service, as the Gentry and Free-holders in Yorkshire do to the Lord Fairfaxe, for the scowing of those Counties of the Earle of Cumberland and those Cavaleers, which under his command and protection doe vexe and disturbe the peace of those Counties, which proceeding in those Counties for setting peace in the Kingdome, is very wellapproved of by the house, and if the same course were taken in other Counties, there is no question but the whole Kingdome would quickly be setled in peace and tranquility.

A Letter came from the E. of Pembrook out of VViltshire, Signifying that all those parts are in a very good posture of defence, and have declared their readinesse to stand for the King and Parliament against any that shall endeavour to distarbe the peace of the County, and divers other things very acceptable to the house, and it is conceived that the said Earls going into that County hath done much good, for before his comming thither, the people was much divided, but now they have seene more experience of his Majesties proceedings in this war, rhey

are unanimoufly bent to stand for the Parliament.

Satterday the 1. of October.

SArterday the house of Commons being met, a Declaration was read in the house to eleer the Parliament from some afpertions cast upon the Parliament, in a speech made by his Majest robis Army, wherin his Majesty tearms the Parl, to bee a company of Brownists, Anabaptists, &c. and that they go about to establish a new and Arbitrary Government in the Church and State, &c.

This day it was reported to the honse that Collonell Sands that was lately wounded at the Battle at Worcester, who at the same time ranne his sword up to the hilt in Commissary Wilmots body, and are both dead, the house being very forry for the losse of Colonel Sands, whose deserts for his valour and loyalty towards the King and Parliament, by our thankfull remembrance are only well bestowed, not recompensed.

Information was likewise given to the house, that his Majetty is at Shrewsbury, and that Prince Robert continues at Ludlow, his Excellency at Worcester, where he hath very well fortified the place, and hath sent a Garrison to Bewdly to secure that Town and the Bridge, about five hundred Dragoneers being also sent unto Bridgenorth, whereby his Excellency intends to make good those Towns, and to cut off, or sufficiently to fortifie all the Bridges between Worcester and Shrewsbury, that the Cavaleers may not come back again on this side Severn to plunder and pillage those Countryes, as they do other parts where they come, and his Excellency intends forthwith to march towards Ludlow.

Information was also given to the house by Letters from the Earl of Bedford that the Marquesse of Hartford the Lord Pawlet and the rest of that company, except N, Ralph Hopson which is departed from them, and escaped privately, (as its thought) back againse into Somersessive, were pursued by the said Earl to Myniard where he finding some small Coale ships, (notwithstanding the Earle of Bedford had used meanes to prevent his passage over Severne) he was gotten over the River and is escaped into UVales, but the Earl of Bedford in his pursuit after them had taken Mr. Pallars, Sir Henry Berkly and two of his Bro thers. Sir Charles and Sir Iohn Berkly, which the said Earle intends to send up to the Parhament, the said Earl being now about disamning of papists, and malignant party of that County, and placing sufficient Garrisons for the preservation of the peace of that County.

F 1 N 1 S.

touch Grand

Perfect Diurnall

OF THE

PASSAGES

IN

PARLIAMENT:

From the twenty fixth of September to the third of October. 1642.

Collected by the same hand that formerly drew up the Coppy for William Cook at Purnivals Inno. And are now printed for Francis Cole, in the Old Baily.

Munday the 26. of September.

Here came Letters to the Parliament from Sherburne, more certainly confirming the former relation of the Marquefle of Hartfords escape from thence, and that now hee and his Company are marched downe to Myneard, intending to get over the Severne, and so march into Wales; but it is hoped hee will bee disappointed of

his purpose, and that the Earle of Bedfords Forces will overtake him there; who are marched in close pursuit of him.

The Earle of Bedford hath placed a part of his Forces in Sherburne Caftle, to secure the same till the pleasure of the Parliament should bee knowne concerning it. And at their first comming to the Castle they found great store of victuals and other provisions both for horse and men, which the Marquesse had left behind him.

There was a Petition prefented to the Commons from the inhabitants of Laiton in Middlefex, complaining against Doctor Source their Parfon, that hee refuseth to let them have constant preaching on Sundays, and that they have had no preaching upon the Fasting dayes, but onely the Common-prayer, and that the Doctor will not permit any other. Whereupon it was ordered that the Townsmen should have power to choose them a Lecturer, for more constant preaching.

The Grand Committee made report to the House, that they had examined certaine persons taken upon suspicion, upon their comming from the lie of Wight, by whose examinations they were informed, that the Mayor of Newport had concluded of certaine Articles with Colonell Brett, upon the surrender of Portsmouth, but for these parties they seemed

.

to be well-affected to the Parliament : Whereupon it was ordered that

There was a Petition presented to the Commons from the County of Suffolk, much complaining of the great abuse and hinderance in trading, by the transportation of Calve-skins, occasioned by Master Maxwells Patent; which Petition was referred to a Committee to consider of.

The Commons had some debate concerning the sending of two of their Members into Ireland; upon occasion of which businesses in Henry Mildmay declared to the House, that hee being a sworne servant to his Majesty, could not goe out of the Kingdome without his Majesties consent, and that hee had received an expresse command from his Majesty that hee should not goe: Whereupon the House ordered that Master Goodwin should goe in his roome, and that hee and Master Reynolds should set forwards on their Journey by Munday next, and that they should be allowed three pound a moneth towards their charge, and two hundred and fifty pound apiece in hand to make provisions for their Journey.

There were Letters read in the House, which came from Ireland, expressing their great want of moneys, clothes, and ammunition, desiring some speedy course may be taken for their supply: Also informing that the moneyes which the Parliament hath sent over to Dublin hath not been well mannaged for the reliefe of the Protestants, it being entrusted in the hands of a Pay-master whom they cannot confide in, being noteriously suspected to be a Papist: By which Letter it was also informed that Colonell Lesley hath lately obtained a great victory against the Rebells in the North of Ireland, and killed sisteene hundred of them.

There was one Master Nicholson a Minister in Essex, and two of his sonnes, one of them a Minister, and the other a Civill Lawyer, were brought before the House of Commons for preaching and speaking divers dangerous and invective speeches against the Parliament, and incensing the Countrey against the proceedings of the Parliament; saying, that all the divels in hell could not have done so much mischiese as this Parliament hath done, and that such as have lent them any moneys, deserve to be hanged for it, and divers other invective speeches; where upon it was ordered that they should be all of them committed to severall prisons, and that there should be an Impeachment drawn up against them.

There was also one Master lackson a Minister brought before the House, and committed to prison, for saying that the Lawes ought to bee made as the King pleaseth, and not as a company of sactious fellowes (such as the Parliament are) will.

Alfo the Mayor of Abbington and the Town Clerk were brought beface the House upon their knees, for proclaiming the Proclamation and shirly the Earle of Esser; the Town Clerk was discharged for that hee all nothing but what be was forced unto by the Mayor; but the Mayor was committed to prison. Tuefday the 27.

Here came Letters from the Earle of Bedford to the Houses, informing that hee had dispersed the Marquesse of Hartfords Cavaleers by his close pursuing of them, and that a part of the Marquesse's Company being met by some friends of the Earle of Bedfords upon their march toward Myneard, they asked them whither they were going, who returned answer, that they thought to the Devill; much lamenting they had been seduced by the Marquesse's faire pretences, to maintaine war against the Parliament, which they now saw could not prosper. The Earle of Bedford also desired to know the pleasure of the Houses concerning Sherburne Castle, informing them that hee had for the present placed a Garrison there, but hee conceived it to be a place not worth so much charge: Where pon after consultation it was ordered by both Houses, that the Earle of Bedford should with his Ordnance batter the said Castle to the ground, that it might not any more bee a

Cage for any fuch Birds as the Marqueffes,

There was also a Letter read in the House of Commons, informing the flate of things at Worcester, that on Friday last there was a great Skirmish between Sir John Byron, Prince Robert, and our Forces; there were fifteen Troops of Horse on Prince Roberts party, and but nine Troops on ours : the manner of the Skirmish I forbeare ro relate, it having been so many severall wayes reported, that the truth will scarce bee believed; but on certain wee had a great victory, though the odds was much against us; Prince Pobert (as is conceived) was shot in the thigh, his brother Prince Maurice forely wounded in the head with a Pole-Axe, the Lord Iohn brother to the Duke of Lenox was very dangeroufly hurr, Commissary Wilmot run through with a Sword, and thirty other of their chiefest Gentlemen killed, and above as many more of their common Troopers: On our fide Colonell Sandys, and Captaine Brown, a Scotch Captain were forely hurt, but are fince reasonably well recovered; Serjeant Major Donglas was flaine, and not above thirty of our Troopers; Mr. Fines is fafely come to Worcester with his Troop, though at the first hee was missing, onely Captaine Wingate (a Parliament man) was taken prisoner by the Enemy, who as wee heare is flavishly used by them, causing him to ride naked through all the Townes as they march along. But our Forces after Prince Robers and his Company left. the fight and retreated into Worcester, drove them all out of the Town, and forced them to take flight, they being now marched to Ludlow or Shrewsbury. The Earle of Essex with his Army that night came to Worcester, but it was not untill after the Fight was ended i he lodged that night in the fields, but on Saturday morning came into Worcefter, where he now remaines, enth & and prome las Carl bus mid nezwi

There came also Letters to the Parliament, by one Captaine Abley, from Cork in Ireland, informing that the Lord Ineyquyn with about fixteen hundred men set upon fixteen thousand of the Rebels, in their Quarters before Connaught, when they were feating and rejoycing at the low estate of the Protestant Forces, killed seaven hundred of them,

out

put the rest to slight, took so great a quantity of Armes, that being not able to beare them out of the fields for want of Carriages, they burned at least two or three thousand Pikes, tooke three great Peeces of Ordnance, and a Waggon which the Rebels had loaden with spare Armes, with sixteen of the Rebels Colours, and took Colonell Butter and one Captain John Butter and divers others prisoners: And all this was done with the losse of onely six men on our side, whereof one was the Lord of Corks second son, whose death is much lamented.

Upon confideration of this busines & the affairs at Woroeller, the Houses ordered that there should be publike thanks given in all the Churches in

London the next day, being the Fast, for these great victories.

There came Letters to the House from Chetter, informing that the King with the Prince and Traine came Wither on Friday last, but is now preparing to return back to Shrewsbury; that his Cavakers have plundred Sit William Bremertons House, and divers other Gentlemen and honest Ministers in that County, and have endeavoured to purthe Commission of Array in execution there, in which businesse the Lord Chomley and the high Sheriffe have been most active, and in levying of Souldiers upon the Country, and making Warre against them: Whereupon they were both voted guilty of High-Treason, and ordered that an Impeachment should be forthwith framed against them for the same.

It was ordered by the House of Commons upon debate, that there should bee fix of the Kings ships appointed for the guard of the Irish Coasts, and twelve Merchants ships for the English Coasts during all

the winter feation.

The Lords at a conference imparted certaine letters to the Commons which they had received from severall places which were referred to the Commons to consider of, the first whereof came from Yorkshire, informing that with the help of Sir John Horbons Sonne, the Lord Fairfon and others of the Gentry of Yorkshire have raised and are further raising great Fonces, to clonie the County of all their Malignants and the Earle of Cumberlands Cavaleers, undefact the malignant party are so seased at it, that a great many of them are gone to secure themselves in Pomfret Castle, but it is hoped they will some beforced from thence.

Upon confideration of which bufineffe, the Commons ordered that there should be a Message of thanks returned to the Genery and Prec-

holders of Yorkshire for their fidelity to the Parliament.

Another letter was by way of Remonstrance from the Passgrave now in Holland, wherein he doth absolutely protest against the proceedings of his Buthers Prince Rebert and Maurice, and that so long as he way in England with his Majesty he laboured for peace and a reconcilement between him and his Parliament, but finding he could not prevaile her less his Majesty and went to Holland; desiring the Parliament they would take into consideration his great want of meanes by reason of the stop of his Pension, and that they would lend him 2000 I'. for his present supply untill such time as there should be order taken for the continuance of his Pension, which he defired might be paid monthly.

This

This request was seconded at the conference by the Earle of Holland, who made an excellent Speech in the behalfe of the Paligrave; whereupon the Commons ordered that his request should be taken into confideration, and also some order taken for the paying of his Mother the Queen of Bohemia her Pension.

This businesse occasioned a debate in the Commons House concerning the paying of the allowance for the maintenance of the Kings children, which of late hath been detained; And there was a Committee appointed to take order concerning the same, and the Passgraves request.

There was also another letter from the Lord Mohan in Cornewall, wherein after an invective manner, he taxeth the Parliament with their proceedings, alleading that it is a forced Parliament, and that he would not obey their Summons for his appearance; producing a warrant under the Kings hand that he should not obey the commands of the Par-

liament, or attend upon their Summons.

Upon debate of which businesse; it was declared by the House that his Maichy in sundry of his late expresses, hath declared that he would maintaine the Lawes of the Land, and the Priviledges of Parliament, and do nothing that should be contrary to them; but this his granting of Warrauts to command the Members of Parliament not to obey the Parliament or appeare upon their Summons, is contrary to the privileges of Parliament and the known Lawes of the Land: And the Lord Moham was then voted a Delinquent, and an Impeachment ordered to be drawn up against him.

The Earl of Bathe also having fem the like answer to the House upon his Summons as the Lord Mohan did, was also voted Deliquent, and an

Impeachment appointed to be framed against him.

Also it being informed that the Lord Capell had given commission to the Marquette of Hartford to receive all his rems in the West parts of England, to maintaine the Warre against the Parliament: He was voted to be a Delinquent, and that all his Lands and Estate both in England and Wales should be squested and employed for the service of the Common-wealth.

And also voted that the Lands and Estates of the Earle of Bathe, and the Lord Mohun and all other Delinquents, as well of the Bishops as others should be sequestred for the use of the Common-Wealth: And there was a Committee appointed to consider of a way for the gathering up of their Rents.

Wednesday the 28.

Both Houses kept the Fast at St. Margarets Westminster; in the morning one of the Earl of Hollands Chaplains preached, and Mr.

Wilfim a Kentifhman in the afternoon:

Therefore 29.

There was an Order drawne up by the House of Commons, that the masters of the Ordnance at the Tower should take speciall: care of such Ordnance as lie without the Tower, upon the Wharfe, left any of them be conveyed away, or there be any other treachery.

There was also a Letter presented to the House, informing the state

of things at the Blockhouse at Graves end, defiring there might some order betaken for the better fecuring and supply of it with Ammunition and other provisions, which request was referred to the grand Committee to confider of.

There came also Letters to the Houses from Cork in Ireland, further confirming the former relation of the great overthrow given to the

Rebels in those parts.

There was an Impeachment of High-treason brought into the House of Commons and voted, against the Earle of Lindsey, Lord Willowobby his sonne, Sir Iervis Scroop, Sir Iohn Munfon, Sir Charles Dallison. and Mr Herne the Recorder, for their actual levying and maintaining of Warre against the Kings subjects in the County of Lincolne; And it was ordered, that the faid Impeachment should be new engrossed, and fent up to the Lords. der the Kings hand that hele

Also ordered, that by authority of an Ordinance of Parliament, there should be Proclamations drawne up, and published through the Kingdome, requiring the faid parties to make their appearance by a certaine day, to answer their severall Treasons, or that otherwise their Estates shall be seized upon for the service of the Common-wealth, and they to be adjudged as Traitors to the King & Kingdom: And the like Proclamations to iffue forth against all other Traitors and Delinquents.

There came more Letters to the Houses from the Earle of Bedford, and Sir Walter Earle, dated the 26 of September, informing that allthough they had made meanes to discharge the shipping at Myneard, whereby the Marquesse and his company might be prevented from passing over the Severne, the Marquesse neverthelesse procured some coale boates by which hee and some of his chiefe Confederates were transported over the Severne; but he left most of his Cavaliers behind him, and some Gentlemen of note, who are all dispersed up and downe the Countrey; divers whereof are already taken prisoners by the faid Earles Forces, amongst whom were Sir Henry Berkley his brother the high Sheriffe, another of the Berkleys, and some others, great Confederates with the Marquesse: The Earle of Bedford also informing, that he intendeth by Friday next to be at London, and to make an accompt of his service to the Houses. He has tomand boat the

It was agreed upon the Vote by the House of Commons, that Sit Ralph Sidneham a Member of their House being one of the Array men with the Earle of Bathe in Devonshire, should be expelled the House during this Parliament, and another to be chosen in his roome.

The Lord Herbert sent a letter to the Houses, that he was willing to attend their fumnions and the service of the House, if they would palle a Vote that he should have free recourse without being questioned for his continuance with his Majesty: upon which the Commons took fometime to confider of, and at that time concluded of nothing.

Friday the 30. and and a Company of the state Ir Iohn Lucas whom Mr Grimfton brought as a Delinquent out of Effex for going about to affift his Majesty with men and horses in the War against the Parliament, petitioned the House that he might be released from his imprisonment upon baile for his appearance; which after much debate and consultation, was granted him.

There was a Report made to the Commons by one of their members lately come from towards Worcester, that of a certaine truth Sir John

Byron is flaine.

There was a Conference of both houses, at which the Lords read a Speech and Protestation which his Majesty made in the head of his Army, wherein he terms the Parliament, the forces raised by them, and all that adhere to them, to be Traitors, Brownists, Anabaptists, and Atheils, and fuch who defire to destroy both Church and State: At which expressions the Lords seemed much agrieved, and referred the fame to the Commons to confider what is fitting to be done upon it; whereupon the house of Commons, after some consultation concerning it, appointed a Committee to draw up a Declaration in answer to the faid Speech and Protestation, and clear them of those aspersions therein cast upon them, and to satisfie the Kingdom concerning their proceedings, and to informe them that although upon very good and confiderable grounds they have agreed in a Vote for the utter irradication of Bishops, yet they intend not, nor ever did, to extirpate the Lyturgy and Common prayer, but so far to regulate the same, as may agree with the truth of Gods word, and the purging away of fuch things as are offensive to weak consciences, according as his Majesty in his Expresses to the houses, hath defired.

The Commons recived information, that the Earl of Northampton hath divers Rents belonging unto him about the City of London, (and forthat he is a great Delinquent, and accused of treason by the Commons) they agreed in a Vote, that the said Rents should be made stop of, and employed for the service of the Common-wealth, and that all

his other estate and Lands should be also sequestred.

There was some debate in the House of Commons concerning a Petition presented to them from certaine French Lords living in London, desiring they might have the protection of the Houses for their living here without molestation, they behaving themselves in all things according to the Lawes of the Kingdom. But by reason at that time there were not a full House of the Commons, they referred the determination of that Petition till another day.

There was an Order drawne up for such Voluntiers as have joyned themselves to the trained Bands of the County of Middlesex, that they may at all times march or exercise themselves in their Armes according to the Ordinance for the Militia, and that for so doing, they shall be kept

from all Indempnity.

Saturday the first of October.

The Commons fate in debate of the Irish affaires, and concerning the Earle of Leicesters going over into Ireland; and there was then some surther objections made against the said Earle: whereupon it was peremptorily ordered by the House that Monday next should be appoint

ted to debate that bufineffe, and to determine of fomething concernia him : And also ordered that the faid Earle of Leicester Should brine in his instructions which he received from his Majesty to the Commons to be viewed, and that if any part of his faid inftructions be not approved of by both Houses of Parliament, they shall not be put in execution : And for the future, that the faid Earle shall not put in execution any instructions from his Majesty concerning the affaires of Ireland untill such time as they shall be made known to the Houses and approved of by them.

And the House then ordered certaine provisions to be sent into feverall parts of Ireland, viz. To Galloway two Morter Peeces of 80 pound Bullet, 50 barrelles of Powder, 250 Sutes of Clothes, and two Moneths pay for the Forces there; and that there bee an hundred men placed into the Caltle for a Garrison, two of the Kings ships to guard

the Harbour there, and to have victuals for fix Moneths.

That there be ten Tonne of March fent into the Province of Munfter. and 200 Sutes of Clothes. That there be 600 barrels of Powder, tenne Tonne of Match, and 1 0000 l'in money fent to the maine Army about Dublin; and also some other provisions to divers other parts of Ireland.

Divers Citizens of London that pay rent to the Easl of Northampton understanding that the houses have agreed in a vote for the stopping of his Rents about London, came and offered to pay the fame in to the Parliament : whereupon the house gave them thanks for their forwardneffe, but ordered that they and all other of his Tenants should keep his Rents in their hands, and not pay the fame to any substitute for the Earl, but to fuch hands as the Parliament shall suddenly appoint.

There were divers foot fouldiers came and petitioned the Commons, that they were lifted to serve the Parliament, and billeted by their Captaine ten miles from London, where they have continued these three weeks, and neither their Captain, Lievtenant, or Enfign, have been with them : whereupon after some debate the faid Captain and other officers were voted Delinquents and ordered to be fent for to the Parliament; the Captaine lives in Southwark, and the other two officers about

There was a Letter presented to the Commons from Worcester, wherein it is againe affirmed, that at the late fight there, of the Parliaments Forces there was but foure and twenty flaine, and about thirty of the other fide; As also that there was divers taken priloners, and some of them of good worth : And that the Earle of Essex hath spent some time in Worcester, in examining of such as was taken, and to dilcover the malignant party in that City (of which there are a great many) and to take some order with them.

This afternoon the Earle of Bedford came to London, and hath brought divers of the Marquelle of Harrfords Cavaleers up to the Parliament, some of his Forces hee hath left behind him in Dorset and Somersetshire, to disarme the Malignants, and the other part are upon their

march after him with the prisoners.

FINIS

The Farle of West working had gird two hel

Memorable Accidents.

From the 26th of September, to the third of October, 1642.

London, Printed for Stophen Bowtell in Popes head Alley, 1642.

which is commanded by Colonell M. M. A. F. 26. 15 The CHUM



He King went on Evider last to Westebester, accompanyed onely with his Guard, and two troopes of Horse; The Major, Aldermen and Sheriffes of that City, received him with great pomp, and gave him royal entertainment, they pretented him with two hundred pounds in Gold, and the Prince with one hundred, the Bells ringing for joy at his approach to that City. His Army he left at Shravef-

bury intending to returne unto it within foure or five dayes. I said of Count Robers, the Kings Nephew, is gotten into Bridgenorth in Shrophire. And the Lord Grandison and his troopes have taken Nantwith in Cheshire, andpillaged it, notwithstanding the Townesmen bad fortified it, but their fortifications proved weake against treason within it; for some of the chiefe amongst them betrayed it

Sir John Byron hearing of the Lord Generalls marching towards Worceffer, is fled from thence with his troopes; and Fridenic the Bishop of that Sea, fore-feeing a storme, would impetuously fall upon his head, thought it best to become a fugitive, notwithstanding the Kings Warrant to the Sheriffe of that County, to defend and protect him. The Major also of that City hath betaken him to his heeles for all his former boaftings.

The King hath defarmed all the Protestants in Staffordsbire, but the Papiffs there find such favour, that their armes are continued unto them contrary to the Law, and if any thing be taken from them, it is immediatly reflored againe. The .Surenobler

The Earle of Westmerland hath taken two field pieces, and all the armes at Bromley, an house of the Lord Gerard being yet a childe with. in age.

Sir Thomas Delves in Chefbire is all deprived of as many armes as would have armed an hundred men; and the King immoned all the men in that Countie above fixt ene yeeres of age, and under threefoor; to appeare before him, but to what end, they were then igno-

rant of.

The Marquefle Hereford with all his forces, and but one Waggon is retired to Mynhead in Somerfershire. intending to be wafted over into Water, and to get that way to the King; but the Briffoll men have fent two ships of warre to lie before the towne, to stop his passage: And the Farle of Bedford purfueth him with eight troopes of Horfe, and one hundred Dragoneers; the faid Earle hath put a Garrison into Sherborne which is commanded by Colonell Harbin of Tevill.

The Plague is in Newaftle; and ten houses are there shut up: The Farle of Newcafile and his Cavaliers are confolting of deferting that Towne, and they fay; that the Roundheads have brought that lickenesse amongst them, to drive them away. The Duke of Richmond and an other Lord were at the Sheels, expecting the arrival of the Queen if the come thither, the is to be conveyed to Boule tales, nonfire from

thence for feare of the Pettilence

In Norfolke the Gentry are feeling the Ordinance for the Willia; Plate and money to a great value is railing in that Countie, to be fint

to the Parliament.

The English Protestants in April 27, have fately obtained a nomble victory against the Irifo Rebells; tonthe President of Muster some with seventeen hundred men routed and de feated an Army of fixteen -thousand Rebells, they slew six hundred of them upon the place took fix hundred Musquets, and so many Pikes, that they were torced to breake them alunder for want of carriage; they tooke also three great - pecces of Ordinance. The English Army loft but tive of their men. whereof one was the Farle of Corkes youngest sonne.

The Archbishop of Torke hash fortified warmond cafile belonging to his Bishopricke, and lying within eight miles of that City, hechath planted Ordnance upon the walls thereof, and maintaineth a Gam-

fon of his owne servants and Tenants in it.

It is reported, that the King font a command to the Earle of Neneastle, to send him a thousand of souldiers of his Garrison to streng then his Army, who returned answer, that hee could not disturn the himselfe of such numbers, lest he should want men sto conserve his charge, if necessity should require.

the

th-

s as

the

ree-

nc-

1. is

nto

ent

ind

and

ito

he

at

te-nd min

nt

Ç,

ie

n,

Voen the 19. of this instant, the King published Orders of Discipline to his A m , which being read, by word of mouth, be required them exact, to observe them, expressing that hee would be very severe in punithing all the transgreflors thereofit a: they cught to be the more carefull of the performance of them, because the time approached to Action, that he could not tufped their courages, in regard that their Loyalties and confeiences brought them to fight for their Religion, King and Lawes . against tray terous Brownists, Anabapristand Atheifts, who endeavour the definition of Church and State, and have lentenced them to ruine for their Loyaltie to him: And that they might believe they could not fight in a better quarrell, they should heare his Protestation, which he made to this off Ct, he promised b, fore G > and as he hoped for his bleffing and protection to maintaine the true reformed Protestant Religion established in the Church of England, and to live and die in it. He defired to govern by the knowne Lawes of the Land, and to preferve the Liberty and propertie of the Subject, and if God should preserve him from this Rebellion by his bleffing upon this Army, then he did promise before God, to maintaine the just Priviledges and freedome of Parliament, to governe by the known laws of the Land, and inviolably to observe the Lawes he had affented unto this Parliam .nt , unleffe his great necestities and straites in this Warre, should drive him to violate them all, which he hoped Goo and Man would impure to the authors of this water, and not to him who had laboured for the Prace of this Kingdome &comedant bound on ba

on as all bear and maketan and of September. Tues Day the 37, of September.

THE event of the late encounter, neer Worcester is related thus, that Count Robert is wounded on the head with a Polaxe, that his brother Count Manriems shot into his she ulder, and bath lost one of hands, and that 2, of the ir Commanders are dangerously hurt, viz. Sir Lewis Dives, and Commissir, Wilmos who was runne through the body by Collonell Sandys: That on the Parliaments side Colonell Sandys is grievously wounded with a shot upon his ribbes, that Sarjeant Major Donglas and Captair e Browne 2, valiant Seatish men are staine, and Captain Bury an English man. That upon starch Mr. Fines & Captain Wingare were not to be found, and that on both sides the number of 26, were staine, fourceene of them being of the Kings partie.

The King hath gotten 26 peeces of Ordinance into Shriwibury, hee commanded the Towne mento bring all the ratios sinto a certain place, that his Souldiers might exercise and train with them, under which specious pretence they totally disarmed them. His Cavaliers killup all the

Dere, and deftroy all the parkes where loever they come.

VV EDMES D.

D 2

Captaine

The Earle of Westmerland hath taken two field pieces, and all the armes at Bromley, an house of the Lord Gerard being yet a childe within age.

Sir Thomas Delues in Cheshire is also deprived of as many armes as would have armed an hundred men; and the King immunored all the men in that Countie above fixt ene yeeres of age, and under three-scor; to appeare before him, but to what end, they were then ignorant of.

The Marquesse Hereford with all his forces, and but one Waggon, is retired to Mynhead in Somerseishire. intending to be wasted over into Waler, and to get that way to the King; but the Brissell men have sent two ships of warre to lie before the towne, to stop his passage: And the Farle of Bedford pursueth him with eight troopes of Horse, and one hundred Dragoneers; the said Earle hath put a Garrison into Sherborne which is commanded by Colonell Harbin of Tevill.

The Plague is in New office, and ten houses are there shut up: The Farle of New office and his Cavaliers are consolting of deserting that Towne, and they say: that the Roundheads have brought that sickenesse amongst them to drive them away. The Duke of Recommand an other Lord were at the Sheels, expecting the arrival of the Queen if she come thither, she is to be conveyed to Boule, and hot fire from thence, for feare of the Petrilence.

In Norfolke the Gentry are feeling the Ordinance for the Mills; Plate and money to a great value is raising in that Countie, to be int to the Parliament.

The English Protestants in Amsser, have lately obtained a number victory against the Irish Rebells; for the President of Musser some, with seventeen hundred men routed and defeated an Army of fixteen thousand Rebells, they slew six hundred of them upon the place tooke six hundred Musquets, and so many Pikes, that they were forced to breake them as funder for want of carriage; they tooke also three great peeces of Ordinance, The English Army lost but sive of their men whereof one was the Farle of Corker youngest some

The Archbishop of York hach fortified warrend castle belonging to his Bishopricke, and lying within eight miles of that City, hechash planted Ordnance upon the walls thereof, and maintainetha Garnfon of his owne servants and Tenants in it.

It is reported, that the King fent a command to the Farle of New-castle, to send him a thousand of souldiers of his Garrison to strong then his Army, who returned answer, that hee could not dissurning himselfe of such numbers, lest he should want men to conserve his charge, if necessity should require.

the

ith-

es as

the

ree-

inc-

n. is

into

Cent

Ind

and

nto

The

hat

ke-

en on

.nt

ble

nc,

een

ake

10

eat

en,

10

th n

n-

Voen the 19. of this inflant, the King published Orders of Discipline to his A m , which being read, by word of mouth, be required them exactly to observe them, expressing that hee would be very severe in punithing all the transgreflors thereofit a: they ought to be the more carefull o'the performance Of them, because the time approached to Action, that he could not tufped their courages, in regard that their Loyalties and confeienc's brought them to fight for their Religion, King and Lawes, against trayterous Brownists, Anabaptifts and Atheifts, who endeavour the defination of Church and State, and have lentenced them to mine for their Loyaltie to him : And that they might believe they could not fight in a better quarrell, they should heare his Protestation, which he made to this effect, he promised before Go, and as he hoped for his bleffing and protection to maintaine the true reformed Protestant Religion established in the Church of England, and to live and die in it. He defired to govern by the knowne Lawes of the Land, and to preferve the Liberty and propertie of the Subject, and if Gop should preserve him from this Rebellion by his bleffing upon this Army, then he did promise before God, to maintaine the j. ft Priviledges and freedome of Parliament, to governe by the known laws of the Land, and inviolably to observe the Lawes he had affented unto this Parliam int , unleffe his great necessities and straites in this Warre, should drive him to violate them all, which he hoped God and Man would impute to the authors of this waire, and not to him who had laboured for the Peace of this Kingdome &c. illedan la port ca by

Tues DAY the 37, of September.

THE event of the late encounter, neer Worcester is related thus, that Count Robert is wounded on the head with a Polaxe, that his brother Count Adapticals shot into his she ulder, and bath lost one of hands, and that 2, of the ir. Commanders are dangerously hurt, viz. Sir Lewis Dives, and Commussar, Wilmos who was runne through the body by Collonell Sandys: That on the Parliaments side Colonell Sandys is grievously wound d with a shot upon his ribbes, that Serjeant Major Donglas and Captair e Browne 2, valiant Scottish men are staine, and Captain Bury an English man. That upon search Mr. Fines & Captain Wingate were not to be found, and that on both sides the number of 26, were staine, fourceene of them being of the Kings partie.

The King hath gotten 26, precess of Ordinance into Shrawbury, hee comman led the Towne men to bring all the ratios into a certain place, that his Souldiers might exercise and train wit them, under which specious pretence they totally disarmed them. His Cavaliers killup all the

Dere, and deftroy all the parkes whereloever they come.

D 2

Captaine

Captaine Linterel the Commander of the Castle neere Minked in Somerseisbire, receiving advertisements, that the Marquesse of Henseid with his achieves and forces was making towards that Town, drew an hundred men into his Castle to inlarge his Garrison and prevent a surpritall, and withalt supposing the Marquesse in that Harbour, to wast himover into Wales, tooke off their Rudders and sayles to hinder his slight that way; but the Marquesse having intelligence that the Earle of Bedford with sorces surmounting his, was drawing up neere the Towne, left his Troupes to shift for themselves; and with the Lord Pawles and his brother the Lord Seyman, and some sew of their menual attendants, desperately committed himselfe to the Sea in some small boates, they were no sooner put off, but the two Bristoll Pinnaces sent to guard that Roade mer them, and with their Ordinance bear downe their sayles and masts, and inforced them to retreate backe into the Towne

againe.

The Parliament hath fent an humble and deprecatory Pet tion to the King, by the Lord Generall, therein deploring that a partie now prevalent with him by many wicked plots and conspiracies have attempted the. alteration of the true Religion, and the ancient government of this Kingdom, the introducing of popula Idolatry and Superflition in the Church, Tyranny and confusion in the state, that they had dissolved former Parliaments, hindred Reformation of proffing mischiefes, excited and fomented an horrid Rebellion in Ireland, and by falle flaunders, milicious and usjust accutations endeavoured to begin a massacre here, and for an epilogue of their milchievous and bloody defigues, have drawne him to make war against his Parliament and the good subjects of this Kingdome, making him their chieftaine personally to lead an Army against them, as if he inrended by conquest to establish an absolute illimited power over them? that they have ranfacked, spoiled, imprisoned and murdered divers of his people, and that they intended to bring over the Irish Rebells and other Forraigne forces to affift them. Whereupon the Parliament finding themidves unterly deprived of his protection, have constituted the Earle of Efer to be Generall of their Forces, therewith to subdue those Rebells and Traytors in greatest power and favour with him, and defended by him against the justice of the Parliament. Wherefore they humbly befeech him, to defert those impious persons, and if they shill fland out in defence of their illegall and Rebellious attempts, that he will leave them to be supprest by the power sent against them. And that he will not irtermingle his own danger with theirs, but peaceably without his forces speedily return to his Parliament, and they promise to receive him with all honour to yeeld him all due obedience, and to secure his person, &c.

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, 28. of Septemb.

His day the Fast was celebrated with all humility and devotion. and the House of Commons being congregated in the Church of St. Margarets in Westminster, Mr. Hodgesa Chaplain belonging to the Noble Farle of Holland, preached before them in the morning. and in the afternoone Mr. willow, a Minister in the County of Keni.

THURSDAY, the 20th of Septemb.

TI is credibly reported, that Kerleby and Stradling Captaines of the Swallow and Bonaventure, two of the Kings Ships, have tortaken the guarding of the Irish Coastes, and are come to Nepcapile, to doe fit. vice against the Parliament, but without doubt, the Earle of warwick will have a vigilant eye over them, to prevent their wicked intentions.

Van Trump the Bollanders Admirall, hath fent information to the Earle of Warnick, that many trifb Rebells at Dunkirke, have bought a Frigot there, with their own money, to transport them over into

Iteland

At Nants in Britany, three Ships are making ready with Armes. Amunition, and Victualis to goe to the Rebells in Ireland; This and other former supplies from thence, manifest the forwardnesse of the French to fotter that Rebellion, which England cannot but much relent.

The Earle of Warwick perceiving some Ships making towards hims fent to their Admirall to know whence they came, and whither they would, but he was to overcome with wine and fleepe, that hee could returne no answere, whereupon one of their Captaines being put to the question, answered, that they were Danes, laden with Salt and returning out of Spaine into their own Countrey, and to they

were dismitted without further molestation.

The Embargo of the Ships in Holland, which should have come hither with men and Armes for the King, is taken off, and as it feemeth was but a meere formality, for there is now ready to come from thence, two hundred men and some Amunition! The Jucene of England went lately in diffguile, into the Bookd-fellers Shops in Romerdam, to know what Newes was in England, but being discovered, flie restrained fince from such enquiries. Hence it may be surmiled, that the hath falle intelligence, or none at all any very of the

Serjeant Major Donglas, whose undaunted valour transported him beyond the prudent warinefle of an expert and cautelous Souldier r

Da:

dier is dead of his wounds; he was interred at Worcester on Tuesday last with Military pompe. The Lord Generall much lamenteth his losse, and for a farewell gave him a peale of great Ordnance.

Mr. John Fines, who was missing after the late skirmish neere workeste ;is since found at Tembsoury in Gloncester some ten miles from thence, but his Brother Colonell Fines resolutely slew the Lord tohn

Stnart a younger Brother to the Duke of Richmond.

This day according to the custome of London, in the Guild hall there was an Flection of a new Lord Major for the City, where a great faction shewed themselves for Sir Iohn Cordwell, many of them being either none of the Liveries, or such as had not been seen there at an Flection in many yeares before, these with clamorous voices, cried up their party, and strove tooth and naile for the said Sir Iohn: others gave their hands for Alderman Tomse, but the more numerous and stronger voyces carried it cleere for the present Lord Major Alderman Pennington.

FRIDAY 30. Septemb.

He Cavaliers in krephire have plundered and pillaged the houtes of many persons of good note amongst which, divers good Ministers in that County have felt the extreamity of their malice.

The Palizgrave now in solland, hath fent a Letter to the Parliament here, wherein he testisieth his sorrow for his two Brethrens missehaviour to them and this Kingdome, which he declareth to be utterly against his will and good liking, and desireth that for their facts, his yearely allowance may not be detained; that while he was here with the King, he did no ill offices, nor at the first perceived that the Kings intentions were for War, but afterwards finding him bent that way, he retired himselfe out of the Kingslome, or a

The 20. of this instant, the King came into brewsom, with 150. Horse in two Troopes, besides all his Traine of Nobles and Courtiers. All his foote are incamped about two miles from that Towne, and were at that time about 5 or 6000, at the most, where the King, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Yorke viewed them, the Standard Royall being displaied then in the field. The King hath disarmed the Inhabitants of that County, untill the arrivall of his Armes (which he expects every day) and then they shall be returned to the Owners. The Sherisse of that County hath stopt divers of the Gentry with their goods, which were slying from thence.

SATURDAY

SATURDAY, I. of October. To savo T of T

Helatest and truest Informations from Worcester are, that the Lord Generall came thither on Saturday last in the morning to relieve them, but the day before Count Robert arrived there with 1500. Horse and Dragoneers, and joyned himselfe to Sir John Byron, who had 300. Horse of his owne, belides another hundred Horse tent unto him by the Commissioners of Array in that County.

The Lord Generall on the day before his arrivall. had tent 1000. Horse to Powiek beyond Workesser, to encompasse them, and about 1000, soot to the other side of the City. Count Repers immediatly after his arrivall in Workesser, sent a spie to the Regiment at Powiek, deceitfully informing them, that the Lord Generall was entred the City and that the Cavaliers were slying away and that if they would advance they might cut them off. They not perceiving the Stratagem, followed the advice, and marched towards the hill, upon which were imbatailed a great army of Horse and soot, who fell suriously upon our forces, before they could recover the hill, where 25, were slaine on both sides, many, wounded, and some taken priferers, amongst whom Serjeant Majer Donglas was slaine. Colonell Sandy sorely wounded, and Captaine Wngase made prisoner. The Cavaliers slew some of their prisoners in the streets, stript them naked, and haled them about like dogs.

During the encounter, the Cavaliers font another false rumour to the Regiment on the other side of the City, to informe them, that Count Robers was 20000. Strong, and was isluing out against them, which made them retire source miles backward towards their camp: But about twelve of the clock that night all the Cavaliers slole away to Ludion, and tooke all the City armes with them. The Parliaments Dragoneers never came up nor above three hundred of their Horse who were greatly overlaid, for Count Fobers still sent on siesh supplies to his men. The skirmish continued about halse an houre, Count Maurice is wounded in the necke, and many of the Cavaliers

lier carried away bullets in their bodies.

The Lord Generall hath put the City of Worcester to the ransome of 5000. pounds for their entertainment of the Cavaliers en diverting his journey from sbrewesbury, thereby putting the Parliament and Kingdome to an unnecessary charge of freeing them from those insolent and inhumane guests.

The Towne of Derby is in a bodily feare of the Kings returne with his forces, by them to Nowingham, upon such a report now currant amongst them.

The Earle Bedford is sent for by the Parliament, and he is expected here this night. What is become of the Marquesse Hereford and his company is not yet knowne, onely the report is, that the Sea hath

iwallowed them.

The Cavaliers at Shrewesbury fortishe themselves with Trenches drawne about that Towne the compasse of six miles, but it is supposed, that they will starve themselves and the whole Country, if they continue there any time.

The Earle of Warmick hath fent two Tunne of filver to the Parliament, taken by him at Sea, and going for Ireland, in a Frigot out of

Dunkirke.

F19X 7 S.

the Receipted on Licorda

of good pounds to their enterestantial

and K lead of the outside a time . Let a

in (olenting) summini

The Latest

Remarkable Truths,

(Not before Printed)

FROM

Chester, Worcester, Devon, Somerset, Yorke and Lanchaster Counties, as also from Scotland.

Containing among other things these, viz.

The Lord Generalls taking of Hereford, A treaty of Peace, conditionally concluded upon in York-sheire, betweene the Malignant and Honest Party.

The taking prisoners the Earle of Bath, Sir Ralph Sydenham, M. Gifford, Sir Henry Barkley, Sir Henry Pollard, Captain Dyer, and many others of Somerset-Sheire, together with the High-Sheriff: and his Brother.

That the Commissioners of the Generall Assembly in Scotland, have chosen both Divines and Lay-Elders, to come to the Assembly of England, with their Names.

TOGETHER,

With a most exact Relation of the Siedge at Manchester, by the Lord Strange and his Forces;

begun upon Saturday the 24th. of Sept. And of what hath passed all the last weeke, between the besieged and besiegers: Sent up by a special Post, from a judicious eye witnesse, to a Friend of the Booksellers in London: Shewed to many Parliament Worthies, and by them read with much affection, which Relation agreeth with many Letters that, are newly come to divers CITTIEBNS.

LONDON,

Printed for Thomas Vnderhill, October 4, 1642.



Chester, Ott. ber, 1. 1642.

He Towne of Manchester hath bin besieged by the Lord Strange and his party, ever since Satterday last, It were sitter for him to bury his late deceased Father the Earle of Darby (who lyes unburied at Ormes-Church) then so proudly to insult over the Lives and Estates of his own Countreymen, as he strives to doe, though I hope all in vaine; It hath cost this City 3501b. We

heare and feare that the King returnes hither on Munday, the Earle of Established being at Bridgnoth. The King hath taken with him prisoners Sir Richard Wilbroome, Sir Tho: Delves, M. Manmering, M. Berkenbeed and his son, and divers other Gentlemen of Chesheire, for opposing the Commission of Array, and all their Houses the Rebells have plundred, and give out that they will hurt none but Round-heads, which is a good argument that themselves shall be overthrowne. Captain Duck hath burned Sir William Breretons Coy-Duck to the ground, and also a great Rick of Hay that stood by it, his Name before was Captain Felsebury.

Worcester, October 1. 1642.

The Lord Generall fent out 1000, men to take Hereford, which they prefently did without much opposition.

Newcastle, the 29. September, 1642.

For Newes here came lately the two Ships of the Kings from Ireland, commanded by Captain Stradling and Captain Kettleby, and were supplying themselves with men and provision, but five Ships are come from the Earle of Warnick and have taken them both.

Tenke bury, Septemb. 27.

VE have had great troubles in our Country lately, by means of the Papills rebellions and other of their adherents; on Thursday the 15th, of this Moneth, the Lord Coventry, Sir William Russell, Sir Thomas Littleton, Sir John Biron, and other Knights whose Names I know not, Summoned all the Trained Bands in Worcester-Speire, to appeare upon the Commission of Array, at Salzwich, and when they had them there, they compelled them to goe with them

and the Cavalieres which came from Oxon to Wareefter, where all the Papifle in that Countey and divers other Sheires had reforted long before; the Major and some other of the chiefe of the City had combined with them, so upon that Thursday night, went the number of 1000, Foot, and 600. Horse which the Major let into the City, as soone as they were in, their first work which they took in hand, was to difarme the Protestants, and they robbed them, as is credibly reported, and grew to a very great strength. Our Gentlemen, Sir Robert Cooke and M. Stephens, raised the Forces of Glocester sheire, and Colonell Fines, the Lord Sayer Sonne, raised 1500. Horse and Foot to assault the City, but could doe no good; but gathering more forces, on Friday last went forward with purpose to meete the Lord Generall there as was appointed, but one of the Rebells came privately and combined with a Captain, a French-man of Colonell Fines Captaines, and so betrayed Colonel Fines, and brought him into an hellow lane fome mile or two from Worcester, and as they were marching the ambush fell on behind, and the Army before, so that it proved to his loss: at first, it was reported 300, were flaine, and Colonell Fines himfelfe also, but fince we heare of certaine not above 30, besides there were some hurt; It was said the Collonels Horse was kil'd under him, and himselfe forely wounded; the Engmy loft as many men likewise: within three houres after this fight, the Lord Generall came within a mile where this happenened, upon which newes the Rebels fled forth of Worcester; it is reported they are gone to Hereford, the Lord Generall is at Worcester at this present, a great part of that Shiere tooke part with the Rebels, Glocester and Tembelbury was and is in very great danger, the Lord in mercy divert it: I heare the King is at Chefter, it is reported that Prince Robert was in this fight forely hurt: he that betrayed Colonell Fines is taken and carried on Munday to the Lord Generall, his name is Prat.

From Worcester, Septemb:30. 1642.

O'R Troops lying within two miles of the Towne, was possessed with a false Alarum by one of the adverse party, which came to Colonell Sandes and Colonell Fines Troops, pretending himselfe to be one of the Lord Generall his chiefe Gentlemen: his Messige was to desire them from his Excellency to repaire to the walls of the Town, and to joyn himselfe with the rest of our Troops and Forces, which he said were there 1000. Strong, but they had not marched a surlongs length before they were beset with the Prince Robert, his Brother, and 2000. Cavaliers, all drawn anto a Battalia; our men seeing themselves betrayed, and themselves so weak, and they so many, sounded a Parley, but they like cowardly Cavaliers, answered them with shot; so the Colonels and Captains led up their men resolutely, rather dying in a good cause, then yeelding to the mercy of such merciles men, so that we have lost about 20.0 four men sessone

20 taken prisoners, which they carried to Worcester, which the Town much about fed in comming, with base reproaches, calling them by the name of Roundheads, faluting them with piffe-pots and durt, but fince our comming they are released, but what of their men are hurt or killed we know not, but Prince Robert and his Brother are both (hot though not to death, we also loft in the skirmith, that victorious Captain Wingate, but whether he is living or dead we know not, we also lost for that time Colonell Fines his Brother in the same manner, whose losse was much bewailed, we know not what we killed, but they retreating back to Worcester, after consideration, durst not withstand our Force, but cowardly ranne out of the Town, as we think towards Ludlows On Sunday morning fome of our Souldiers came to the great Church called the Colledge, which for its scituation is the finest place except Pauls that I have feene, it bing vaulted under-neath, some for curiofity going into one vault fome into another, fo that in a little space there was discovered to the view. 7. Barrells of Gunpowder, and after farther fearch, in two or three houres foace. in digging and fearching wee found abundance of provision for Men, as Bread, Meate and Cheefe, also abundance of Wheate and Barly, and a matter of a 100, quarters of provinder for Horses, also a great deale of Plate and Peuter, all hid in the earth, which is thought, came the most part from the Martiall Schollers to a Prebend of Worcester, whose Name is D. Smith, and to the Deane D. Potter, who are both fled; the Major of the City on their fide: I verily believe that we shall fearch in all the corners thereto belonging this ?.dayes, and some certaine houses in the Town who are much against us, and I trust in the Lord we shall yet discover more of their villany every day then other, fo that their Names may be infamous to the world, and a contempt for their basenesse to all-men.

Devon. From Barnestaple, 30, Septemb, 1642.

A Fter the Marquess Hertfords departure from Mynehead, about 400. of those Cavaliers marched from thence to Dulverton, and from thence to Exford in Somerfet, about 14. miles from this Towne, and on Satturday night last came to a Village called Chittlehampton, within five miles of Barne-staple, the Inhabitants of which Town were all in arms expecting them, but they durst not approach thither, having intelligence of their readiness, the Town being fortified with 16. Peeces of Ordinance, and 500. men in arms. The malignant neighbours affisted these Cavalieres with their servants, to guide and direct them in the Countrey: They were tyred out with their journeyes, and if the Countrey had risen against them might have bin taken all or the most part of them: A servant of the Earle of Bathes, and of Sir Raph Sydenhams conducted them, and the last Sabbath day they marched to Sir Bevyll Greinseilds, upon the edge of Cornewall, and were by him received and Billeted a day or two:

And 'tis conceived they will joyne with the Malignant party of Cornwall, if Six Richard Buller and others who are firme to the Parliament doe not stop their passage to Pendennyes Castle (of which Six Nicolas Staning is Captain, who is against the Parliament:) The Earle of Bedfords forces have marched but slowly after them, and the Countrey was negligent in apprehending the Cavaliers,

who knowing their own weakeneffe, did no harme to the Countrey.

Upon Sunday last, some Troopes of Horse and Dragooners of the Earle of Bedfords, under the Command of Sir Horario Cary his Serjeant Major, and one Captain Duet a French-man, being about 200. Horse in all, came to South molton, about seven miles hence, and on Munday seised on Baronet Pollard a Colonell and a great Malignant, and upon all his armes, which were exceedings good, and they carried them to Moulton, and that night a Troop of their Horse and some Dragrooners, about 120. Went to Sir Rulph Sydenhams house, two miles from hence, and feized on him, being a Commissioner for the Array, and brought him to this Town on Tuesday morning early, and Wednesday in the Afternoone returned to Molton, where they difmissed 12. Horse with Sir Ralph upon the way, and the rest wheeled about to the Earle of Bathes. House, and apprehended him as he was going to take Horse, and brought him that night to this Town, and yesterday removed him to Moulton, they have a fo taken one M. Gifford, and are watching for others who appeared for the Array; whose apprehending we hope will much quiet our Countrey, and puta great dampe upon their designe in Cornewall.

Septemb. 26. Worcester.

Oncerning the newes we have here, be pleased to take notice; that we say at a place called Colson in Warnick-shaire, and there lived a great Papist, one Frogmorton, who hearing of our comming fled away from his house and his whole Family, which the Souldiers did plunder, and found abundance of Images and Pictures, which they brake and committed to the fire, they likewise burnt many popish Bookes, some of them being almost as big as we could list with one hand, printed in parchment, and others were throwne into a great moate; In the house we found 3 or 4. Murthering peeces, brasse pots, and a great sheet of lead about 500 weight, which was hidden under ground: the Souldiers dranke up his Perry. Sider and Beere almost all, they did lye on his Fether-beds all night, and in the Morning cut them, emotied out the feathers, carried the tikes away with them, and also sike hangings for Beds, and abundance such like things they did there, where we heard that the Cavaliers were in Worcester, toward which place we advanced with all speed.

Concerning the battell at Wareester, I suppose you have had Relation before now, onely take thus much from me, that although wee were under many disadvantages and our losse great, yet praised be God we kept our passage, caused

the Enemy to retreat, and for fear leave the City.

A 3,

Now

Now in Worcefter fince we came, the people told us the Cavalieres did fo had ften away that they left their Meat roafting at the fire, but for the present we know not whether they are gone. Since we came to the City, the Souldiers did fearch the Colledge on the Sabbath day in the morning, where they brake downe the Rails. tore the Surplice, pul'd down the Altar in the Cathedrall, and brake open the dores, where they found many things, 12. or 13.barrels of gun-powder, many bags of bullets, a great deale of plate and pewter under the ground, 4 great horses. peafe, oats, beer, and many other things; we have not yet throughly fearched it, it being a very vast place, for our usage it is very bad, the farther we go the worse. we cannot get neither meat, drink, nor lodging for mony. How many of the Cavaliers are kil d, we cannot justly tell, they carry them away that we cannot come to know. There are many Cavaliers taken stragling about the City in one place or other, The Major of the City is in hold, and we think must be hang'd, Farewell,

Edenb. Sep. 27. 1642.

Can only write to you from hence, that the Commissioners of the generall I Can only write to you from hence, that the Country of Affembly have chose 3. Elders and 6. Ministers to be at your Affembly. The Ministers to be at your Affembly. nifters are M. Hinderson, M. Donglasto, M. Rutherfurd, M. Bayly, M. Gelaste and M. Borthvicke, who is at London. The Elders are the Earle of Cassells, L. Maitland, and Sir Archibald Johnstone.

Yorke-Shiere, Sept. the last, 1642.

Here is a peace concluded betweene the good people of this County and the Malignant party, the Articles of agreement are fent up to many, as to M. T. M. and G. W. to my knowledge, so that I need not send you a copy of them, onely I thought good to fay, that they are concluded upon, but upon condition that the King and Parliament affent unto them, for this is the last Article, which I heere set downe, because there are many Copies without it. viz.

That the prace thus treated off, and setled be in all points really performed and kept on all sides, untill answer of our Petition bereturned both from King and Parliament, and for sourteene Dayes after, if they shall deny to ratific and allow of it. The County stands very well affected to the Parliament, and I suppose those that oppose us doe it rather from compulsion then conscience

fake. Farewell.

A true and exact Relation of the Siedge at Manchester by the Lord Stringe and his Forces, begun upon Saturday the 24. of Sept. and of nhat paffed all the last necke, betweene the besieged and the besiegers.

Hefe few lines are thankfully to acknowledge the receit of your Letter, and to let you know what a fad posture we are in here in Manchesser. On Satterday night last, the Strange Lord brought part of his Forces before this Towne', and the rest on Sunday morning, in all, about two thousand Foot and six hundred Horse, with 8. or 9. peeces of Ordnance: The Towne upon the first notice for their desence betooke themselves to their Armes, having at that time some sew of the Country with them, two Posts were sent out, the Belsrung; and on Sunday the Country came chearfully in to our helpe. Many shots were exchanged that day on both sides; but on Munday morning the Lord Strange, having planted his Ordnance in two severals.

places, he began to play upon the Towne, and so hath continued night and day ever since; but blessed be God hath-done sittle harme. This day his Musketeers made a surious assault, and were bravely with-stood by ours, who stood at their works most couragiously, never fearing, giving fire from an eleven of clock in the day, till about that time in the night, a hundred or more of my Lords Souldiers are slaine, and some Commanders of note; some of which are M. Tilley and Captaine Byram; but to this Day, blessed be God, we lost not

one man.

On Tensiday, his Lordship in the after-noone made divers assaults, but was bravely beaten backe. At night he fent a Trumpeter and fimmoned a Parley, which after 4. or 5. mcflages was yeelded unto, and a ceffation of Armes was agreed upon, till feven a clocke the next day on both fides, his demands were the delivery up of our Armes, and to march through the Towne with his Army, which being denyed, he demanded a 1000 to. then but two hundred Muskets, and the last message but 50. A pious and resolute answer was returned him by the unanimous confent of Commanders and common fouldiers, that he should not have so much as a Sword. During the truce his Souldiers plundered and robbed divers godly mens houses, killed two Country-men, that with divers others were comming to succour us, since which time their great of work hath been in plundering and robbing the Country round about us, the Lord hath enabled us with undaunted courage to stand it out against him, now 7. mights. and 6. dayes, and we hope he will make a good conclusion for us, if he deliver us up into their hands, I feare we shall find no more mercy, then the pocre-Protestants in Ireland. Many of his Souldiers run away, who confesse they have neither meat nor mony, but what they get by robbing. Captaine Bradfham hath:

hath quit himfelfe most valiantly to his everlasting renowne, he prayes with his Souldiers every day himselfe, here are great store of good Ministers and people.

If these lines come to your hands, shew them to some of your friends, that are Parliament-men, and aske them whether our County be the only County in England, that are cast out of their protection, we are all chearfull and couragious, and seare nothing, if some of our Deputy Lieutenants doe not desert us.

Manchester this 2. of Octob, 1642.

Postscript.

The enemy have discharged their Ordnances about 300. times, and their Musketiers have done what they could, yet through Gods great mercy, we have not lost one person in the fight, only a boy unarmed, standing upon a Stile, and 5. of our men kild by the bursting of their Muskets, by reason of their overcharging them; but we have killed above a hundred of the enemies, and taken eighty Prisoners. Vale.

Taunton Octob.1. 1642.

I doubt not but you have fully heard of the Marquesse and his companies leaving Sherburne on Munday was seven-night, and going to Mine-head a Sea Towne; but the Shipping they being prevented off, only some of the great ones, as the Marqueste, L. Seymer, L. Pawlet, S. John Stowell; &c. (who we heare for certaine (but I much feare it) are taken in VVales) got over Sea : For cerraine many of them are taken, and some of our Troopes are pursuing the rest, having taken Sir Henry Barkley or Bartlet the new high Sherife and his brother. a Knight alfo, with Sir Hugh Pollard and others. Captaine Dyer and M. Coventries chaplain, Turney by name are in Taunton Castle. Our Troopers turned up many of them being poore and base not worth imprisoning. They have taken much Armes, and are now pillaging the Malignants in Devonshiere, they intend to have the Earle of Bath before they returne, who is now at his house neare Barstable. Captaine Tompsons Troope is this Day marched out of Tannson to Bridgewater and so to Wells, as 'tis reported : but to what purpose and whether thence I heare not, I suppose towards Worcester, since these parts are well cleared of the Cavaleers; I doubt not but these Countries will be carefull to keepe them now, I pray God prosper that good Parliament and City in all wheir undertakings for him.

TH

Th

Th

The

The

FINIS.

PASSAGES FROM THE MOST

EMINENT PLACES IN CHRISTENDOME:

Charlendon

Containing amongst others these particulars. X

The winning of the City of Perpinian from the Spaniard.

The late proceedings of the Spanish Army about Calis.

Divers late Victories of the Sweedes.

The taking of John de Werth.

The preparations in Holland for the Queens return.

Thetaking of many Spanish ships by the Dutch Admirall.

The distresse of (ullen.

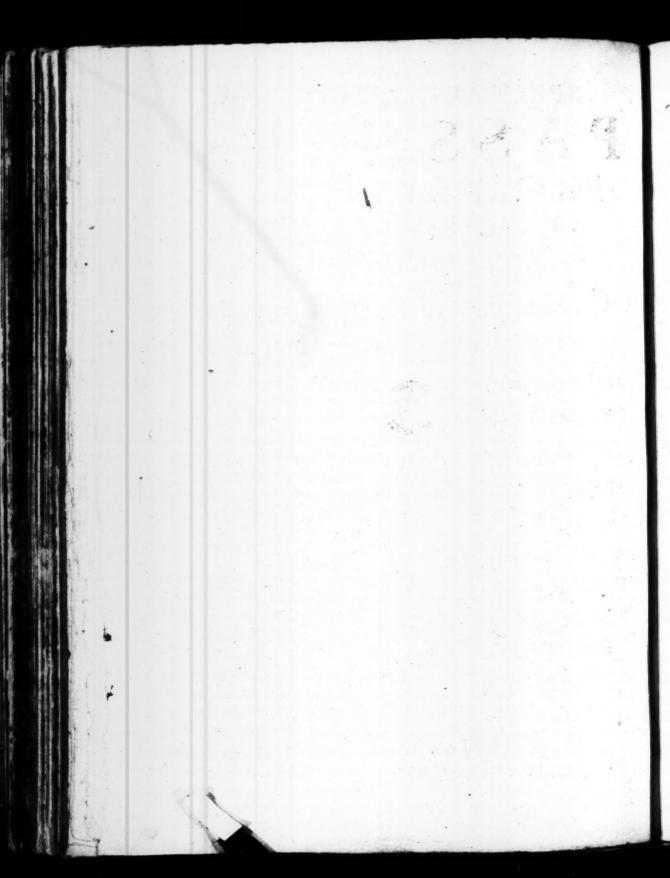
The tottering condition of the Kingdom of Spaine.

The late Conspiracie in France, with many other matters of great consequence.

Sent from a Gentleman to his friend in London.

LONDON:

Printed for Tho. Underhill. Octob. 6. 1642.





THE LATEST REMARKABLE FORRAIGNE NEWES.

From Rome the 4. of September, 1 6 4 2.



Here is a great Tumult between the Spanish Ambassadour and the Portingall Ambassadour, so that the French that live in Rome tooke the Portingalls part, and came so far that if the Spanish Ambassadour had not saved himselfe in the Popes house, he had been slaine. Thereupon the Pope hath caused to be proclaimed, that all vagabonds and idle persons

shall depart Rome; which if this Proclamation be well executed, they will halfe unpeople Rome.

From Utrecht the 7. of September.

Here is no Trading that flourisheth better then those that make inventions to kill folkes, they worke night and day and cannot make enough, for they buy all sorts of Armes, and are sent not onely for England, but for Germany, and other parts. Here is for certaine, that the Prince hath given leave to draw out of every English Company, two Souldiers, experienced in Armes, and three out of every Colonels Company, to goe they know not where, but sure it is that they goe for England, but for whom I know not.

From Calis the 15. of September.

There is a great diffention between the two Generalls, to wit, of Horse and Foot, the one puts the fault in the other, because their exploit did faile in France: The Spanish Generall Don Francisco, and the Italian Don Cantelmo, so that they have small hopes this Sommer: For we have certaine Newes, that the Prince of Orange breaks up and draws his Army, both soot & horse, into Garrison, and leaves the Hessens and Wymers in Feild, how they will doe this Winter we shall heare

From Paris the 19. of September.

There is sent to Perpinian 500000 Gilders in Victualls and other provision, to surnish the Towne, for it is the greatest Victory that ever the King of France hath had of the Spaniard, for this Towne makes all Spaine to quake; and now the King of Spaine must keepe an Army alwayes on foot to secure

his Countrey. The great Master of France, and the Duke of Bullion, with the Secretary of France, are brought prisoners, and there are 24 deputed to heare their Examination, and it is thought that they will hardly escape with life; yet the Duke of Bullion has great friends, the Prince of Orange, the Queen of Boltemia, with divers Princes of Germanie, seeks to mittigate the busines, being that they had attempted something against his Majesty of France, which was not, and is not to be written. The Swedes continue Victorious in Moravi and Silesia, takes in Townes and Castles, they have gotten great supply of men and money, so that the Emperour is not able to resist them, specially now that the King of Spaine can send no succours, and the Pope hath enough to doe with the Prince of Parma.

Cargo or loading of 8. Shippes.
From Brafil the 9. September arrived:
Or the West India Company - 1446 Chests of Sugar.

Item - 692 Marck 17 ounces Gold. Item - 33005, pound of Brafill wood.

Item - 600. pound Violet wood. Item - 17080 pound of Copper. Item - 50155, pound of Ivory.

For the particular Merchants.

23. Chefts of Tobacco.

Item - 2349. Chefts of Sugar, and daily to expect more, for there are more. Ships to loade, being a number of Sugars and other wares to be expected.

From Perpinian the 20. of September.

We have certain Newes, that Perpinian is delivered up unto the King of France, after 14. moneths befieging, and the greatest miserie as hath been heard since the destruction of Jerusalem; for Mothers hath eaten their owne Children. Their Conditions to march out in a warlike manner, with six pieces, slying Colours, full Armes, light match, Bullet in mouth, pack and pack, bag and baggage, and to be conducted with a safe Convoy.

The Elector of Brandenburgh, seeketh to marry the Queene of Sweeden that now reigneth; and rishkely that it will be a match, because that they are of one Religion, and both encinces to the Emperour.

From out of the Hage 23. of September.

This day a mischance is fallen in the Portingalls Ambassadours house, that his whole house is burnt, and great losse of plate and jewells; this fire came shrough default of his owne servants.

From Dunkerk the 22, of September.

Those of Dunkerk seeing that the States Ships lie so neare them, and passeth so upon them, that they cannot come out, they are wholly discomforted.

ted, and run away by multitudes, begging through the Countrey. And we hear daily that the States catch sometimes 1. or 2. of their Fregats, which are their best plundering vessells, for they have nothing loden but men, ammunition, and victualls, and the last weeke the States men of warre tooke two of them, so that of source that came out three are taken.

From Bohemia the 14. August. 1642.

In Vienna there is a Spaniard taken prisoner for having correspondence with the Sweedes, he will suffer a fearfull death: the Castle Troupan where Collone's Stang lay is given up in hope of mercy. His Excellence Generall Torstenson lies with his Armie of 24000 foot, and 13000 horse, between Hernstat and Crahenborg.

From Prage, 6 August.

A Rehduke Leopoldus is marched towards Torstenson, and hath ruined Collonel Slangs whole Army, and himself prisoner.

From Culler 19.

The Countrey here about is all spoiled with sundrie Armies which lyeth here, so that every thing is very deare, for all the countrey people are fled into this Fown, and less goods and houses to the disposition of the enemies, being glad onely to save their lives; for we can get no provision from Holland, as we were wont to do, because the King of France his Army lies between us and them 30000 strong: likewise the Prince of Orange lies with his whole Army but two hours going from them. So that if this continue, we shall be constrained to fall into our enemies hands

VPon St. James day the Sweedes have taken the Town of Briegh, plundered the Town of News, and taken the principallest of the Land with them; and sets upon them an extraordinary ransome: took a number of cattell with them. The Friday after came 2 Regiments of the Emperours Army, and afterwards the whole Army to fight with the Sweedish, but durst not fall on, although they were almost two for one.

From Basel 15 August.

A Bout this Town is fallen such hail stones that no man alive ever saw the like, they have beaten down the corn, and spoiled the vineyards so, and with all the enemies parties comes and drives away all our carrell: so that in our town and round about the town thousands dies for hunger.

In a Town of Germany a Taylors wife is brought to bed with a child having two heads, foure arms, foure legs, faltened together, two bodies, at the

navell and liveth yet: fo it is credibly reported.

From Arien out of the King of Spaines Army the 15 ditto.

Den Francisco Melo the Spanish General having mustered his Army, and A 3 finds

finds them 25000 strong, with 80 peeces of Ordnance, besides the horse which is the flower of his Army, payd the whole Army every one a moneths pay, then they marched towards Valliciens, and causeth much ammunition bread to be baked, and commands every Souldier to provide his knapfack for 8 dayes; and came hard by Callis, and took the strong Castle of Oye, Don. Cantelmo Generall of the horse, dividing his Army into three wings, marched by night between Ardes and Bullin, and took in two Forts by Callus, cutting off the pallage of the Town of Ardes that Callis could have no fuccour. Cantelmo hath alfo taken the Fort St. Lewis, so that it will be hard for the French to get out the Spaniard: The French Generall Count Harcourt lets them alone and is marched into the Count of Haynow, whas he will do we shall hear. From Ostend, Nemport and Graveling, we hear they make great preparation to fend out great store of armed shipping, but the Hollanders ships keeps them in And this last week our Statesmen of warre hath taken a well mounted thip with 16 peeces of Ordnance, and 100 men, being the first voyage that it made.

We have certain news that the French men hath taken all the Castles and Forts that they had lost, and were taken by the Spaniard, but they are beaten

out with great loffe of blood.

The Duke of Bullin is brought prisoner to Lyons, the Cardinall is likewise gone thither: tis greatly to be seared but he will suffer, being that the Cardinal is his great enemy.

The Princesse of Orange is brought to bed of a young daughter, which is

the cause of much joy.

There are letters come to the States of certain news that Perpinian is taken by the King of France, after foure moneths beleaguering, and enduring such hunger that the fouldiers have stolne little children and eaten them, after they had eaten all the leather and goat skins that were to be found. The con-

ditions whereupon they rendred, at the next return you shall hear.

A fearfull accident is befallen in one of the States towns, called Wefell, some 7 or 8 Waggons going to the Leaguer loden with powder, it seems that there was a barrell that scattered powder as it went, which was the last saving 2, and being behind, the bore whipt his horse to be by the others. The horse strikes fire with his iron shooes, so that waggons, horse, men, all slies in the aire: 60 persons, 25 houses, besides other harms.

Here is a ship come from Portugall, brings news that there is a fleet of ships from Brasillia with 12000 chests of Sugars, with other Marchandise: and

that there was a fleet of thips failed out, but not knowing where.

A Poste came from Cullen saying, that the Sweedish troops set upon the Emperours arreareguard, taking from them 1500 waggons, with baggage and rich pillage, 2 half Cannons, 6 small field Peices, 1 Morter, and a great many of prisoners taken, and many killed, the number is not justly known.

Moreover tis faid that a whole Dutch myle the ground was covered with

dead bodies.

Within these source dayes there happened a battell between the Wymars Army and the Emperous, here in our low Countreys, since that the States Army

Aimy departed and came lower into the Land: the Wymars are payed by the King of France, and the other belonging to the Emperour, and lieth there to defend the City of Cullen, these two Armies it seemed fell soule the one of the other so that there are 3000 horsementaken prisoners, and 500 slain. The Generall John de Werth is likewise taken, which causeth great joy. For this unhappy Generall, if so he may be called, hath been taken once before by the King of France, and kept prisoner 4 yeers in the Castle of Paris, and now is likely to return again, but hardly never to be relieved.

Here is great talk of the Queens returning into England, for the States of Holland makes readinesse to give her ships for her safe convoy: if she were going, there are none would hold. Her Servants finds great difference between England and these Countreys; wishing they might change aire, the sooner

the better.

In Rotterdam.

A few dayes past, Gaptain Colster took a Fregat that came out of Dunkirk mounted with 30 Peices of Ordnance, 300 men: this was one of the three which desperately ventured out of Dunkirk some ten dayes ago in spight of our Holland fleet: the second is taken by the Zelanders, and brought to Flufing, the third is sunk. The 300 men are brought prisoners to Rotterdam.

From Bergamopzom.

One night a party of the enemy came from Lyer about 200 fitting, with boats upon waggons, and came into the Land of the Cluniard, where they plundered onely 3 houses, and took 5 prisoners, and was forced to run away: for had they tarried a little longer, Collonel Morgan had been at their heels.

Last Wednesday 9 ships went out of Dunkirk sull of men & ammunition, and bound for Spaine, but were followed by our Admirall Martin Tromp, and after 3 houres fight, one was taken mounted with 20 Peices, 100 Sayllers, and 250 souldiers, being most of them Bourgunnians, and Wallouns: making their account to go setch some Spanish Gold, but its mist, upon this ship that was taken in the fight, there was stain 18 men, and 34 hurt: The ship that took her lost 3 men.

From Glogau in Silefia the 19 of September.

The Swedish hath had a great Victory against the Emperialists in Germany, so that the Emperours Armie is wholly deseated, and the Swedes make themselves Master of Bohemia, Morarsa, and Silesia; and now that the Swedes have got ten thousand French men to supply their Army, and that the King of Spaine cannot helpe the Emperour, so that it will be a cause that the Swedes will have a great Victory.

From Gorlits in Saxony the 23. September.

Eighteen Sutlaers with horse and carts being set upon by 50 Saxish horsemen, pillaged them, and sound 8000. Duckets incourant, the Saxsiser Army doth much harme about this Towne, they have burnt 24. Brew-houses, and 100. other houses, and the Church of S. Niclaes.

The losse of the Towne of Perpinian, and likewise the whole Spanish Flen, coming from Terra Firma, with all his treasure, puts him into a great perplexitie, that he knows not which way to turne him, for this Fleet before it was cast away, was 17. Ships, and esteemed to be worth 30. Millions of gold.

From Cullen the 21. of September.

Here is no great Newes, onely the foure Ledgers which lay here, two of the which lyeth still; the King of Spaines Ledger and the Prince of Orange, they be retired, but we believe they will doe nothing this year, for the time will come shortly, that they will be forced to retire into Garrison. What the Wymers and the Emperours Armie will doe which lyeth here, we shall shortly see. His Highnes the Prince of Orange is come with his Armie to the Maze, and in his way hath taken in a strong House called Bosbergen, which the Spaniard thought to sortifie, where he hath sound great store of Ammunition and provision, and so soone as he hath well fortified the same place, he will retire home to Garrison: it is a place of great importance for these Countreys.

The Generall of the Wymers is marched over the River of Rhyne with part of his Armie, to fetch in provision out of the neighbouring Countries, and in his going over the Bridge, he gave the keepers of the Bridge 400. Duckets to drinke to his health. There were two Souldiers of the best experimented out of every English Company, to goe, as it is thought, for the King of England; but they are stayd, and Captain Flood, who should have conducted them, is imprisoned in Dort, a Towne in Holland, and is like to suffer for it, being that the States are very discontented that such things should be done without

their knowledge.

From Paris the 26, of September.

It is for certaine, that the King of France since that he hath taken Perpinian, and hath strengthened his Army so strong, that he may goe into Spaine where he pleaseth, into the Kingdome of Arragon, Vallencie, or Navarre, so that the Kings of Spaine never saw themselves so near home this many years, and is like to see more troubles, for we heare that the Kingdome of Vallencie doth follow the steps of Portingall, that if they had a sure Head, they would soone rise.

It is likewise assured that Monsieur le Grand, and Monsieur le Thon, are both beheaded; and for any thing we can heare, that the Duke of Bullion is in great danger, his Mother being dead, and all his friends flie from him, excepting the Prince of Orange his Unkle; He hath offered the King of France the Towne of Sedan, whereof he is a Prince Soveraigne, to save his life; But the Cardinall which governeth the King and Kingdome, saith, that there is no trust in him, and that if he were let goe, he might doe worse then before: It seemes that his sact is hainous, he is here much bemoned for since his marriage, and his revolting from his Religion, the leaving of his Government of Mastrich, and now this bad Enterprise, so that we feate the worst.

A Copy of a COMMISSION

UNDER

The Great Seale

01

IRELAND, CA

Granted by the Right Honorable
Sir William Parsons Knight and Barronet,
and Sir John Borlase Knight, Lords Justices
of that Kingdom:

FOR

Disarming all Papists in and about the City of DVBLIN,

And restraining the accesse of any suspicious persons unto the said City, and for the preservation of the same in safety and good order.

London, Printed for E. Husbands and J. Franck, October 6. 1642.



HARLES by the grace of God King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, defender of the Faith, &c. To our we beloved Our Major of the City of Dublin for the time being, Sir William Anderson Knight, Sir Christian pher Forster Knight, Sir William Vsher Knight,

Sir Philip Percival Knight, 7 hn Byffe Efq; Recorder of our City of Dublin, Richard Birryof Dublin Alderman, Charles Forfer of Dublin Alderman, William Smith of Dublin Alderman, William am Bladen of Dublin Alderman, William Plunket Elquire. Captaine Theodore Schout, Robert Savill Serjeant at Armes, Ma. them Ford, Anthony Dopping, Captaine Philip Fernely, Robert Kenedy John Woodcock, John Pue, Sankey Sulliard, Jojus Carpenter, Brian Jones, Thomas Tallis, William Rowlls, Thomas Leigh, Tho. maas Hill William Scott Daniel Forfter, Richard Francis, Joseph H. U., Daniel Adrian, Thomas Hooke, Frederick Punchart, Captaine Biltbazar Creamer, John Wogan, Randall Bechet, James Smith, John Fifter, Ralph Bryen, Richard Stone, Robert Davies, Ralph Wala. lis, Daniel Hutchison, Peter Wybrant, John Hill Merchant, John Norris, Thomas Hankins, Thomas Windall, Nathaniel Neve and Robert Scarborow greeting. WHEREAS We have taken into our Princely confideration the strange and unusual Concourse of Papilts to our City of Dublin, and the Suburbs thereof, fome of them not having formerly dwelt there. And others of themafwel.

aswel Masters of Families as Servants, having formerly dwele there, but withdrew themselves into the Country for a time fince the present Rebellion began, and of late returned again to the faid City and Suburbs, and there all of them now continue as Inhabitanas or Sojourners, not onely to the needleffe and exceeding great burden of the Inhabitants, and disappointment of the Souldiers, aswel in their lodging, as in the rayling of the price of meate and other needfull provisions, but also to the terrour of many of Our good and loyal Subjects inhabiting in this City and Suburbs thereof, aswel in respect of the numbers of those Papists, as in the advantages observed to be dayly thereby gayned to the Rebels, aswel in frequent intelligences from Our tayd City as in Supplies of needfull provisions from thence from time to time. AND for almuch as in these times of open Rebellion, when the Rebells appeare in all parts of this Our Kingdom in open Arms, with Banners desplayed against Us and Our Royall Authority, We are necessitated to take some extraordinary way whereby to free Our faid City and good Subjects therin from the fears & dangers threatned against Us and them, and against the peace & safety of this Our Kingdom, by that unlimitted concourse of people'flicking so dangerously to Our fayd City and Suburbs, and for reformation of fundry other abuses and disorders in Our said City of Dublin and the Suburbs thereof.

KNOW yee therefore that We repoling special trust and considence in your fidelity and circumspection, have nomin tell, constituted and appointed, and by these presents doe nominate, constitute and appoint you to be Our Commissioners. And doe hereby give unto you or any two or more of you ful power and authority from time to time, and as often as you or any two or more of you shall think sit to repaire to all and every part of the said City and Suburbs, and there as well by Examination of Witnesses upon Oath, which oath and oaths We hereby authorize you or any two or more of you shall from time to time often as you or any two or more of you shall from time to time

think fit, as by all other lawfull wayes and means what foever to examine, fearch for, inquire and finde out what Aims or Munion are or finalbe remaining in any house, houses, or other place or places in the faid City or Suburbs belonging to any Papiss, or in the house or houses of Protestants, whose wives and childeren are Papists. And the same so found out, to inquire how when and where he or they came by them, and all other matters touching and concerning the same, which you or any two or

more of you hall think fit.

And it is Our pleasure, and We doe accordingly require and authorize you or any two or more of you to feize upon, and take into your hands, or the hands of any two or more of you all the faid Arms and Municion, as also al the Arms of what kind soever which you or any two or more of you shal finde any Papist carrying about him either in his bouse or dwelling, or abroad in the ftreets, whether he or they be commorant in Town, or Traveller to or from the faid City or Suburbs. Giving the party from whom the same shall bee so taken, a note in writing under the hands of you or any two or more of you mentioning the particulars and quantity of Arms or Munition or both so to be taken from him, her, or them to Our use, and that thereupon you or any two or more of you cause the same to be delivered forthwith aster you shal so seize the same into Our store of Arms and Munition at our castle of Dublin, taking the clark of the store's hand for receipt thereof, which shall be a good discharge for you against your said note or notes formerly given.

And We also require and authorize you or any two or more of you aswel by examination of witnesses upon Oath, as by all, other lawful waies and means whatsoever to examine, search, inquire, and finde out what titulary popish Archbishops, Bishops, Vicars-generall, Jesuits, Priests, or Friars, or other superstitious. Orders of the popish pretended Clergy are or shall be in and about the said City or Suburbs. And them to apprehend & commit to prison there to remaine until further direction from Us, or Our said Justices, or other Our chiefe Governour or Governour

nours and Councell of this Our Kingdome.

And.

And in like manner to examine, fearch, inquire and finde out. what men and women that are Papilts, and what Papilts children of what quality or degree Dever he or they be, have come to the fayd City or Suburbs to refide, fojourne, or any way to continue therein fince Eafter last? Where they now lodge, and fince their coming to Town have lodged either in the houses of Papiets or Protestants? What their names and sirnames are. and of what fept or kindred they be? Whence they came? What occasions called them thither ? What now deceynes them there? And all other matters concerning their being there, Which you or any two or more of you shall thinke fit. And then that you or any two or more of you do comand fo many of them as you or any two or more of you fail think fit to depart from the faid City and Suburbs within so many hours, as to you or any two or more of you halbe thought fit, and not to returne back to the faid City or Suhurbs without special licence from Us, or Our Justices, or other chiefe Governour or Governours of this our Kingdom for the time being; And to enjoyne all those in whose house or houses either Papilts or Protestants such person or persons so to be commanded away doe, or shall lodge, so journe or live, that they or any of them prefume not thereafter to entertaine them, or any of them into his or their house or houses, as they will an-Iwer their fo doing at their extreame perill.

And We doe also require you or any two or more of you to cause two Books to be made up, and in one of them to cause to be inserted in writing, the names, strnames, and qualities of all men and women ordinarily Town-dwellers in Our sayd City or Suburbs as Masters of Families as Servants that are Papitts. And in the other Booke to cause to be inserted the names, strnames, and qualities of all men and women whom you shall so command to depart from this City and Suburbs. And in another part of that Book to insert then ames, strnames and qualities of all such men and women that are Papitts whom you admit to stay, and expressing at their names for what time their stay is admitted; that so you may upon a new search (wherein Wee require you to be diligent and frequent) finde out whether or

no they have exceeded the time limited for their flay.

We do also require and authorize you or any two or more of you to charge and command all person or persons whatsoever in the faid City and Subburbs in whose houses any such person or persons formerly lodged, follourned or lived, and to publish and declare to all others whom it may concern that in case any of the faid persons so to be comanded away shall return again at any time to the faid City or Suburbs, or any other men or women what soever that are Papists, and not relident continually in the faid City and Suburbs, without any late intermission since the first of October last shall bereafter come to the faid City or Suburbs; that then the person or persons to whose house or houses, he, she, or they so returning, shall return or come, do from time to time, and as often as any fuch thall happen within two hours after the receipt of entertainment into his, her, or their house or houses of any such person or persons return under his, her, or their hands unto two or more of you the names, firnames, qualities and conditions of all and every such person and persons to received, lodged, or entertained.

We likewise require and authorize you or any two or more of you in like manner to examine what Victualls, Cloaths, Arms, Municion, or other provisions whatsoever have been carryed; or shall be carryed out of the said Citie or Suburbs for the reliet of the Rebells, and by whom, and who were furtherers and privy thereunto, and what Towns-men, or their Servants that are Papists, have been since Easter last, admitted into any Horse Troop or Foot company or Wardin Our pay? And by whom? And in whole Troop, Company, or Ward so admitted? And what Arms of any kind have, are, or shall be fold by any Souldier Horse-man or Foot-man to my Towni-man, or other Inhabitant in the faid Citie and Suburbs? And where the faid Arms now are? And what Masters or Mistresses of Families or Servants that are Papists that formerly refided in the faid Citie & Suburbs, have between the three and twentieth of Ostober and the first of Aprill last

withdrawn

withdrawn themselves into the Country, and having continued there a while, returned again to live in the said City and Suburbs? And if upon examination you or any two or more of you shall find them, or any of them, to have been with the Rebells, to cause all such to be apprehended and committed to prison, and to certifie their names under the hands of you or any two or more of you to our Justices, or other Our chief Governour or Governours, and Councell of this Our Kingdom. And what else shall appear unto you concerning them.

A N D We also require and authorize you or any twelve or more of you, to view all thatched Houses and Cabins in and about the said City and Suburbs, and to give six dayes warning to the possession of such of the said that ched houses and Cabines, as you or any twelve or more of you shall finder to be dangerous to the safety of the said City and suburbs, and therefore ought necessarily to be removed or pulled down, to remove or pull them down; wherein if they saile, then and in such case you or any twelve or more of you are to cause such of the thatched houses and Cabines to be removed and pulled down, as you or twelve or more of you shall finde not to have been pulled down by the possessions within the said six dayes according to the said warning given.

AND in case you or any two or more of you shill finde any person or persons disobedient to your commands in and concerning the Execution of the premises, or any part thereof. We do in such case authorize you or any two or more of you to commit to prison such person or persons, when, and as often as thereshall be just eause, and afterwards to release such person or persons, when you or any two or more of you shrll think sir. And for the better and more full and due personmance of these services, It is Our pleasure, and we do hereby authorize you or any two or more of you as aforesaid to administer from time to time an Oath or Oaths to any person or persons, witnesses touching or concerning all or any the points, Clauses, Articles, Authorities or Commands in these presents above mentioned. And

that:

that you Our Commissioners do divide your selves in and throughout the said City & suburbs into severall limits, streets and parishes; and so to proceed in the execution of the premises either altogether or severally as you shall finde cause. And that you be frequent at least weekly, or oftner if you find cause in the scarches, examinations, and other services by these presents com-

mitted to your truft.

AN D we require all Maiors, Sherriffs, Justices of the peace, and all other our Officers, Ministers, and loving subjects whom it may concern, and particularly all Colonells, Commanders, Officers and souldiers of our Army to be unto you or any two or more of you alwayes aiding, helping and assisting in the due execution of the premises from time to time, as there may be occation. And we require you from time to time to give an account of your proceedings to our Justices, or other Our chief Governour or Governours of this Our Kingdom for the time being. And this Our Commission is to continue in force during Our pleasure. Witnesses Our right trusty and welbeloved Councellors, Sir William Parsons Knight and Baronet, and Sir John Bore lase Knight, Our Justices of Our said Realm of Ireland. At Dubin the ninth day of September in the eighteenth yeer of Our Raign.

Carleton & Exham,

categoria gabe a acception of the process. A

And to the best of the second of the second

·春··春·宋宋宋宗·春·宋宗·春·宋宗宋宗·春·宋·春·

The Aphorismes of the Kingdome.

1. The Parliament is the moderation of Monarchy.

The Lawes and not the King doe command. - Lege's non Reges imperant.

2. The power of it is sufficient to prevent and restraine Tyranny.

The Kings Reason is the Kingdomes ruine. — Ratio Regis Regni ruina.

1 Sam. 8. 9. 10.

3. The effence of the Law is the free consent of the Law-makers. The power of Mans Lawes is founded in the Will. —Potestas Legislativa fundata est in voluntate.

4. The fole Reason of the King is not the sound judgement of the Kingdome.

The Kings judgement is not the Kingdomes judgement. — Judicium Regis nom est judicium Regni. 1 Sam. 8. 10. 1 Sam. 10.25.

5. All the VOTES in Parliament are directive to the Lam, none destructive.

A Vote neither compels nor is compelled to Confent. — Votum nec cogit, nec cogitur ad consensum.

6. The Vote that is directive and coactive, is no wayes Nomotheticall. The chiefe building Power is most free. — Potestas Archisestonica est liberrima.

7. The negative Vote of a King is no more than the diffent of one man.

No mam can affirm more than he can deny and contradict. — Nemo potest plus affirmare quam negare, & e contra.

8. The affirmative Vote of a King makes not the Law; Ergo, the negative cannot destroy it.

He that is not the only maker of the Laws cannot onely be the destroyer of them. -Qui Legam non est solus conditor, destructor non-est.

9. He that cannot destroy a Law made, cannot destroy it in the making. Whether he shall choose that which is past, or that which is to come, he hath the same will. —Elegerit sive preservium sive futurum eandem babet voluntatem.

10. The Power that makes Lawes, repeales and revives them as reafon requires.

A Law-maker as such cannot make Lawes to himselfe. — Legislator qua talis, non posest sibi Legem imponere.

11. Kings that doe good to their Subjects of bountie, would be free of the obligation.

That bountifull Lords breaketheir Bonds. — Domini benefici , Luke 22. 25. difrumpantur Lora.

12. Laws are the best directions and obligations for all men to follow.

To submit the Principality to the Laws is more than the Crowne. — Principaling Submittere legibus, majus est Imperio.

Africked 6 october A 1642 at London The By allon in popol how alley

The Instructions of Gods Word.

1 Sam. 8. 9. 10. Now therefore hearken unto their voice, howbeit yet protest sclemnly unto them, and shew them the judgement of the KING that shall reigne over them.

And SAMUEL told all the words of the Lord to the people that asked of him a KING.

And he said, This will be the judgement of the KING that shall reigne over you. &c.

of ought he hath, but his King by the right God hath given him,

may take from him all hee hath, and dispose of it for his owne use; and Samuel hath yeelded so much to the King in this word, as children, servants goods lands, &c. we will therefore investigate and diligently search out the multiplicitie of significations, for there is not a word in Scripture of a larger signification; for as understanding which is the largest facultie extends to all things reall, intellectuall, imagi-

nary; fo judgement which is a part of it hath the same extension.

First, in Scripture it is often taken for the act of the mind to judge those things that Reason hath invented. Secondly, for the rule of Reason by the which those things are judged. Thirdly, for the examples that come under those rules. Fourthly, for the knowledge of causes, controversies, questions, doubts, or whatsoever may be determined by reason. Fiftly, for the power to end and quiet whatsoever may be so controverted. Sixtly, it is taken for the office administration, function or ordination wherein such a power may be executed, Seventhly, for the judgement that passeth from such an Office, as when Salomon had judged that intricate cause betweene two women for a living child, it is faid all Ifrael heard she judgement which the King judged, and they feared the King, for they faw that the Wisedome of God was in him to doe indgement, I Kings, 3. 28. Eighthly, for the guilt that deserves judgement Luke 24. 20. crima, inagement, is put for the guilt, and so Pilate teltificth, Luke 23, 22. Action, I finde no cause to justifie my sentence of death. Ninthly, it is used for the punishment it selfe, 1 King. 20. 40. So shall thy judgement be, thy selfe hath decided it. Tenthly, it is taken for the manner or custome that is followed by any man. If in this place we take judgement for an act of understanding, and to referre it either to God or the King, it may have this sense, a sinfull people have asked a King to judge them; I Sam. S. 5. and they shall have their request with a witnesse, I will give over my care to judge them, and leave them to such a judgement, as they would have, the King shall deale with them as a Tyrant; for so doe the Kings of the Nations, that they defire to be like unto. If we take it for an ordinance appointed of God, then the judgement of God is this, that his ordinance mult be obeyed; and so he ties them from rebellion and resistance of the King he shall fett over them; for Kings consented unto and anounted of God, may not be relected at the pleasure of the People, I meane their persons, as for their Lawes, being the judgements of their owne braines against God and truth may be despised and e-Reemed

freemed at they are no rules to live by, or be followed by any that loves the peace of his owne concience, or the common peace of the Kingdome, and therfore where God hath given power of better Iudgment to be followed, wee must maintaine it and stand by it, against the private Judgment of the King himselfe, and it is no Rebellion to maintaine the Lawes of the Kingdome against all such judgements as oppose them, and the distinction betweene the person of the King and his power is plaine enough in this judgement; for further then hee is the ordinance of God I am not to obey him, except you will make all his errors Gods ordinances. and flatter him as BELLARMINE does the Pope, that absolute obedience is due unto him. If the Pope should command vices and prohibit vertues, the Churth is bound to believe that vices are good, and vertues bad, unlesse the will sinne against conscience, de Roman. Pont. 1. 4. cap. 5. and these elevate this infallible Judge in his judgement, that they bring him into the absolute perfections of Christ. Wee must say that in the high Priest, the Pope, there is the fulnesse of all graces; because he alone giveth a full indulgence of all sinnes; that this may agree to him, which we say of the chiefe Prince our Lord, that of his fulue se all we have received. de Regimine Principum, lib. 3. cap. 10. and so if we will be drunke with the drunken, we must rest upon the Kings judgement, and to oppose it is as mortall a sinne as to reject the judgement of Antichrift. But as weeknow more obedience is due to his Majefty than the Man of finne; yet we shall be men of finne it we adore the judgement in the Text to be rule enough to yeeld the King all we have, and that he can doe us no injustice in any thing he commands us, or takes from us. If we make it a power, and that to be his judgement, he sheweth it in all his actions, for we must hold that just which he doth, and complaine of nothing. If we translate it manner and Cutome, he hath too long beene advised by this Text to continue his cultomes and ill Counsels, to keepe us still in such a thraldome of oppression and misery, and this Text would no longer be thought of for the purpose, but that other that Samuel left in writing, I Sam. 10. 25. And Samuel told the people the judgement of the Kingdome, and wrote it in a booke, and laid it up before the Lord, &c.

This judgement of the Kingdome in our bookes of Lawes and Parliaments that made them, is all we requelt, and desire no better proofe of his Majesties iudgement than the common judgement of our Kingdome, which two wayes he abandons: First, in taking the Lawes made in the sense of his owne judgement. Secondly, in opposing all Lawes to be made, except his Vote must be accepted for more than it is. And we may admire feeing his confent is necessary, that his diffent is more than necessary. His consent to the making of a Law is necessary, and if it make it not for his purpose, he hath another helpe that it shall not be made at all, and so whatsoever Law displeaseth him, shall never be; and consequently all Lawes depend absolutely upon the King, and when we say the Legislative power is in the Parliament, we doe but mock the judgement of it; for the whole power is in the King, and that of the Imperiall Code is true, Legum conditor, & interpres folm Rex juste existimabitur, the maker and interpreter of Lawes the King alone is justly to be accounted and reputed. He will not fay his Vote alone can make a Law, or give the fenfe of it, and I would gladly know the reason what disinables him. Hee hath said many things for himselfe that will prove it. The Parliament is meetely admitted to counsell the King, and that in some points, and may not make a transition to any without his grant, and for the transgression are liable to imprisonment, as long as

The KING is GODs anointed, and mans appointed.

1. Gods anointed, jura Persona. —by the Right of his Person, and so we can do nothing against Him.

2. Mans appointed, jure Corona - in the Right of His Crowne, And so He

can doe nothing against us.

3. Contra Regemnon est Lex, quoad Personam, — against the King is no Law as concerning His person, Et contra Legem non est Rex quoad Coronam — And against the Law He is not a King, as concerning His Crowne.

4. Reges non Leges imperant quoad Personam, —Kings, not Lawes rule concerthe Person. Leges non Reges imperant quoad Coronam, — the Laws not the King rule, concerning the Crowne.

5. Judicium Regis, non est judicium Regni. — The judgement of the King is not the judgement of the Kingdome.

6. Indicium Regis pana est. — The judgement of the King is punishment. 1. Sam. 8. 9. 10.

7. Indicium Regni, retta vivendi regnla. — The judgement of the kingdomeis the right rule of living. 1. Sam. 10.

The

The Illustration by Examples.

OCCODED A V L and David were both anointed by Samuel, and yet had not the

s if nd.

lliv

re-

oft ich

IV.

ih

8.

ct

is

he

er

d

crowne till the people confented, and David was twentie yeers without it, and Saul returned to his trade, 1. Sam. 11. 5. And fought one battell before his creation in Gilgal. He was anointed at Ramah, chofen by lot at Mizpeh, and crowned at Gilgal. When Samuel told him that God had appointed him not to feeke affes but men, I. Sam. 9. 20. He in his simplicitie or hypocrisse excuseth himselse by three arguments, v. 21. First that his Tribe was the finallest in Ifrael, having not yet recovered that losse and slaughter of their men, which they received in the battell with Ifrael, which was enough to make the Tribe infamous, and all the Tribes to remember an old injurie, (and scorne, as some did, to receive any Ruler from them.) Secondly, his fathers house was of small account in that Tribe. Thirdly, himselfe the least in his fathers house. Modeste regnarecusavit, -he modestly refused the Kingdome, as Bishops do, (viz) Episcopare nolo - I will not be a Bishop. But it may be said of them, as it may be faid of our Cavalliers, Nolunt occidere quenquam, poffe volunt, -they have a will, when they Nil the thing. It may be Saul was in good earnest, and he had cause enough, if he had knowne the burden, and little benefit he had by his Kingdome. Veraciter se excusavit de honore Regni, saith Iunius, -hee did in good earnest excuse himselfe of the honour of the Kingdome. And truely his reasons of refufall are pithie and well heaped together, and his conclusion an earnest and vehement interrogation, Wherefore then speakest thou so unto me? David was also anointed by Samuel not long after Sauls creation, and yet lived many yeers under Saul as a fon and fervant. He was anointed at Bethlehem, 1. Sam. 16. 4. and many years after that crowned at Hebron. First by his owne Tribe, 12. Sam. 2: 4: Secondly, by all Israel seaven yeers after, 2. Sam. 5. 3. And heere David is said to be anointed againe, as an happy figne that God and man joyfully conspired together to make him King, andthat he was as carefull to receive the confent of the people, as the Uuction of God, and it is most certaine to be the minde of God, that Kings must neither lay hold of their crownes, nor make lawes nor use Armes, but by the free confent of their people. He that writ the observations taxeth the King that with the originall grant of heaven, he makes no mention of the confent of his people, and in truth it is the errour of our King to think he holds all from God, and nothing from his Subjects: with God he joyns the Law, and that is his fecond errour, if he understand it of the Laws of the Kingdom, for they are made by common confent; and if he have his Royalty by them, then the people give it him: and the Observator sayes truely, That the Law by the which Kings raigne, is the paction and agreement that any Politicall Corporation or Society of men make with him, even of those that are pricked by God, and declared from heaven to be his Minilters, as Saul and David are; His Prophet anoints them both, and then the people being certified of Gods will are not forced to follow their guide, but have their freedom to contract and covenant with him. Abner in his Message to David; speaks of both rights, 2 Sam. 3. 12. First, That God had by his anointing, given him the Kingdom. Secondly, That he could not take it by that right, without a league, and he requires David to make it with him, and is confident to bring him

in all I rael upon the same condition, and does it, who first acknowledge Gods grant, 2 Sam. 5.1,2. Secondly, Require their own right. v. 3. Saul had done Devid wrong in taking from him his wife, and therfore justly requires to have her restored, 1 Sam. 3. 13, 14. The King may call for his own without consent : and though the had an husband, yet he had no right in her against the lawfull owner. Davidowns not the Kingdom and Michal alike, which may teach the King anether errour, that will have all our Nation to be his without confent, as his own wife is his, and the Parliament should do him wrong to take her from him, or the Hollanders to hold her where she is; but they may as lawfully keep his Kingdom from him, as Abner and Ifrael did, without his league, and compact with them : If he fay he hath made it with them, then let him so hold it, or not complain of them for holding it as he doth. The Observator hath done him no wrong; but they that would make him hold his Monarchy by an absolute right, which in true love they cannot perswade him unto, but in extreme hatred to our Realm and Religion. knowing our Parliament fo falt fet against them, and yet for him in his due right, which is the way to make him the most honourable Monarch in the world, as David was: and the other is to make him like Saul, a Tyrant. He meddles no further with the Observations as good for him, but onely in this, That the beginning of his book destroyes Monarchy, which at the first reading I thought he did; and some words are dagerous, to make the King wholly dependant upon the people; but I deal plainly (as my titleis) That he is Gods anothted, and so inre persone, in the right of his person, exempt from all men; but he is the peoples appointed, & so iure Corona, in the right of his crown, can do nothing without them; and this is our present case. The Parliament would fecure the person of the King, and yet maintain his Lawes which good intention of theirs if he cannot fee it, they must forrow for him, but not facrifice the whole Kingdom to his will. It is a wholfom Maxime in the Law, That the King may do onely that which is iust; and a false Aphorism, That all is inst he doth. A King may abhorre to do evill, and as much abhor to be limited to do good. It is not dissonourable to a Prince to do his duty, but he counts it most ignoble to be under any Law or Obligation: David is bound not to touch the Lords Anointed. and was not Saul by the same reason obliged not to hurt David? David arms himfelf and his men to defend themselves, but not to kill Saul; was it not a sin for Saul to take up Arms to kill his subject? David gives way to the people to crown him, and pleads not his Coronation by any other Right; and shall men that are more weakly declared to be Kings, prefume they have it because they are heirs? It were injultice to deny him his Coronation, that hath it by divine Unction and defignation, and yet by violence of the peoples Right, he shall offend as much on the other hand. Votes in Parliament have the most vigorous power in them to make Laws; and here also the Maxime is, That summa potestas fundata est in voluntate, The chiefe power is placed in the will, yea, all power that is free; as for coactive power, that is over mens bodies, and may be found in beafts that can bear down one another. Now I demand what power His Majesty would have in Parliament? coercive or directive, violent or voluntary, by counfell or command, confent or compulsion? There is no power to force men to Laws; but in the Forrelt, as among Beafts, the Lion will be their King, and the Fox is the freeft, and wifely fore-sees that all foot-steps that go forward finde no return, and therefore wisely keeps himself out of the Lions Den. Will His Majesty make his Parllament the Lions

Lyons Den to hold his Subjects doing, and to do nothing but what he likes; They will be firang Votes that that are all forced to one mans Vote, and an absolute negative voice to make. voyd all affirmatives, or one affirmative to command all negatives. But His Majeftie will fay to the making of a Law his affirmative Vote with the most makes a Law; but his negative Vote against all or the most destroys ir so that we shall have no more Laws than he pleaseth I would but aske this one question, whether sufficient consent is not the essence of the Law? It will be answered so the Kings consent be in it, otherwise the Law will want offence, I must aske again in the freedom of the will, what is more in the Kings confent than in another man that hath as much power to confent as the King himself? will you say power? I must aske again what power: certainly it must be a free power, and then no difference for the meanest man in Parliament is as free, as the king to give his Vote, and no Law can be made without confent fo qualified, and he that will command the making of a Law, is to his Subjects as the Law is obligatory to all, and to all the Parliament men ate as much obliged in the Legislative power to the King, as all the Kingdom is to the Law when it is made by fuch a power; and therefore the whole power of the Law is in the King, and the Parliament men are but Cyphers, or if they be to counfell the King, they may not content to the Law, or if they may, it must not be to the making of it, or if to that, it must be to the Kings consent, not as consultive with the rest, but coastive to all, for one may consent to another, as in the Raigne of Edw. the third, the Commons defired they might not give counsell in a commotion, but that the King with his Counfell would give it, as the more knowing men, and at the last they gave both counfell and confent, and the King would fuffer nothing to be done without them. and he fays, Lex notissima, et provida circumspectione stabilita, &c. It is a Law well known and by the most provident circumspection established, that all men should consent to that which concerned them, now if the Kings confent be mandatory in the Law to them that make it, as well as they which obey it, they are not free but must be observant to do as the King commands them, a thing never heard of in Ifrael, as I shall show in the sequell in all their Court. As the Parliament fuffers to does the whole Kingdom with them, and that for a Militia denyed to them and granted to Oppressors. The Parliament hath made it plain to us that the Commission of Array is not warranted by any A& of Parliament, and I am content to reason from the same as the King does, that the Ordinance of Parliament is not onely without any one warrantable President of former times, as he believeth, but as he is well affured, void in Law, His Majestie hath lost by his Argument in all the parts of it. First we know no president warrantable that are alledged against the Parliament, for it hard power to repeale Laws, which His MajeRy hath not, and his Commission of Array being repealed he cannot revive it, and to walke by prefidents as he doth, is against Law, and to carry them to the conquest, is against his contract, and to shew he means to sule by the sword and not by his Laws. Secondly, he fays an Ordinance in Parliament is void in Law, and of this He is well assured, and I suppose his reason is because it wants his consent; To this I can answer frongly, that his confent is no sufficient reason either to make it void or of force and value: Not void in Law because it hath the consent of the most, and in that consists the being of the Law; for if his confent cannot make it a Law, when the most are against it, his diffent cannot make it void when most are for it, for contrariorum contraria est ratio, for if his affirmative Vote prevaile not against the most to make a Law, his negative Vote cannot make it void when mest have consented to it, and if His Majesty desire to learn from the wifest, even God himself, he shall soon be instructed, that the Almightie granted no such negative Vote to any King in Ifrael, or any other judge in any Confultation or Coun'ell, but the

feventy three. The Notation of a Counfell is witty, Confilium dictum a communi intentione, eo quod in unum omnes dirigant mentis obtuitum : concilia enim occulorum funt, &c. Isiod. Mer. in suam canon. collect. A Councell is derived of Cilia (whence also supercilium) which imports the common or Joynt intention, inclination, or bending of the eyes, beth of body and minde, to the investigation of the truth in that matter which is proposed in any Assembly. His Majesty would have the castigation, or rather, the casting out of all votes that displease him : and if his power be so great, I wonder he does not discharge them by a distilution, or take their confultation, and make his own determination. But the continuation is necessary, and their convecation not to fit and tell the clock as Divines do, of whom we hear nothing in a time where-

Votes alwayes went with the most, even from the Counsell of 3 ludges to seventy one or

on they might be of great use for this great matter of divorce between the King and the Councell, and labour reconciliation, but above all beware of any provocation. I shall adde a little further, That the Parliament does not wholly proceed without his Majesties consent, Omnia nostra racinus, quibus nostram impartumer authoritatem; we make that our own Act, and our own Law, to the which we have communicated our own power and authority: Implicitly the Parliament proceeds with the Kings consent, and what they do, he does. Cod. I. I. deveter, jure chue. Instinan, funcious vicem legam optimere fanctas regulas: we ratifie the holy rules of the Charch to be for Laws. The Church made them, and the Emperour constimed them, Novel, 131, cap. I. and D might his Majesty; if ill councel did not perswade him, corroborate the Ordinances of Parliament. I would be another consideration of his Majesty to think on the Parliament and himself, what arguments they be. The Parliament is Integrum, the whole entire body of the Kingdom representative; and it is most lively in the Com-

mons, of which the King being no part yet should love it as his own Body.

The Lords are a part too of the Parliament; and I would not be so nice as some are, to say the Representative body is onely of the people, and not at all of the King and Lords, as if the countell were more vulgar and base than great and honourable, as many take occasion to reproach it; but ill tongues in time may be tanght better language: I shall think of the Parliament in the parts, and they make but one whole body. Now we have a Rule, That Integrum in majus membris, totum partibus. Hereupon is that rule of the King and his Kingdom, That the King is major fingulis, minor universis, and therefore the supremacy of the King, is not above the supremacy of the Parliament : What then have we two supremacies, and one above another ? I answer , we have no supreme King but one , neither have we auy supreme Councell but one; and as his Majesty hath no subject above him, so let him suffer no Councell to be above this, or take counfell from any other. Secondly, let him think himself to be lesse than his whole Councell, and that his subjection unto it, is not to be the subject of his Subjects, but a servant with them for our good: It is no ill still that God gives him to be his Minister for good. Thirdly, the falling away of the parts of the Parliament, as long as the whole is not diffolved, fill it retains the name and nature of the whole, and therefore the per-Ions removed have left their power in the whole, and we are obliged to maintain that, though the defertors of it perish, I except none but your Majesty, and that not in slattery, but good reason, as I shall shew before I leave my Discourse of the present Affaires. Confider the parts one with another, as the King with the Lords and Commons, and them as Subjects, and I must fay Rex est Major singulis subditis: but put them into a Body that may truly be called a Parliament, though many parts depart, yet as long as the Body is un-diffolved we must hold it for our greatest Counsell, soliow the directions of it; which to kill their King they have or, not ever will confent unto but to kill them that would destroy all, and have begun to do it: I hope he that loves his King, his Parliament, himfelf, will not delay to be valiant to the death.

The Commission of Array,

Is Jus Regis, The Power of the King, 1 Sam. 8 9, 10.
But not Jus Regni, The power of the Kingdom.
1 Sam. 10.25.

Ratio Regis, non est ratio Regni. The Reason of the King, is not the Reason of the Kingdom.

Mishphat Hamelech, and Hameluchah.

He judgement of the King is opposed to the judgement of the King? dom, as a punishment to a Mercie, as is plain by the words and the writing. The words of the judgement of a King are twice spoken in anger. First from God to Samuel, I Sam. 8.9. Secondly, from Samuel to the people. v. 10, 11. Shew them Mishphat, Hamelech, the judgement of the King, and the Prophet shewed it. He shall take your children and servants, goods and lands. He shall make them serve him in peace and warre. He shall give of your lands and goods, even the best of them to his Favourites and followers, and you shall cry for the judgement, and God hath protested he will not hear you. These be the words of God and of Samuel rejected, and the truth of them exemplified in Saul. Their writings are of a better judgement. First God laves down the Kingdoms Councell, Dent. 17.8. to the 14. and this must put away all evill from Israel, ver. 12, and by the judgement teach all Israel to hear and fear, and do no more presumptuously. Where now ateour Englife Divines that dare affirm by the Vote of the King as a negative power, the destruction of the judgement of the whole Kingdom? Is not their doctrine the cause of the evils of our time, that the Kings negative vote is more then the affirmative Votes of all the Judges in Parliament ? was not Mofes in this councell, Numb, 11. 16, and the King after Moses? what yote belonged to them? or what power had they, more then to call the councell, fit in it, vote with the Judges, not against them, and if one side were against another, and they proved equall, the King had the casting voice, as may appear by the odde voice. I met once with a mean Divine, as many are now for this negative vote of the King, I told him all the Courts, Halls and Councels in Ifrael were constituted of unequal numbers, as of three, 23.71. He presently replied, that many were of opinion the great Councell confifted of 72. and fo indeed the Tribes sending up fix men for each Tribe the number is 72. But Moses meets with this objection, Numb. 11.26. They were written in papers, and by common consent two Tribes as it fell out by lot, were to be diminished a Judge a piece: but grant him his number, yet there will be an odde one, for Moses must be one, and then we shall have 73.

The Parliament complains of the King, the King of them, who are the

В

rauses? The Divines to grant an absolute Monarchie, and give the King Col-Mistiphat, the whole judgement, as we do in lots, Pro. 16.33. and so our Parliament cast but their votes into the lap of fortune, and when they have done all, they must look for the Judgement in the hand of the King, and so the Kingdoms good luck, or bad destine, must be as he will determine it, for

no other lot have they left us.

His Majeffie must not take it ill that our bad times are wholly imputed to his bad Counfell; for as consent makes a Law by the most votes : so in Parliament the major part must carry the Law. The objection is, can they make a Law without the King? I answer, the King must be in the Counsel to vote with it, and his vote must be as the rest, affirmative or negative; but neither makes, nor marrs the Law. Confent will make it, though the King diffent: vet when a Law is made, it must again be brought to the King for his corroboration and confirmation. In the general Councels the Emperours were present, and either in their own persons, or by their deputies, gave their confent to all proceedings; and when the votes were passed, and he certain of the Decree, gave his fiat, and then the Law was perfect. All the Divines that I have read make the confent the effence of the Law, and the royall confirmation accidentall, and though it be wanting, yet is the Decree of the Counsell a true synodall sentence; and I never read that any good Emperour denied his power to make good the Law his Judges had agreed upon. And here I find in the subscriptions a difference between the Pastours and the people, for both were in councils, Alt. 15. The Paltors subscribe thus, Sie ego consentions & definiens subscribe: so I consent, and Divines do subscribe, as fittest to be Judges in the matters of God. The people thus, Sic eyo consensiens subscribe, So I consenting do subscribe, they give their consent to the making of the Law, but suffer the Divines to dispute and determine, and in that sense they may rather be faid to be witnesses then Judges. In the first generall Councell the Imperial confirmation is requelted with all submiffion and thus granted, We have sealed, ratified, and confirmed the Decrees made in this holy Councell, Euseb. ae vit. Constant. 1. 4. c. 27. Mark, the Decrees were made before they were confirmed. In the second Theodosius is thus intreated, We befeech your clemencie, that by your letters you would ratiff; and confirm the Decree of this Councell, and he did to. Ep. Synod. 2. poft. Art. Concil.p. 518. In the third the Emperour by reason of two Councels at once in the same Citie, the one held in a Tavern, and the other in the Temple, writes thus. Let matters concerning Religion and Pietie be diligently examined, contention being laid afide, and then expect from m our Imperial confirmation. The Councell being rightly meet write thus to the Emperous. We earnestly intreat your pietie, that you would command, that all which is done by this hely occumenicall Councell against Nestorius, may stand in force, being confirmed by your royall affent; and the Emperour did as they requested, Alt. Ephel. Conc. To. 3.c. 17. Tom. 4.c. 8. In the fourth, the Emperor begins thus, We come to this Synod, not to Shell our power, but to confirm the Faith; And the Councell having done it, eccho out this acclamation, Thou hast confirmed the Catholique faith. Justinian did the like in the fifth, and so did the Emperour in the sixth, O our gracious Emperour grant this favour unto us, Signaculum tribue, Scal and i andratifie all we have done; Vestram inscribito imperialem rati babitionem, Adde unto them your Imperiall confirmation, that by your holy Edicts, and godly constitutions they may stand in firm force: and upon this humble suit an Edict is set south by him. We have published our Edict, that we might corroborate and confirm those

things which are defined by the Councell.

How plain and perspicuous is it that the Laws were made by the consent of the Councell, and then came their confirmation, and ratification: And I suppose the consent being granted to make the Law, the Councell or Parliament now in being, will, as they have alwayes been most humble Petitioners to His Majestie to do as much for them, as Emperours have done for the Church, and then not to do it, because his vote is not granted to be of such force as to destroy the Law, is to undo himself and his whole Kingdom; for if that be the controversie, that the Parliament votes nothing without him, and that their consent may not be granted to give essence to the Law by the votes of the most, farewell freedome, and jus Regis, the power of the King. be our cruell judgement. Let the truth prevail that yeelds the Law to confent, and that the Kings vote therein is but one, and then his power from God comes in kindly to corroborate the Law, and all his Edicts most excellent that strengthen it, and by his coactive power compell all to obey it. A Law is made by a directive power of good Counfell, and a free power of consent; but if coercive and coactive power come in, to make the Law, which inequitie must follow it, the judgement of the Kingdom is gone, and not Law, but luft, not right but revenge, not vertue but violence will rule us. God forefaw this, and fets the Councell before the King, as a light to lead him to the coaction and coertion of his Subjects, and so God writes down for him a Law too, and in his libro Legis, book of the Law, must be his learning also to teach us to walk in the wayes of our God, and be happy. And as God hath done this for Kings and Kingdoms, so his Prophet leaves his book of the Law. I. Sam. 10.25. and fuch is our Statute book, and as Samuel calls his Mishphat Hameluchah, the judgement of the Kingdom, so is ours the Law we must live by in a civill societie. And now I come to the Commission of Array in Samuels words, Your King shall make Captains and Souldiers of your fons, fet them to be his horsemen, Ingineers, &c.

The Commission of Array, what it is?

I will define it as neare as I can out of Samuels words: It is the Kings grant out of his proper judgement, without the judgement of the Kingdome, to three or more men, to force men to finde Armes, serve in them, when and where they please, and to multi them for their defaults by their owne discretion. His Majestie hath suffered under his Name a great abuse by the papers and pens that have printed such propositions as these for the sound Maximes of Law. First, the Militia is inherent in his person, and may he not use the power he is borne unto? Shall any take away his inheritance? Indeed Samuel in his words sayes so much of the right of Kings, as they will have it to be. Saul was not borne King of Israel, yet had from God as good a right as any King, and yet I cannot read that he used any such Commission, neither was it treason for David and his

600 men to arme themselves without Sauls Commission of Array, and those thousands of men that came armed to David at Hebron, 1 Chron. 12. 23 had no royall Commission to be so armed, and surely a Militia is inherent in every mans person to defend himselfe, and to have that right in the King alone is the Kingdomes punishment, and doubtlesse the legall power is placed best where every Subject may give his confent to be armed, and the right of the Kingdome is greater then the right of the King, as the words of God and Samuel and their writings and books declare unto us; for in the Mishphat of the King is our milery and mischiefe, as at this day, the Lord bring him to the judgement of his Parliament, for that I am fure is the found & solide judgement of his Kingdome. Secondly, his Majestie declares by writing that the Militia is inseparable from his Crowne, and the Parliament to take it from him, pulls his Crowne from his head. I shall shew at large in the coronation of Saul and David, that they were crowned with the consent of their people, and that they put not their fwords into the hands of their Kings, but by a league and law, and not by any fuch absolute power, as if the Kings crowne did croffe all lawes, and we were to lie downe at his feet, and leave our whole force in him. Thirdly, the Militia is his owne by all warrantable prefidents taken up in all ages by his predecessiours; but we want a warrant that all his predecessours have armed men justly, and we need not doubt, but his way at this present hath too many examples, God amend them. Fourthly, That Power that is lawfull in it felfe, being granted to others, cannot by any law be made unlawfull or voyde. His Majestic should know that he hath no power from God or men, that he can put over to others, without the confent of the judgement of his kingdome. He can neither give away his crowne, or by it make Commissioners to array his people, without the law of the kingdome. Fiftly, He affirmes that no taxation of money, or any illegall punishment of his people, can make voyde by law such power as is lawfull in it felfe. I wonder what power can be lawfull in it felfe to do injurie to others either in the grant or execution. He meanes his Commission of Array may wrong the Subjects, but yet the power the King hath to grant it, cannot be made unlawfull for the injustice that is done by it. An argument to me that the King hath no fuch power, or it he had, it should come from them that have power to consent to such injuries that may be done to them by the best meanes they can use, some way must be for our fasetic, and they are madde that will without all advice put their weapons into their hands that will wound them. The good way is open for the King and his people to follow the judgement of the kingdome, and that way is the most-like to doe them the least harme. We should not doubt of his Majesties care for us, if his belt Councell were joyned with him: but we feare his company about him, and Commanders from him, are none of our heartie friends. I have meditated much of the wayes of two Kings, and defire his Majestie would thanke of their courses, and all with him would looke about them, and consider worle heads and homes to be cut off, then the supposed Round-heads. I will give them two Verses, with a short commentary, and then commend my booke to their reading, if their displeasure at round-heads will give them any leisure Cornna . Cornua juncta feris, hac en Romane caveto, Nec dicas, caveas frandes capitis; Rotundi.

Beware (O Romane) of the hornes and heads that two Beafts doe enjoy, Rev. 13. 1. 11. Assure thy selfe they make up the Romane Hydra, and God hath rounded and cut off by the necke fix of them, and I hope God will cut off the seventh by thy nick-named Round-heads. Thou rejoycest to see their heads goe off, and perswades the King (I feare) to trust false friends, and that they may not be seene, sets the fraud where it is not. I will counsell thee as God hath counselled me, reade his word, and take but one notion from me, for I would be loth to give thee a caveat of Hornes joyned to fierce Beafts, and not tell thee who or what they are. Thou may soone count them, for they are but two. The first a ten horned Beast, and each horne hath a crowne, and each crowne is a King, and they are all deceived by the other Beaft, which hath but two hornes, and feemes to be a Lambe, the milde and meeke Vicar of Christ, with his two keyes that he turnes into hornes, to hurt by his excommunications and absolutions, for he excommunicates the good as his enemies, and absolves the wicked as his friends, and I feare to be of our Religion, to be the sooner revenged upon us. Take it from me and try it wherefoever thou readest of those two Beasts, that when they are thus yoked, the Beast and his Image understand by the Beast the two horned Beast, and his Image the ten horned Beaft, which he rules at his will. When againe the Beaff and false Prophet come together, by the Beaff understand the ten horned Beast, and by the false Prophet, the two horned Beast. God deliver us from him, for he speakes like the Dragon, bloud and blasphemie, crueltie and Idolativ.

To Gods deare Servant, and our dread Soveraigne, fix Considerations.

He first is of Samuels words to the people, I Sam. 8.11. This will be the right of your King, a right to punish you, v. 10. protest solemnly that they have cast off me to their cost, & when they cry I will not heate them. Children, servants, goods and lands, are given to the King. Abner askes David, whose is the Land, I Sam, 3.12. We are all to serve you (gracious King) in warre and peace, but take heed of this Text. It is Miffiphat Ha-Melech indeed, Regis judicum hanc, the Kings judgement, the Lord give you judgement to take no more power then is your right. Samuels words were in just anger, but his writings are penned without all passions, his minde being wholly on his worke, I Sam. 10. 25. to write a booke and in it Missphat Ha-Meluchah, the right of the kingdome, which is all we beg of you, and because that booke is lost, take another, Dent. 17.19. and let your Priests preach pure doctrine, and flatter you in nothing, which is as treachery to take you from your felfe, and I pray God that no treachery may take you from us and your faithfull Parliament. .. The . B 3

The fecond Consideration,

Is of Samuels anointing Saul and David, with a britle vessell of glasse or earth, and a strong and solide horne, the Embleme of power and pientie. Saul had a mutable and unstable Kingdome, and the evill spirit more prevalent then the good. David had a durable and most happy Monarchy, and the Spirit of Godhis guide unto the end. The God of Heaven that hath anointed you, and now like David tryes you in your affictions, meet you in this wildernesse with a wise Abigail, and keepe you from shedding of bloud. Regard not the men of Belial, even the Nabals of our time, whose names are as their natures, the wicked sooles that can raile and reproach the good with their cursed tongues.

The third Consideration.

Thinke seriously of your coronation, and the oath you have taken. Samuel brought Saul before the Arke, 1 Sam. 11. 14, 15, and all Israel, as man and wite to give their consent before God, and make their covenant never to sorfake the one the other, till death them depart. David is anointed and crowned the second time, 2 Sam. 2. 4, yea and the third, 2 Sam. 5. 3. and a league made with the people, Oh remember what part and portion we have in you, and for sake us not. Consider where we have promised to meet you, and thinke of the words of Abner in the heat of watre, whose is the Kingdome? Make thy league with me, and behold my hand shall be with thee. Would you have our helpe? hold fast to us, and we will die with you. We have taken you as Israel tooke David, 2 Sam. 5. 1. for an husband. If you depart to the unbeleevers (for all men have not true faith in them, neither is that a true faith which is believed by them) we are not bound to follow you, or take part with such cnemies. The Lord reduce you to us againe, for there is not one faithfull Subject, but desires to live with you.

The fourth Consideration.

Have before your eyes the reigning of Saul and David, Saul was King two yeares, that is, whiles Samuel kept him company: but when the Prophet cannot be heard in Gods name to speake unto him, his reigne becomes tyranny. His next bout is with David, and for Davids sake with the Priests. Absathar forfakes him, and laftly his men of warre leave him, and when God will give him no Answer, he seekes to a Witch to bring him Samuel, and it is the Devill that gives him counfell to small comfort: But David that relyed upon Godshad Samuel to instruct him to his death; Abiathar to attend him in all his travailes, and to enquire for him by Vrim what he was to doe. And the providence of God to David is wonderfull in all his wayes. When a mans ways please the Lord, he maketh his enemies to be at peace with him, Prov. 16.7. Saul had cursed Counsellors, but David met with saithfull ones. God almightie deliver you from them that deale deceitfully with you, and bring you to confide in them, that have no more cause to wrong you, then themselves, and if they would the hurt should be theirs as well as yours. Its a Maxime that a Communitie can have no private ends to mislead it, and make it injurious to it felfe, and we are confident that no age will furnish us with one Story of any Parliament freely elected, and freely voted, that ever did injure the whole KingKingdome, or possibly could. Monarchy hath done as much mischiese in this Nation as ever it did in any.

The Afth Consideration,

Is the contemplation of their wartes. Saul left Gods enemies to perfecute his best friend, and all this time David warted for Saul, never preyed on his Subjects, but their enemies. Thinke with your selfe, your Subjects bleed in Ireland by the hands of Rebells, where your helpe is not onely necessary, but obligatory, and bloud will cry if you prevent it not. Make not two forts of Rebells, if the Papists be your foes, seare not the Protestants, but they will sight with you to deliver their brethren: but if the common Adversaries that sight against us can plott and plunge us in our owne warres, they will be sure to make their owne prosper, except God prevent by a miracle, for they have used the strongest meanes to worke our woe, and be held Rebells as themselves.

The sixt Consideration.

Take due observation of your wants, by the necessities of these two Kings, and as you complain of them, be as David was supplied without violence, and rather suffer it from your Subjects, then be the doer of it. Seeke not to Ziklag for reliefe from the Philistines, when your going to Hebron, will bring you an Army as the Host of God, 1 Chron. 12. 22. God bring you from the uncircumcised in heart; for we scare greatly our new Protestan's in shew, are little better in heart. We may scare it, though we will not judge them, but leave that to God; and by your royall patience, I shall yet take surther pames plain-

ly to shew you the truth.

Davids warre, Abigails wisdome, Nabals folly. Or, The want of a King, worth of a Subject, and the wickednesse of a soole.

Non vi, sed virtute, Not by force, but by vertue.

Davids Warre!

Avids warre with Saul and his Sonne is defensive, he takes the sword not to kill with it, but to preserve himselfe from being killed. His warte with Nabal, and ill neighbours is defensive, and he girds his own fword to his thigh, and commands his fix hundred men to do the fame, and leaves 200, to guard the fluffe, and 400, to march to kill and flay all of Nabals house, to the very dogs that pille against the wall. Why is David more moved to revenge himselfe upon Nabal, then Saul & Shemei He beares their wrongs patiently, but rageth at the returne of his men from a churlish foole. The reason is Nabals ingratitude, rendring evill for good, 1 Sam. 25. 21. Secondly, his rayling & reproaching of David, v. 10,11. They are the words of Chryseftome, that Saul persecuted the body, Nabal the mind of David. He rayleth and revileth his person, Who is David? I preferre my Shepheards and Sheepshearers before the Son of fife. I care not for him, though he be of my own Tribe, the Lords anointed, Goliahs conquerour, Ifraels deliverer, & newly confessed by Saul himselfe to be his King, 1-San 24, 20. Secondly, he slandreth his cause, making him and all his men Runnagates, Rebels Rovers and ! Ramblers after their prey. Thirdly, He judgeth his request to be neither just nor reasonable. Shall I take my bread, ejec. and give it unto them, whom I know not whence they are? David deales not so with Nabal, as to receive such an answer. He falutes him as Kings doe their dearest friends, We greet you well. Secondly, Lechai per vitam or ad vitam, is as much as during life be thou prosperous, I in thine own peace; 2. the peace of thine house; 3. of all that thou hast. Having faluted the churle he comes to crave of him, that which is easie to grant, Give me what fee ver cometh to thy hand. Secondly, I am thy Son in fervice, aske but thy fervants, and they will shew thee I desire no more then I deserve: Thirdly, it will be a work of mercy, for I am in want: fourthly, We come in a good day, the very time of thy bounty and liberalitie: fifthly, it is the smallest wages we can have for watching thy flocks that now bring thee their fleeces. We neither took fleece nor flesh in Carmel, but cared as much to preserve thy goods as the young men thy servants did. We hart neither Sheep nor Shepheards, and that which is more, thou missed nothing all the time of our being with thy men, and now feeing I have heard of thy good house-keeping, let Soul-

diers and good fellowes taste of this dayes feast.

Having seene Davids goodnesse, let us see Nabals wicked no se. God and his owne wife give him his true character. God describes h m by his place and dwelling, a man of Maon, who kept his cattle in Carmel, Maon, Ziph and Carmel, Joh. 15.5 are not farre afunder, and the Ziphires fend to Saul to discover David, I Sam 26.1. See the providence of God. Samuel being dead, Davids onely comfort, God casts his servant for succour upon Nabal. Samuel that a. nointed Davia lives till Saul confesseth assuredly to his Sonne all the right the Prophet had given him from God. It will be good to take the Story along with us, because we intend it for our King and his comfort. David now in the cave, as afterwards in the campe, hath Saul at his own advantage to kill him; but conscience is so tender that the very touch of his robe remembers him of his dutie, and he date doe no more, then cut off the skirt of that to argue his own innocence, and relistance of them that were ready to be reave him of his life. David is no coward, to kill at advantage: his courage is to come forth of his cave, cry to his Lord, with a congic to the earth, faying, Why hearest thou mens words, & follows their malignant counfels, that dare fay without shame, Behold, David seeks thy hurt. Trust not them, but thine owne eyes, and see in my hand the skirt of thy royall robe. & beleeve my words, that I spared thee full fore against the minde of my servants. I have not sinned against thee: yet tho u huntest my soule to take: consider the Judge and Proverbe, and give credence to truth. God will judge and avenge my cause, and our Ancients will tell thee, the wages of wickednesse shall not need my hand to be upon thee. God, and thine own evill will flay thee, and who am I (poore man) thou perfecureft, or pursueft with this rigour, or what reason hast thou to neglect the great affaires of thy kingdome, and to follow the taking of a fleato kill it, or to use me like a dead dog that no man regardeth. This small respect thou halt of me upon earth, is not the judgement of Heaven, know and be affured, there is one that will not fuffer David to be killed like a dog, or crushed as a fiea. Saul is deeply smitten and wounded with these words; Is this thy voyce my Son David: Oh, the teares, the touch of them wrings from the eyes of a wretched man, and the words of his mouth call him righteous that others called a Rebell, and they condemn himselfe, that his followers justified in all his wayes. He admires that David should not kill him whom God had for saken, and left to his adversary, and that he should get well out of his hands with the losse of a mark in his coat, that with the same cuit could have pierced his heart, or taken his head

from his shoulders, and left him in the cave as his grave.

Saul having yeelded David the kingdome to be his right after his death, and David sworne to him that he would never destroy his name, they depart. Sand to his own house, David to his hold, shewing plainly that this reconciliation was not to be trusted. David as appeares by Mephibosheth, is as good as his word to Saul, 2 King. 21.7. Seven of his are hanged, two of the fons of Ri/pah, Sauls Concubine. five others of Merab, married to Adriel, and brought up by Michal that never had children, who for her Sifter did this service, and being no heires David kept his word for the right heire, but in Saul he put no trust, nor in his Courtiers, who had not the conscience to thinke of his cause, nor the least care to desend his innocence, but hold on with Saul, for all they heard and faw done for the justification of David, and therefore we need not wonder that the world is not changed, or to be convinced truly to convert and comply with the best causes. Samuel dies a sure friend to David, who from the time he departed from Saul, saw him no more to the day of his death: yet Samuel mourned for him, and by God is forbidden to fet his affections any longer in the love of him God had rejected. A better man is chosen by God for his contentment, and Samuel sent from his colledge at Ramah to Bethlehem to anoing David. The Elders are amazed at his coming, and tremble to fee him, fearing some new thing concerning Saul, to disturbe their peace. An evill King fills his kingdome with many feares and jealousies, and every Messenger or Minister at their meeting heare this question, Commest thou peaceably? 1 Sam, 16. 4. and are glad to receive such an Answer, as Samuel brought them. of peace to themselves and pietie to God. Samuel was as much afraid to put Gods commission in execution, as the people were to see him, who had withdrawne himselfe to a solitary life from secular affaires. There is policie in Samuel, pietie to hide the maine businesse stom Saul. Samuel sayes, it he heare of it, he is but a dead man, and the Bethlemices are in no better posture, knowing what penaltie it would be to violate a forced peace, for it was faid before, I Sam. 13. 2. that Saul had changed his Government from Monarchy into tyranny; as we reade, Saul the some of a yeare reigned two yeares, that is, he began and continued two yeares a good King, and then became a Tyrant all his fucceeding time, forced his best Counsellour to for fake him, betake himfelte to a private lite, and by his dif-use of doing publique Orlices, is a terrout to be seene in the times of this tyranny, where the people over-awed, feare every shadow, and it they had knowne the truth of this. a speedy tryall had passed against them, but God no equivocatour conceales his counsell, and takes his owne opportunitie to discover the secret, which is not long hid from Sanl, who presently persecutes David, spares not his owne sonne fonathan, nor his Mother, I Sam. 20.30, all are rebells that relie not on his judgement, and Samuel that received David to dwell with him, 1 Sam. 19. 18 is hated to. and the whole Colledge, & Saul spareth not the Sanctuary it selfe, but offers viclence unto it, to fetch David from the teaching and tuition of so great a Propher.

The very Philistines would not hurt the hill of Cod, where they held a Garrison, yet gave way to the freedome of Religion, but Sauls cruell and bloudy mind will

not fuffer him to regard and reverence place or person.

He will to Ramah and Naioth scituate by it in the fields, where the Schoole of the Prophets was, fitted for study and meditation, as Monasteries were of old, now made the nefts to harbour murder, and most grievous crimes. They were not many in Israel, nor for all to escape unto, and the Magistrate was Judge, Num. 35, 24, 25. Samuel conceived that David was fit to be received into Sanctuarie, but he is not there fate from Sanl, he askes for them both, I Sam. 19.22 and from the Citie Ramah goes to the Colledge, and if the Spirit of God had not rebuked his bad foirit, he had done the mischiefe he came for. He is said to prophese by his bad spirit, 1 Sam. 18. 10. Gods good Spirit began with him, 1 Sam. 10.10. and now comes upon him againe, to keepe him from mischiefe. As a mad man he casts Darts at David to kill him, when the evill spirit diffracts him, and it is called a Prophecie by way of fimilitude, because he does as it he were inspired: but that inspiration was in his own house, where the Devill and his wicked counfell were with him to put him into his madnesse: but now being come where better men are, the Spirit of God is upon him, nay, meets him in the way, and accompanies him from Ramah to Naioth, and when he is come thither, he strips off his regall and military attite, and in flead of a fword ufeth the Word to teach and instruct in that place, where God will not permit the man to execute his malice, but to the admiration of all men, makes a Proverbe, and common faying, Is Saul also among the Prophets. A marveilous worke of God to prevent a Tyrant by his tongue to mafter his hands, and grant David time enough to depart, before Saul come againe to himselfe, and then malice masters him as much as ever, and from his Court he never leaves him till he have driven him quite out of his Kingdome. Before the death of Samuel, he hath forced him to the utmost coasts of his Countrey, and his next removall is to Gath to the Philistines, and so Saul cealeth to feeke any longer after him, as being past his reach. Though Saul hated Samuel for telling him the truth, yet this Tyrant could not hurt him, but he dies his faire death, and is much lamented of all Israel, as the Lords Prophet, and an upright man: and at this time happen two calamities together, the loffe of a great Prophet, and the exile of a great Prince, ill newes to Ifrael, and to Saul and his Sonnes a fad succession of worser enemies, for now the Philistines prevaile more against Saul, then ever before. I do not reade that Saul lamented the death of Samuel, and Samuel mourned for his life, neither was he so kinde to this Prophet, as David was to Saul when he was dead, for he incites himfelfe and all Ifrael to make lamentation for him.

Though we hear nothing of Saul to stir up this sorrow, yet it sent Davidaway; for the Text saies in the time of the celebration of Samuels exequies, David risch from his hold and passeth to Paran the utmost parts of the land, and this opportunitie he gains, whiles the people are busied in the honourable buriall of Samuel. Being come to the wildernesse with his 600, men he sals into great want, and so (as we have said) into the hinds of Nabal. A wonder it is that such a number should be relieved, and wrong none by oppression, as Souldiers do in our dayes. The place is a Desert, and none but Nabal is his neighbour to help him, of whom

we have faid just characters are given, and the first is past of the place and journeys of David unto it. The second is a more effentiall character of the man, and that is his name, a just note of his nature, which fignificth a fool, and because fortune favours fools more then wife men, he is described by his riches, a very great man for wealth, Pauperis est numerare pecus, Poore men count the substance, he palleth thousands, and prospereth, all his sheep come to the sheares. His qualities come short of his estate, he is both churlish in his behaviour, and ill conditioned in his deeds, proud, infolent, ill-spoken, fierce, and a man that none can converse withall. God gives him one mark more as the diffrace of his kindred, being of the posteritie of Caleb, and pity such a prevish person should be of so honourable an houle, parents may leave possessions to their children, but cannot bequeath unto them wildom, understanding and pietie. Lastly, he is blessed with a good wife, whose name is Abigail, and it signifies the ioy of the father; for her inward gifts, the is faid to be a woman of a good understanding, and for the outward form of a beautiful countenance, the spares not her husband in speaking to David, the cells him as all men took him to be a known wicked fool, as may appear by a second name she gives him, a son of Belial, no natural stool, for so he were to be pitied, and his infirmitie covered; but a desperate fool seeing his own danger, provokes an Army of men to destroy himself, and all that depend upon him, and if the womans wisdom prevent not the provocation, David and his men are upon the march to execute their defigne in the death of them all. And fo we come to speak of Abigail's wisdom, the best weapon to answer Davids warre.

Abigails Wisdom.

Avid fins more in his warre upon Nabal then any other warre he attempted. First, in his hastic and sudden rage, Prov. 20. 18. Every purpose is established by counsell, and with good advice make marre. Secondly, his rash oath to bind himself to finish the fact he had unadvisedly and inconsiderately purposed. Thirdly, Nabal was the fool, and must all fall by the sword? Some distinction should have been made, and a care had of the women and fervants, that suffered daily vexation. Fourthly, the man was of his own Tribe, and David in all his wants made no warreupon the Tribes, but their enemies, the Philistines, Syrians, Amalekstes. He preyed upon them, and not his fellow Subjects, as Souldiers now adayes make no diffinction where they gain their prev. Fittly, some would excuse David that he did it by the motion of Gods Spirit, but we need not their defence, for he contelleth his over-fight to Abigail, I Som. 25.33. Fift, the kept him by her good counsell from the execution of his bad resolution. Secondly, that the blood shed by him would have been an after griefunto him, 31. for innocent blood crieth as well in the conscience, as to the Judge of it. Thirdly, in this case Nabal was to be left in his wickednesse, as Saul was to divine vengeance, which some ten dayes after fell upon him. The infirmitie of the best teacheth them the necessitie of advice, and as no good counsell would take with Saul and Nabal, which argueth their obstinacie; so with Davida sew words, and that at the first reclaim him, to shew the godly may be rash, but reason will soon rule them, and resolve them that to be resolute in a bad cause is the affured signe of perdition and despair in the end. David David Said he should perish by the hand of Saul, I Sam, 27.1. But Saul perished by their hands, that preferved David. Here David by another passion is driven as far aside as before, and his tear makes him fall from his courage, as his courage had carried him from his fear, and as by Anger he eired to make hafte to Nabali dwelling: fo now he is too forward to depart Sauls Kingdom, and Gath is as much against God for safetie, as Nabals house would have been for blood. There he could have no counfeller to good, as being amongst the uncircumcifed, but here he meets with an Abigail of a good understanding, and of more intellectuals then her husband that offended him. And it is worth the noting, that as Nabal holds with Saul to condemne David for an ill servant, so the holds with David to prove Saul to be an ill Master, and so the house, as the whole kingdom, was divided between the King and his good Subjects in their opinions. Ot Saul fire fairs, as the had faid before of her husband, that he was a man (not fit to fool a King) rifen up. as if he had been no King, to pursue Parid, and seek after his soul which was better bound up then to lie so loosely as to be left to Saul. It was sure as in a bundle of life made up by fuch hands, as Sant could never untie; as for the fouls that hated him, they were as loofe stones cast out of a sling, and did so hit others, as to be lost

themselves.

Abigail's Intellectuals and Morals were better then her husbands. She was more prompt and ready to understand the affairs of her house, and with moderation to manage them, then her appointed head; and when women are fo, and have gamed the hearts of their husbands, and want true grace, they are more dangerous, as Jezabel was to Ahab. But let us fee this woman as a pattern to all women, even Queens themselves, as she was afterwards to David. Sant the king of Ifrael had both fon and wife that he counted his enemics in his anger, 1. Sam. 20.30. Hypocrites being most worthy of blame themselves, are alwayes most ready to accuse others. He spares neither wife nor son, as it seems Nabal neither spared Abigail, nor any of the young men that served him, for so it is faid of him, Nabal is such a fon of Belial, that a man cannot speak unto him, 1. Sam. 25. 17. David (faies one of his young men in Abigail's heating) fent falutations to Nabal, and he returned him reproaches, ver. 14. He and his men were good to us, as a wall day & night to protect us, v. 15, 16 I should have told him of it, but who dare or can relate his own danger to him I gray thee know and confider What thou wilt do, for there is no dealing with him. I can affure thee, Evill is determined againft our Master, and against all his houshold, ver. 17. Notable instructions for us, and the wisdom of our kingdom to know what worse enemies then Darid have plotted against us, and wifer and better men then Nabal are in danger of young men abroad hear more then they date speak. It is not the libelling of he and she. We have, bleffed be God, a better Master then Nabal, willing to hear it wicked Counsell were not churlish to us, which we can prove a Nabal indeed, a right sonne of Belial in the Apostics scnse. The words are these, What concord hath Christ with Belial? His Temple with Idols, Babylon with Bethel, 2. Cor. 6.15,16. Revel. 18.4. we are bidden come out of Babylon, and Babylon is come unto us. We have no Papifts, they are all become Protestants, and we know not how. Hath the Parliament converted them? why are they then so much against it? Hath the King converted them? Indeed they come unto him, but he hath need to go out to them, as David did, 1. Chron. 12.

orrather have brought him from it for some end of their own. His words may well be these: If ye be come peaceably unto me to help me, mine heart shall be knit unto you but if you be come to betray me to my enemals, seeing there is no arrong in my hands,

the God of our fathers look thereon, and rebuke it.

far

ad

als ch

he

re

en

re

le

C

It is not the forfaking of the Parliament that will prove them true men, but the forfaking of Antichrift, which is Belial, and hath his fons amongst us, which now communicate with us, and make us unequally yoked in confent, and compose light and darknesse in one body, which must be by the remission of contraries, and so all elementaries are compounded of their elements. Contrary principles in Religion are in the Churches of Christ, as in Pergamos, the Angel and Balaam, Satans (magogue and Gods fanttuary, the Pope and Antipas, the Nicolaitanes, and the lovers of truth. In Thyatira the Angeland Jezabel, the depths of Satan, and those that have no such doctrine, the burden of Christ easie to be born, and the loads of Antichrift unsupportable. In the Church of Sardis, a dead name; and a few names to live; the defilers of their garments, and a spotlesse people; the watchfull Christians and wicked Apostates. In Philadelphia, an open doore of Reformation, and the shutters of it, a little strength, and strong opposers, lying lews that fay they alone are the true Church, and true professiours that are lews indeed; a synagogue of Satan to be subdued, and a glorious Church restored. The Papists ask us two questions. First, whether they and we may be both in one Church? Secondly, whether both may be faved? I have faid enough to answer both, Christ and Antichrist must be in the same Church, 2. Thes. 2.4. it matters not whether in the Temple or for the Temple, in it or against it, for all are true; Antichrist is not to be found out of the Church, no more then Christ himself is to be lought out of it, and as it is faid, I. Cor. 12.12. that the Church is Christ, so Antichrist will be the Church. By Temple, all the Fathers understand the true Ghurch, and fay that Antichrift when he is faid to fit in the Temple of God, by Temple of God is no where understood the Temple of Idols, and where it is laid, what agreement hath the Temple of God with Idols? the meaning is, they are contrary in point of truth and errour, which truth and errour may be both in Gods Temple; and if they could not, the exhortation were needleffe, as being without all fear to bring Idolatric into the Church, if they were fimply contraty: for we cannot bring one contrary into another, but we may bring them both into one subject, as heat and cold into water, or two contrary heats into one subject, as naturall and aguish heat into the same body, and they are not properly contrary but in the same subject; as the distempers of the aire, are not the distempers of the body, till the body be intected with them. The foment of the plague hangs in Garments, warres breath, but is not properly the infection that can hurt us, till we receive it, and then must we look to our selves for the cure, as we ought to do when it comes neet us to prevent it: and they are madde-men that being free of danger, defire to deal with it, till it have maftered them, and bring them to death.

Hear but one Father for all, and I am the longer upon it to take away the desperate opinion of Papists, that are resolved to stay with Antichrist, because Anti-C 3.

christ stayes with them, and both of them together in the true Church, and because they are in such a subject, will both be saved, as if Balaam was therefore to be faved, because he is in Pergamos, or fezabel because she is in Thyaryra, or if the dead name of a Christian in Sardis were falvation, &c. Ang. de Civit. Dei, li. 20. ca. 19. Sed in que templo Dei ut Deus sit sessurus Antichriftus, incertum est, ntrum in illa ruina Templi, quod a Salomone Rege confeructum fuit, an vero in Ecclesiam, non enim Templum alicujus Idoli, aut Damonis, Templum Dei Apostolus diceret; unde nonnulli non ip (um principem, sed univer sum quodam modo corpus ejus, id est, ad eum multitudi. nem hominum simul cum ioso suo principe pertinentem, boc loco Antichristum intellion volunt. Rectuifque putant etiam Latine dici, sicut in Graco eft, non in Templo Dei, fed in Templum sedeat, tanguam ipse sit Templum Dei. It is uncertain in What Temple of God, as God Antichrist shall sit, whether in that ruined Temple, which Solomon the King built, or in the Church? It cannot be the Temple of any Idoll, or dead man, which the A. postle should call Gods Temple; whereupon some will have Antichrist to be understood, not of the Prince himf. If, but of an universall body as it were, that is to say, a multitude of men together with their Prince belonging to him. And they think more rightly in Latine, as it is in the Greek, not to be in the Temple, but that he would fit for it, as if he were the very Temple, and off Ecclesia, which is the Church: And is so plain at this day, that Papifts with their Prince will alone be the true Church, and as they say also of the Pope, Quod in Pontificis Romani persona universa consistit, & subsistit Ecclesia: That in the person of the Bishop of Rome, the universall or Catholique Church confifteth, and Inblifteth. Plain enough the Papifts and their Pope may be in the true Church of hold themselves alone to be it. And for the second, all we have said will not save them, except the doctrine of Balaam, Jezabel, the Devil, &c. will fave them.

We defire to exclude Poperie out of the true Church, and to bring it in they will be of ours, as far as ours is of them: but to be a true Church without Popery they never intend it, and his Majestie is as much deceived with it, as that Ghristian woman was that married a Pagan Gentile, the story is in Zeno vero mensis, We may imagine, saies he, as it often talls out, that two of a contrary Religion may agree upon one diy to serve God together. Indeed he saies their agreement is conjugall, and for religion they agree upon an holy day, yet cannot meet in the same place; for the one goes to Church, and the other to the Temple, he means the Church where Christians meet, and the Temple where Pagans assemble: But now we have made our Churches and Temples common, and they come to us in hope we shall come to them, and therefore his Majestie should a little further try them, and hear with what spirit they come; for so David received Sauls captains, I Chron. 12.18. Then the spirit came upon Amasai, who was chief of the captains, and he said, thine are we, David, and on thy side thou son of fesse: Peace, peace be unto thee, and peace to thine helpers; for thy God helpeth thee. Then David received them, and made them

Captains of his band.

I may observe the reasons or arguments the text affordeth. The first is Gods Spirit that teacheth mento speak, and the Apostle would have us try them, 1. 30h.

4. 1. and the metaphor in the place is, that Amasai was clothed with the spirit. And Prov. 16. 1. as God is said to prepare the heart with good thoughts, to the answer of the tongue is given by God. It was long before these men came to Da.

be-

to

he

10.

in

im

lli.

di.

PH

widand left Saul, his ordinary band was 600 and we reade of no more when Ziklar was burnt, 1 Sam. 30. 9, 10. And therefore having had many demonstrations of Sauls ill fuccesse, and that being for saken of God, and seeking to a Witch they give over to follow him, and feek to David as directed to him of God. Secondly, they bring this Argument, that God helpeth him, and therefore they are bound to help him too. Thirdly, they consider who have a long time been Davids helpers. Fourthly, they wish peace from God to David, and all that take his part: Not one of these arguments can foundly be fetched from the mouthes of the men that vesterday were Papists, and now of a Protestant profession. Their words sayour more of a Nabals railing at round-heads, which if they were worse then they are, vet the language of Gods Spirit is no railing acculation. Inde, ver. 10. And for helping of God, they are so far from that, that Religion is no part of their care, they come not where God is worshipped, but like the Princes in the Kings house, fer. 26, 10, they come from it to the house of the Lord when the Sermon is done to judge the Preacher: and belides Ahikam, v. 24. he is coldly protected of any other Prince. The Priests & Prophets that should most have stood for him are the bitterest against him, and move the people to sedition and when they are quieted. v. 16. thele men of God, far from their calling, corrupt them again, & could Courtiers give in, and but one of many fave feremial from the people, that having once confessed he was unworthy to die, are wrought againe to defire nothing but his death. Many Ministers are at this day no better, that exasperate Vulgars with a vile opinion of the Parliament, and I would but know how these new Converts, and our old Prophets observe our fasts, or by their prayers promote our peace, and if we adde the third, our Parliament shall be no helpers of the King, their pacification of the Scots, preparations for Ireland, preventions of home-dangers, &c. are by them counted hinderances no helpes to the King, and as for wishing of peace, they are the men that stirre up the warres, and accuse others for the Authours. But I shall in the use make it more cleare, that these, like Nabals, have no intellectualls nor moralls like Abigait to David.

In their intelligence they hide their reasons as Nabal did his venome, who could not but as well as his wife know the worth of David, yet malice and madneffe make him beich out all the blurres and blemishes he can thinke of, when his wife hath the true topicall heads of Arguments for the honour of David, 1 Sam. 25. 28, 29, as his battels for God, fledding of bloud without finne, fuffering of injuries, divine fafetie, &c. In their science of truths, Nabal hath not the patience to judge of any, but is carried with passions into errours, and rageth at the most rea-Sonable motion made by Davids servants. Abigail heares the same relation, and quickly conceives the truth of danger, and the right way of prevention, and with a speedy expedition makes to David. In sapience, Nabal is a man of no discourse, and to conclude of the fafest way he is carelesse, let David come if he will, he is a Runnaway, and his Master will have him, and for my selse, he is not the man I feare. Abigail is more wise, and concludes, hast is needfull to prevent the breaking out of the fire that is kindled, water must quench, and meanes of present pacification be used. She provides the best she can for David and all his men, loads her Affes, and fends her fetvants, and fayes nothing to Nabal, that he might not hinder her journey. She will trust none but her selfe to meer David, and be her owne Messenger. Messenger. She goes by the covert of the Hill, no commo nor publike way, but the most convenient for her, and that no occurrents might interrupt or hinder her in an happy successe, and Gods providence was seene in it, that brought her right upon David, whereas if the had miffed of him, he might have gone on ftill, and done the deed before the could have spoken with him. And now see the wisdome of her well composed Oration, the pithy arguments whereof are these; first, she alledgeth her husbands simplicitie and sortish Answer, and desires David not to regard it. Secondly, urgeth her own ignorance, that neither his wants nor request. was made knowne to her. Thirdly, she acknowledgeth Gods providence, that reyealed that to her before any hurt was done. Fourthly, the confesseth the hath but done her dutie to her Lord and King, to present her selfe, and modestly for the present the had brought, as being unworthy, and no wayes answerable to his greatnesse, defireth his acceptation, that it may be given to his servants. Fifthly, having made this good infinuation, the comes to declare what he is bound to by his Office, which was to warre for God, and not revenge his owne quarrell. Sixtly, the forceth him to remember to be good to others, by Gods goodne fe unto him, the effects whereof the maketh two: first, outward prosperitie and deliverance from his enemies: fecondly, inward peace and true comfort of conscience. that he hath shed no innocent bloud. She wisheth Davids enemies to be as Nabal. that is, of no more value, or to be as he had like to have been, if David had purfued

his purpose. Davids answer is well fuited to so great wisedome. First, he takes her admonition as a rule against finne, as he did Nathans parable to repent, and thinks not much to be advised of a woman to be catefull not to doe amisse. Secondly, he acknowledgeth Gods providence, and first blesseth him, & then her for good cours sell. Thirdly, He sees more then ordinary providence, even a special favour. First, to be kept from the purpose of sin, as in the case of Saul, Secondly, when the purpose prevailes to be preserved from doing the fact, as not to kill Nabal. Thirdly, when finne is committed to repent of it, as the killing of Veiah to cover his fin with Bathsheba. The conclusion of this Story is still to set forth the wisdome of this woman, there was a wonderfull power in her words; for as by them the allayed Davids rage, so she pierceth Nabals heart to die within, and for ten dayes to be as a stone, that as his drunkenness; made him senselesse to heare his wife untill the morning, so she soberly gives him his morning break-fast, and it lies on his stomacke as a thone, and as lumpish and cold earth he falls unto it without repentance to raise him up to heaven. Nabal being dead, Abigail for sakes all to goe with David and endute his miseries. The Ziphites certific Saul of Davids being with them, and no fooner are Samuels funeralls over, but David is purfued againe, and Saul falls desperately into his hands, having his Speare at his head or bolfter where he lay. Abishai desires to smite with it but once, and he will make sure, he shall not need a second blow; but David will not suffer it, onely bids him carry away the Speare and Ciuse of water, as to stand for arguments, if it be possible, to move Saul to some end or moderation of his mischiefe; and to the visible fignes David addes his voyce, and these Reasons, First, that Saul had no just cause so to seeke after him, What have I done, or what evill is in my hands? Secondly, that God was appealed to men by Sacrifices, and would man receive

none to bee reconciled to his own flesh? Thirdly, consider the persons that provoke and firre thee up against me, how they be wicked men and fuch as God hath accurfed. Fourthly, he mentioneth many inconveniences that would follow fush violent courses, as to drive him out of the Kingdom; nay more, out of the Church, and most of all, without Gods infinite mercy, to forfake God and ferve Idols. Fifthly, his blond could not fall to the ground but in the fight of Jehovah, and that hee would revenge it. Sixthly, what honour should it be to Saul to catch a Flea or a Partrick upon the Mountaines : Sant is now forced to bleffe David and prophefie of him, that he should doe great things, and still prevaile; and so wee are come to their last fare-

well, like never more to fee one another.

the

in

ghe

und.

me

fhe

to

iest.

re-

but

he

his

y,

by

11-

to

e-

d

Sin/goes home with a flea in his eare, fad heart, and severe prick in his conscience, and the Philistines are now upon him as they were upon Sampson, till he pull an old house upon him to his own destruction with no revenge at all : His valiant men of warre begin now to forfake him, and he is forfaken of his own heart and former courage, & puts more confidence in Witches than to be humbled by any warnings from God. David goes on further from Saul, and in dangerous thoughts from his Preserver, and still as he goes I shall die by this implacable Saul, I will leave his Kingdom and goe to Gath, where Achifh receives him and his Army and useth him to warre, and being among the uncircumcifed, hee makes ftrange havock of them, and leaves not one of them to tell Achifb, and himselfe perswades the King they are Iewes; and upon this perswasion the Philistines conceive David hath made himselfe most odious to his owne Nation, and thathe must be assured he hath none but they to preferve him from Saul, and now is destruction preparing for him. David being weary of the Court at Gath, defires he may retire to Ziklag, and that granted, hee is recalled by the King to goe to battell with himagainst Saul; and God that kept him as long as he was amongst his brethren from the hurt of any, will fairely discharge him of this service, and send him where more need is, and comming to Ziklag he finds it burnt, and all that he had taken away by the Amalekits; but hee recovers all, and before hee needs to build the Citie or bufie himselfe whereto dwell, he is called to Hebron, and from thence to Iernfalem, where he reigned as a glorious King, and left his Kingdom to Salomon. And now my ground being laid I will fee what those things may be to us.

The delineation of good and bad Kings.

TEchave in Saul and David the true Picture of worldly Majesty and misery, a glaffe of glory like the mirror of Smirna, contrived to shew such mutability in the face, that a faire one might look ugly, and the deformed beautifull: Such illusions are in States, that Saul himselfe hath the applause of some, and Davidhisdifgrace. Nabal is noted for such a foole as disdaines the oppressed, and speaks well of the oppressour. These bethe first Kings of Ifrael, who after the Indges, and Samuel were set of God to rule his people, and the first was removed to raise up the second with this testimonie, I have found David the sonne of leste, a man after mine owne heart, which shall fulfill all my will, Act. 13.22. Samuel and Saul reigned fourty yeares, and it is thought Samuel died two yeeres beforethe death of Saul, and

that he had forfaken him eighteen yeeres before that, and lived a private life, yet was not idle, but over the Prophets at Ramah; Whiles Saul had Samvel to guide him his reigne was the better : Hee erred twice before the Prophet left him, first in his Office, secondly in the execution of it : In his Office at Gilgal, I Sam. 1:9, to factifice without Samuel, and why? It was to prevent danger, first in the losse of his Army, fecondly in the feare of his enemies; he had not prayed to God for want of a Pricit, and will be Prieft himfelfe, thinking the formalitie of a Sacrifice would be more acceptable to God than the fidelity and integritie of his obedience; Samuel certifies him of his folly, verf. 1 3. and Gods anger, and in his owne rifeth and leaveth him, to flew Gods rejection and the election of a better man; yet he does but goe before Saulto the same place and not to Ramah; so that Saul and Ionathan bring the Army after him; It was Samuels expresse charge to Saul when hee had anointed him King to goe before him to Gilgal, I Sam. 10.8. both to receive benediction and direction what to doe; He tells him the time must be seven dayes, and what signes he should have before that of his regall calling: First, hee should need to look no longer after Affes, for hee should presently finde two men in his way to the hill of God, to tell him they were found by others, and his fathers griefe for him, which should not flay him from his appointed journey, but that he should goe forward; and then three men should meet him going up to God and his house at Bethel, with three Kiddes, three loaves, and a bottell of wine, and should salute him, and give him two of their loaves, which he should receive and so goe on to Gods hill, where he should meet many Prophets praising God, and there will the Spirit of God meet him and make him another man. His heart was changed as soone as Samuel had annointed him, and after so came into the company of Prophets; the Spititin a greater measure came upon him and he prophesied amongst them, which gave the greater notice to the people of Sauls great change.

The question was, Is Saul also among ft the Prophets? One of the Prophets belong. ing to the place, gives the answer by another question: Who is their Father? thatis, of the Prophets; no man but God infpires men to prophefie; whereupon they make a proverb, Is Saulaife among ft the Prophets? Thus is he brought to the hill of God, and there he meets with his Vncle Ner the father of Abner, I Sam, 14.50. who feeing Sant so attended and altered, asks him what Samuel had said or done unto them; He tells him the matter of the Asses, but of the Kingdom what passed between them he sayes nothing. Samuel having annointed Sanl as from God, is to make it known to the people, and therefore calls them to Mizpeh, and bids them prefent themselves by their Tribes before the Lord to cast lots, and Benjamin is taken, then came all the Families of that Tribe, and the Family of Matri was taken, and Saul the sonne of Kish is defigned by the lot, and when they look for him he is not to be found, but the Lord reveales himin his lurking hole, and being ferched from under the stuffethat hid him, hee was caller than any man of Israel by the head; and Samuel fayes, see the man of Gods choice, more to please you than himselfe, and finding none like him amongst themselves, they shout for joy, saying, God save the King. Saul as well as David meets with men of Belial that will not be yoked, thinking his Parentage too meane and of no power to be their Prince, and Saul holds his peace, and to prevent fedition, moderates his anger, hoping by lenity to winne them. Sands first triall of his

ftrength

(25)

Arength is with Nahash the Ammonite, that to disgrace Israel will deprive them of their right eyes, that the left being shadowed with their shields they might not see seehow to handle their swords. This caused great weeping, and Sand heard it, as being yet with the herd; the Spirit of God comes upon him and his heart is inflamed, which makes him take a yoke of Oxen, hewes them in twelve pieces, and by messengers makes known, that if he and Samuel be not followed, he will doe so to them that obey not, and feare brings him an Army of three hundred and thirty thousand to bee with the men of Iabesh Gilead, by that time the Sunue be hot to help them; but such is the mans dexterity and diligence, that he is with them early in the morning, and by the heat of the day obtained the victory, leaving not two men together: The children of Belial are now called to an account, and the people passe rash judgement, that they must die; but Saul (as yet a good King) will not have a man to die, seeing the day is the Lords. Samuel will now againe have the Kingdom renewed at Gilgal,

and there agains the people make Sant King before the Lord.

Vas

im

his

Ti-

his

of

be

rel

th

00

ng

d

bo

CS

10

of

h

d;

d

The people have a great stroke to make their King, and both David and Sant are to have their confent, and by mutuall covenant and aftipulation they are mutually tyedone to another, and a just I aw passeth between them. We have heard of Sauls errour in his Office; now fee it in the execution thereof: Hee would not flay longer then Samuel appointed, and rusheth rashly into the Office of a Priest, and publikely makes the supplication for prosperity in a new warre with the Philiftines, who had brought the Ifraelites fo low as they held in their power the places of their religion , and leftthem not fo much as a Smith to make them fword or fpeares, or fo much as Instruments for their Husbandry, but would for all their uses have them beholding to such neighbours. Ionathan having sword and speare makes a bold attempt upon the Philistines , and prevailes so farre intheir Army that the whole Hoft trembleth . and thefeare spreadeth into the fields, the townes, garrisons, and the very spoylers tremble, and the very earth quaked with the commotion; the watchman looks out to behold the tumule, and fees the people mele away, beating down one another. Saul now cals for the Prieft to give him counfell, and yet will not flay to heare it, but followes the Philiffines in their feare, and fuch an appearance of men loofed from their bondage breaks forth in every place, that the battell passeth over unto Beshaven; and if Saul had not weakned the people for want of food they had made fuch anend of the Philistines, that they should have need to feare them no more, God in the wood provided honey for them, but Saul had feared the people to take it, onely lonathan ignorant of the curse tasted, and revived his spirits: but the people fainted, and Ionathan was exceedingly displeased with his Pather, for that he had troubled the Land and hindered the victory: and the people when they came to the prey flew upon it like hungry dogges, and they that were so firet to observe Sauls command to cat nothing, are now carleffe of Gods command, to eat the sleft with the blood. Sant is not answered by God, and the reason is, his rash curse transgressed by his Son Isnathan, to humble him in so great a victory, and to shew his Fathers folly, and unadvised swearing three times : First, when he made the Vow : Secondly, when God would not answer him : Thirdly, when Ionathan was taken : But Saul offends most in sparing Agag the Amalekite, and Samuel having convinced him of this finne, forfakes him; and then is David annointed and persecuted, and Saul for his sake is forfaken also of the High-Priest, his owne souldiers, and by degrees falls into greet miseries, till in the endhe make away himselfe. There bee five things noted in the differences between Saul and David; first, in their annointing; secondly, crowning;

thirdly, reigning; fourthly, their warres; fifthly, their wants.

Samuelannointed them both, but not with the same Oyle, nor out of the same instruments; Saul is annointed with a Viall of Oyle, D. vid with an Horne: Phach is a brittle vessell easie to be broken, Keren is an horne that will not break; and therefore the Almighty intended to give unto Davida durable Kingdom, and to Saula short and unstable government. The Scripture fayes, I Sam. 1 3.1. that he reigned but Ichn was also annointed with a Viall. two yeeres as a King, all the reft as a Tyrant. and such Oyle as ca ne first to hand, and his Kingdome continued not. Solomonthat succeeded David was annointed with an horne, and it is thought that both he and his Father were confectated to their Office with holy Oyle, and for the thing fignified. it is certaine they had farre the better gifts : Secondly, for their Coronation by the people, Samuel takes care that both of them have their confent, We read of lehn, that he was annointed and presently blew the Trumpet, and his Captaines cry, lehu is King, and by the fword and cruelty hee comes to the Kindom; conquests and contracts are the two wayes of principality and power, and the Lordallowes theone and not the other; and therefore the foure Monarchies, Dan. 7.2, are compared to foure winds, and foure beafts for violence; and all fuch Kings as kill one another to reigne, or subject the people by the sword, are not approved by Gods Word: See thefe two first examples of Saul and David: Samuel (as I faid) annoints them both, and first the people consent to Saul, I Sam. 10.24, secondly, by a covenant before the Lord renew the Kingdome, I Sam. 1.14.15. and by confent and contract Saulis faid to be made a King : Samuel uleth the fame word for the manner of the King, 1 Sam. 8, II. and the manner of the Kingdom, I Sam. 10. 25, And Bishop Mannering translated Mishphat, jus Regis, the right of the King, and our good Divines have spoyled our King with fuch a right as Kings may doe what they please, make true Monarchy an outragious Tyrannie, and that in three things, First, for law to use violence, lezabel pretends law to Naboths Vineyard. Secondly, in the end, when Kings fecke themfelves, and what they gaine by compulsion waste it upon their own lusts, or lavishly give it their fervants or favourites. Thirdly, to use their subjects as fervants, putting them to bale and servile Offices, and not using them like free. men. If they had looked a little further and confidered the second place, wee should have had jus Regni the Kingdomes right, and that in a book as Law; as for the first words they fet not down the Office of a King what he ought to be, but what they should finde him to bee in Gods inft displeasure. Mishphat in the first place is taken for power without right; In the second for judgement, in the execution of Law; and that is the right of the Kingdome to be ruled by law; and here is that which I have a wmed at, that the lawfull right of Kings is no other than the right of the Kingdome, and that they in all things are bound to the Law, even in the Kingdomes Militia.

great

in the

iame

bach

here-

anla

d but

iall.

that

d his

fied.

the

that

H H

on-

one

r to

Sec

the

aid 8

2-

el

9+

The Militia of the King and Kingdome.

De leg. Princip. l.12. Tam conditor quam interpres legum folus Imperator juste existimabitur. The absolute power of a Monarchy hath this power; but where it is mixt with Ariffocraticall and Democraticall power, it is not fo, but the power is mixt and relirained. The Romane Emperours come under the fourth Beaft in Daniel: and St. John cals it by the name of a red Dragon, Rev. 12.3. great Dragon, ver. 9. in whom the old Serpent the Devil and Satan deceived the whole world. But God, Dent. 17.8, to 14. and the 14 to the end, sheweth us the moderation of Monarchy by a supreme Councell joyned with it; for as one person is supreme, so is one Councell, and he in that Councell is but a part, and that part is leffe than the whole, and upon that dependeth the whole judgement to make and interpret lawes. repeale or revive them: and for the Militia, the Iewes have this distinction, of a Militia commanded by God, and permitted by the great Councell. The feven Nations, and war against Amaleck, and the extraordinary help of the Judges, all these warres God immediatly commanded, Dout. 2.24. and 7.1. and 25.17.19. ludg. 3.12. 28. warres permitted were with other Nations not mentioned, Indg 3.1. 2,3. When Kings have God to warne them when and where to fight, their Commission needs not come from men; but in publike warre where Gods word prescribes it not, it is fit it should be by common and publike Councell and consent, c. l. 4. de legibus prinespum. Adeo de authoritate juris nostra pendet authoritas, & revera majus Imperio eft, submittere legibus principatum, our authority is so dependent on the authority of law, that in very deed to submit principality to lawes is greater than Empire it selfe. Rex leget in libro omnibus diebus, nec deflectet ab eo, Deut. 17. the book of the law bindes the King to read it, and to stand to the judgement of it; and if the hardest matters come to the Councell, shall the King make himselfe the sole Judge of the whole Law? The jus Regni, and jus Regis are two things, and Samuel must so describe them by the law, and his book could not contradict that which we have written, and if we goe to the written word, we shall not finde Samuels words of the Kings power agreeable with any precept, but a commination for the contempt, and rejection of God and himfelfe from their government, and fuch an one they should findeas would cause them to cry out, and complaine with bitternesse, and be never the better, I Sam. 8. 18. Saul gave them fuch caule, and commanders corrected them well for their defire of conformity with other Nations, David dealt not so with them after the death of Sanl : he armed himselfe and many men, and received many men that came armed to him. It were ftrange in matters of defence to count all armed men traitours that will not lay down their armes when their King commands them. If such power had beene in Sant, he would soone have commanded David so to doe; and if David had known it to be his duty, he would somer have done it than Sant should have charged him so to doe. Nehemiah armes his men against the Kings army, and yet he was his fervant, Neh. 4. I. Mofes brings all Ifract out of Agypt harneffed, Exed. 13. 18. where law forbids men to arme themselves as vafials and servants to rid themselves of hard mafters, therethe Apostles also forbid it, 1 Cor. 7. 20,21. A fervant called to be a Christian is not by force to depart his tervice.

fervice, but feek his freedome, and that he may defend by law. David thus armed as being no flave to Saul, Nehemiah and the Iewes as freed from captivity, Mofes and Ifrael as having Pharachs warrant to depart, Abner when he fends to David conteffeth the land to be his I Sam, 3.12. Whose is the land? the great dispute of our dayes, and who denies it to be the Kings right? yet as Abner to David, make a league with me, or I will keep my land to my felfe, and so will all Ifrael: so if free men may not be suffered to hold what they have by law in peace, by law they may defend it in warre, and so must the King all that he hath. Abner addes further, that upon just conditions all Ifrael will come in with him. David might have made this a niwer, the land is mine by divine right, and I will have it, or my armes and armed men shall faile me. David as yet had not his coronation with his defignation, and therefore that he might be crowned, God bids him goe from Ziklag to Hebren, and there to flay for the Tribes to come in, which was in doing feven yeeres and anhalfe, and upon a league granted 2 Sam. 3.13. he brings in all Ifrael I Sam. 5.1. and the league is made before the Lord that annointed him; and then David leaves Hebron and marcheth to Ierusalem and fights against it; for such hid no portion in David, nor he in them : and I hope his Maiesty will grant as much to a Divine, as David to a woman, to poure forth himselfe before him. I will give as much strength to his foure arguments for the Militia, as any Logician about him, and that without all Sophistry, His first argument is inheritance, or inherence; the Militia is his by just inheritance, and is so inherent in his person, that to take it away is to deprive him of his inheritance: fecondly from his Coronation, it is so inseparable from his Crown, that they take it away and make him no King, that grant not that individually annexed unto it : thirdly, the inft warrant of all Prefixents before and fince Henry the thirdthat granted the great Charter of England, and shall he lose that that all Kings have had? fourthly, the Commission of Array, granted An. 5. H. 4. proves it his due by law. To thefe I shall humbly request a reasonable and religious answer to be made, as followeth: I confesse the Gospell hath taught me and all men to be as religious to his Maiefly as ever Abner was to David. England hath no other owner but our Soveraigne King, and he is fole heire unto it; but no otherwise than every man is to his ownel and and goods, and as his Maietty complaines others take from him, the like complaint is that he now takes from others; for my armes are as duly mige, as all England is his : both must hold all that we have by law, and no law out of Parliament past or present; and therefore both must to that Councell for the right we have by inheritance, and I know nothing done against King or subject to deprive us of such right. The Cavaliers (an honourable and ancient name) is as much as Horsemen, and the King of Ifrael to honour Gods Prophet, cries after him, the chariots and horsemen of Ifrael, would God they were such to our bodies and goods, as he was to mens soules and their heaven. But suppose they surprise all that we have, shall not the Parliament use all the power they have to preserve us out of their hands, and we our felves to help them? The like they doe for your Maiefty, and hold nothing from you, but from them that are takers from both. In your first argument is no force at all further then the law makes you an heire, and so I shall follow all the arguments to the last, for they are but words, if the worth and value be not in the laft. The law keeps your Crowne upon your head, and Prefidents prevaile not, because

ed

10

1

becruse they have beene in practice. What was before magnacharta was rather held by the sword than law, and by such an argument you will reduce us to reasons that will cut every gordian knot by Alexanders fword. It will be no more league and law, but as in the Ephesine latreciny, clubs, chaines, prisons, &c. will bring us to our subscription and no contracts will be kept, no counsellheard, no confent granted, but conquest, compulsion, force, and violence must doe all. The maine battell I am to break into, and where the life guard lies is that your Maiefly hath the Militia by law. I will lay downe in a rule fuch tearms as I finde for our purpose : flatutes made, flatutes repealed, revived againe, and repealed againe: and my rule is this, that the Commission of Array intended was never any statute; or if it were, it is repealed; or if revived againe, it is repealed againe, and at this prefent hath no being, nor ever had, nor can have without common consent in Parliament. I have faid of David and Saul, that they had their annointing from God, and by that the Kingdome was theirs; and David made that the only argument why he would not kill Sant, when his men judged that God had put him into his hands to be killed, I Sam. 24.6, hee repeats the words twice in that verse: first to make him his matter, and that from the Lord : secondly to be the cause of his safety and honour. In the Text, t Sam. 26. g, he addes a third reason from fin, I cannot be guiltleffe if I touch the Lords annointed to take a way his life: and as this reacheth the subject to resolve him of his duty, fo-it must remember the King to be good and not to rule as a Tyrant, as Sant did, to be more feared than loved of his subjects, to be greater over them than in them: For why should they thus seek the Militia, or the Array to defend themselves, and their subsects, but to be Lords over them, and usethe sword against them as enemies, when they obey not their wills? If it be as well for the one as the other, why then feare they so much common consent, which God in their coronation requireth? That wholly belongs to the people, and God requires it, and they reigne the best that most defire it. It was our second difference between Sant and David, and we fee the one is imperious before the Kingdome be fully in his hand, I Sam. 11.7. he is at killing and flaying beforethe Crowne beupon his head : Samuel had but shewed him to the people, and being a goodly man, they applaud him, but after this applause he goes not to the Throne of a King, but the field of a Herdsman, I Sam. II. q. the people wept for ill newes, and no sooner are the tidings told him, but he falls to his Militia with a powder, and chargeth fiercely uponthem; yet with some mitigation, that he will take away their goods, if they will not goe with him to battell. This was too much, and gave them a timely touch of the jus Regis, the power of a King, before to that jus Regni was added : and Samuel faw it needfull to use speed to disparch that; and no sooner is the battell ended, but they are all brought to Gilgal, and before the Ark of the Covenant with God, make their covenant one with ancther, which is faid to renew the Kingdome, ver. 14. and make Saul King, ver. 15. Saul was a Tyrant before he was King, to feare the people with a penalty, before he had the full power to execute it. It is faid that it was Gods feare, and fo'it was as it came from his annointing, and caused the people to come with one consent, but was not to legall as after they had confented in Gilgal, and what Saul shewed in part is presently put in execution; for he is said to reign but two yeeres as a King, and all the reft as a Tyrant, I Sam, 13,1, Samuel makes his oration to the people when he had wholly:

(30)

wholly delivered the Kingdom out of his own hands, I Sam. 12, and Saul no somer high it alone, but his good reign is at an end: whiles Samuel joyned with him he ruled well, but when he came to his own power he behaved himself wickedly, which is the third difference between David and him. David is seven yeers and an half in crowning, and hee was many moe in his annointing before he was crowned, and therefore ruled far above Saul, to the great contentment of all his people. The fourth difference is in their warres: Saul turned his wars from the Kingdoms enemies to wrong the best of his subjects: but David warred all his dayes for Saul, his subjects, and when they were his own divided between their two houses: David never warred upon Israel, and when Israel warred upon him and Indah, he only defended himself, and contentedly lived with his own Tribe, till all the Tribes came in, and freely confented unto him. When Saul was King, Israel came first to be numbred, and then

Indah, I Sam. 11.8.

There was a diffinction of order and use, before the separation of defiance and distraction of the Tribes, as here in comming to Saul, Ifraelis first reckonedapart. and then Iudah. Iudah in all common dangers was to go first, and was the most populous Tribe by many thousands, and yet did not envie Sant to be their King, or Benjamin the least of the Tribes to be preferred before them. After the death of Io Bua all Ifrael askethe Lord who shall leade them, Indg. 1.1. and Indah is fingled out for the generall, but here Saul being a Benjamite, Indah is put last as being the remotest and fent the fewest, because the Philistines bordered upon them, and therefore left the more men at hometo prevent forraine invasion. When David is King his own Tribe comes in first, and Ifrael many yeares after, and to force them as Saul did by Mens. fengers to all Coasts to come in upon penalty, David did it not, but waited with patience for their free accesse unto him. The fifth difference is in their wants: Sauls wants were wilfull and voluntary; he cast himselfe out of Gods protection, Samuels direction, Abiathers Oracle by Vrim, which David had, I Sam, 32. 24, and he wanted, I Sam. 28.6. and laftly, his best fouldiers for sooke him. Davids wants were violent, as being driven from the Court up and down the Countrey, and forced to forfake the the Kingdom. His Majelty complains of his wants, as being driven from the Parliament, deprived of his Towns, Ships, goods, obe@ 2 7620, Rom. 13.6. the tribute of his land, custome of the Sea, &c. what loever is imported, exported, transported, &c. All is taken from him. Hinc Lachryme is our mufick and the fad tune of our Kingdom, not taken up by the malignant party, for they are to be merry, Rev. 11,10. And let his Maieltie be affured the time is come for these reasons: First, the testimony of the witnesse, vers.3, they have been long in their sackcloth and sad for the Roman A. pollaly: They have been the fruitfull Olive trees to preserve the lights of the Church: They have been as Eliah and Elisha to hold the Churches knees from bowing to Baal: They like Mofes and Aaron have brought Gods people out offpirituall Egypt, and like Iofonaand Zerubbabel have builded up Gods spirituall Temple: Like our Siviour they have taught the heavenly dostrine, died for it, hi abrought to their graves, anuft rife from them, and afcend, and Rome be ruined of that tenth part that now remainer to the Popes, which they have built within wals; for all know that Rome when the Apostle writ, extended to feven Hils, and is now contracted to a tenth part of that which it was: secondly from the perfection of their testimony, ver. 7. wee

arenow in the warrethat ends it. The Beast makes two wars; first to encrease his Kingdom, Rev. 13.7. whereby he overcomes the truth, and spreads his error into all Nations: secondly his fatall and finall warre, when the Testes but not their testimony suffer, Rev. 11.7. death makes the truth more evident, and gives it perfection.

h

Theopen doore, Rev. 3.8. shall the lying Jewes shut no more, ver go and Papists that alone will be Gods people, shall fall at the feet of the true Church, and know that she is loved of Christ, when Antichrist shall be ashamed. Thirdly now or never isthactive, Rev. 11 9. and they of the people, and kindreds, and tongues, and nations, shall see their dead bodies three dayes and an halfe, and shall not suffer them to be buried. Ged forbid all the world in this light of knowledge (hould rejoyce to sport with the witnesses above earth. They only do it that hate them, and are tormented by them, and infinitely defire to buty the truth in an everlatting darkneffe, which they shall never beable to doe, when they have done all they can, which is now their present plot: but God is against it, as a most horrible design of these our dayes, and why will not God doe it to punish us that have deserved no lesse for our contentions amongst our selves? but God will abate them with farre greater quarrells now taken up between people and people, kindreds and kindreds, tongues and tongues, nations and nations. He will sooner suffer all the world to be confounded, than that his truth perish. Was there ever the like confusion in the Christian world, as to set Papilt against Papist, Protestant against Protestant, and make such a confusion of their wars, as we know no end of them : Papists doe better than we, for they know if they can fet us together by the eares it will be their advantage, and if God should not do so much for them, they would bury us instantly. But the truth is, they shall not, when God brings the Protestants closer together, and that they see Papists turne Protestants for no other end but to destroy them with their ownearmes. Invasion made the Ifraelites give over the burial lof a dead man, 2 King. 1 3.21. and that body riseth again: so shall it be with the witnesses, when the Protestants leave off this concurring with the Papists to ruine the truth, and seriously look to the Moabites that have invaded our land, and I hope by that time his Majesty hath seriously thought on thesethings, he will know his friends from his foes, a David from Sauls curfed Counsellers, a wife Abigail from a railing Nabal, and his great Councell from Councels abroad of his fugitive subjects, and cabinet Councels at home deceiving or deceived. I cannot take so many Protestations to be as some feare profanations of Gods name, fo many Vowes and Promifes to vanish and vapour away to nothing? many Nobles about him, I am confident, are right noble in vertue and godlineste, and will die before they turne Papists, but I will never think so of them that are lately of Papills made Protestants; certainly there is a pad in the straw, or a dispensation in the bosome, as Arius his paper was to him, when he subscribed the orthodox taith. The Papilts have the argument now as they would have it, and have turned rebellion from their own necks to gaine the heads of others : but we shall make good by fix Arguments, that they have put the King upon a desperate way for his Commission of Array, as cruell as I shall prove it to be most illegall.

Arg. 1. The Commission of Array is jus Regis the power of the King, and

not jus Regni, the law of the Kingdome.

Many Commissions of Array have issued out by the sole authority of the King, and that which his Majesty saies in his third argument is most true, he hath many Presidents before the grant of the great Charter by Henry the third, such power E hings

Kingshavetaken unto them, like Saul, by their ministers, to compell men to come in by penalties, that have no other lawes but their owne wills. His Majeffy profeffeth his resolution to be this, That he will govern his subjects according to his known lawes only, and for lawes he urgeth the Prefidents of Kings, which have followed no known lawes, but the arbitrary and uncertain formes they have framed for others to follow; and thus to argue is to leave the law for liberty, and the subject to a blinde obedience, to be bound with bit and bridle like horse or mule never to under-Rand more than his riders reason. Come we to this Commission pretended for law, but proved in eight things to be against it, or without it. Many lawes were before it, and after it, that flew it could never be a law. I suppose it commeth between two Parliaments, and to be made in neither, but to oppose the one, and be corrected by the other; as for example, An.4. H. 4. the Commons request that all Commissions contrary to former statutes, with all their dependings and circumstances, be revoked, cancelled, quashed, and dilannulled for ever, asthings made against law, and that they may not betaken for an example in time to come. An.6. H. 4. a Commission different in words and matter to the corrected copy of the Commission, An.s. H.4. here be three yeares to try it by, and they will in this generall argument afford us eight particular reasons to conclude against it : first the clauses expunged, confessing it to be against law, to punish the Commissioners without law; forisfacere, and fub forisfacturis, to forfeit, and be under forfeitures at the will of the King is illegall, and To legally the Commons in Parliament corrected it in the copy that could come from no other Parliament but the pleasure of the King, which likes not to betied to lawes. Secondly in the conclusion, the Commons petition that such liberty be not used for time to come, but in the iffuing out of Commissions of Array, the Commissioners might not come in danger of fines and forfeitures unlimited. Thirdly that it should be a law because it is thus lest, is without reason, as rather being a canceld Commisfion, than any wayes commanded. That it had the full confent of a law by the Prelates, Earls, Barons, and Commons, is faid in the Kings letter, not proved. Fourthly it laies down no proportion of Arms, but in generall words, juxta statum & facultates, according to estate and abilities of men in their lands or goods; but for the proportion and affesment to be at the advisement and discretion of any three or more Commissioners, which Parliaments have not left so loosely, as may appeare, An. 13. E. 1. The very assize is set down, how every man shall be affested in his lands and goods, which is left to three Commissioners, a greater wrong from the Commissioners, than they could receive from the King; and therefore the Commons should have been exceeding careleffe to correct a copy fo much to their own injury, and have left the subjects in as ill case as all Commissions are wherein the King will impose what charges he pleaseth upon them; and such is the injustice of this so much opposed by the Parliament for our good; and shall any Commissioners undertake to oppresse them who were so carefully provided for by their care they might not be oppressed by the King. Fourthly to view armes, and by whom the men and times are appointed by Parliament, astwice in the year, and by two Constables chosen in each hundred and Franchises. But this scaves time, place, and persons to the will of the Commissioners to vex the Inhabitants as they please. The Constables were to be chosen in the hundreds, but the King and his Commissioners may put in out of the hundreds whom they please, and call them whither they please to shew their armes. Fifthly armed men are to be pressed and forced to serve in their own armes, and the liberry of the

(35)

law taken from them, and they used as slaves and servants, which if the Parliament appoint not that men shall serve in their own armes, it is a wrong unto them to make them consent unto that which they never consented unto. Sixthly to have power to traine them at pleasure. Seventhly to carry them out of their Counties against such enemies as they shall make, or the King may take to be his, though they be good subjects, and ready to fight in the actual invasion of forraign enemies. Eightly to punish them by imprisonment at pleasure, when the law is, that the defaults shall have their remedy in Parliament, as they shall by the Justices be presented unto them.

Arg. 2. Jus Regni, the law of the Kingdome to rule the Kings power, and

to moderate the excesse of his Monarchy.

me

ef-

Wh

red

ers

0 2

cr-

W.

ore

NO.

by

ITS

d,

at

ón

4.

LIS

d

m

1

Hat many unjust Commissions have issued from the King, is most evident by I manifold complaints in all Parliaments, and just lawes made to regulate and restraine the exorbitancy of that Ins Regis Samuel spake of. An. 13. E. 1. the Statute of Whinchester declares the certaine proportion of Armes every man was to have. according to his estate in lands and goods; and the times when, the place where, and the persons who should view the Armes in every Hundred, who should finde them, how and in what manner they should bee punished for their defaults. An. 3. E. 2. cap. 25. No man is to be charged to arme himselfe otherwise than was wont in the time of his Grandfather Edward the first, or his Progenitors, Kings of England. Secondly, hee shall not depart his County or Shire by any compulsion or Commisfion causelesse, but first where just necessity requireth it; and the necessity is punctually fet down, the fudden and actuall invafion of ftrange enemies: fecondly, it must be done by no other command then formerly was practifed. Thirdly, An. 25. E. g. cap. 8. Such command must come from common consent in Parliament; and if any be compelled other wife, it is declared to be contrary to law. Fourthly, the Parliament provides, that hee that ferves out of his County, the very day hee departs out of it to serve in other Countreys shall beat the Kings wages, An. 18, E. 2. The same is followed by his Grandchild Henry the fourth. An. 4. H. 4 cap. 13. who confirmes all former Statutes, and explaines them yet further, that common confent in Parliament shall be kept in all points safe, without being broke in any manner; and heegrants to the Commons, that none shall be diffrained to goe into Wales, but such as have land and possessions in the same, or by Escuage or some specials service hold upon the King; and that all Commissions, Writs, Indictments, Accusations, Obligations, Tyes, Imprisonments, &c. be made void that are contraty to the Statutes formerly declared; and if any by colour of fuch Commissions &c. be imprisoned, let him presently be delivered. All this was done but a yeare before the Commission (now supposed to be an Act of Parliament) came to a Parliamentary triall; and many doubtlesse that served the yeare before, were elected agains to be of this Parliament, An. 5, H.4. and being so well versed in what they had done, could not undoe themseives and all the Kingdome in this, to grant such a liberty, as to unleose all the tyes, bonds, limitations, lawes, and command they had laid upon such large Commissions as this pretended one is; and it would seeme that the Arienesse of this onely in one point to iffue out Commissions of Array in no other words then the Copy had that the Commons had corrected, and then the next yeare, An. 6. H. 4. to doe the contrary and continue in it in the reignes of H. c. H. 6. &c. to the fourth and fifth yeare of Phil. and M. whence we observe our third Argument, from Repeales &c. Onely one question is moved, Why the Parliament that corrected the Copy of the Commission,

(34)

Commission, complained of no more in it than the wrong of the Commissioners? Two Reasons are given: That all but the Commissioners were secured by other Statutes of their charge and penalty. Secondly, that this Commission was awarded at or about the very time of two actual! Invasions; the one by the French in the lle of Wight, who burnt Plummouth; the second by the Scots who entred the North parts of the Kingdome. But whatsoever the reason was they complained not of the Commission, surther then the correction, it will never prove that because they corrected it, therefore it must by common consent be made a Law: and if it would, our third Argument will destroy it.

Arg. 3. From the power of Repeales that have passed in Parliaments, and the reviving of Lawes that have been repealed.

Here is a power in Parliament to repeale the Statutes that have beene made by it, and to revive them againe in whole or in part, as it shall be judged convenient and expedient for the times: and if they finde no use of old Lawes, they have liberty to make new; and therefore no wonder to heare of an Ordinance of Parliament, as well as of Statutes, Acts, Lawes, &c. for they are not tied to words, prefidents, examples, names of things, or the like. His Majesty is much moved with this name of an Ordinance, and that it should be made, not onely without, but against his consent; and sayes further, that it is not onely without any warrantable president of former ages, as hee beleeveth, but is well assured void in Law. A great power in a King, by his vote to frustrate all votes in Parliament, and his own words too; for hee highly admires the ancient, equall, happy, and well poyfed power of Parliament, and thinks the conflictation of fuch a Government can never enough be commended, which hath made this Kingdome so many yeares both famous and honourable, and that to so great a degree of envie, that others wish our welfare: and his Majestie puts an accent or speciall note upon this, That that power which is legally placed in both Houses of Parliament, is more then sufficient to prevent and restraine the power of Tyranny. The words are to mee reason enough to resolve many knots, that pens and papers have cast abroad, which bind many to forsake their owne judgement, and rest satisfied in the opinions of others: As first, that the King hath a negative to e, to make void in Law what hee will not confent unto; fo that Lawes may neither be made, repealed, or revived, if hee diffent from both Houses; and fo the Jus Regni, I Sam. 10.25. Shall wholly depend upon that other, Jus Regis, I Sam. 8. 11. and Ratio Regis shall be Ratio Legis; for fo I would translate Mishphat, judicium, the judgement of a man, the judgement of a Kingdome, and so wee are to be ruled as his Majesty pleaseth. Look upon the two texts and confider them well; The first contains Samuels words, the second his writing. His words are in answer to the people. his writing is in a book laid up before God. Samuels answer to the people is in just anger, his book a mutuall Law of love betweene them and their King His anger is for asking a King, and that they would be as other Nations, not under God and his Prophet, but a King must judge them, and God' and Samuel being rejected, they shall be heard and remembred as they deserve: and therefore God bids his Prophet thew them Mishphat Hamelek, what a King they should have I Sam. 8. 9. and he must doe it with protestation solemnely unto them' how little God liked of what they asked, and that hee would remember it when they should cry unto him, and give them no hearing. This is no Monarchy, but the degenoration of it into Tyramy; and is the Jon Regni no better? if wee had Samnels

(35)

book wee should shew mutuall and reciprocall duties, as now in our Kingdome we can shew nothing but reciprocall jealousies, so inraging the King on one side, and the Kingdome on the other, that the King stands for his Im Regis, hee will have the right of a King or hee will loose his Kingdome; and the Kingdome will have the right of Law, or they will loose their lives. Where are now our Divines, Universities, Innes of Court? Dare they not speak? Shall the meanest of Gods servants in sogreat silence say nothing? feare in some, falsehood in others, slattery in CourtParasites have rather buried then bolted out the truth, and boldly the blindest maintainethis, that the King hath a negative voice, and such a consusion is made, as in an high-way when dust is raised men are blinded, and can neither see others, nor dare themselves open their eyes for seare of danger, and such smart apprehends them that they are the worse for it many dayes: so the dust, smooth, and clouds of doubts and scruples raised, molesteth mens minds, that they cannot resolve which way to

12-

of

rts

n-

ed

rd

incline or decline. I think I shall say something from the book of the Law commended to the King, Dent. 17.18. and his Councell, ver. 8. fet before him. This Councell, as our Parliament, is the supreme, and admits no appeale from the sentence of it. All inferiour Courts might come for judgement to this, and their way was this: The lowest Court confisted of three Judges; and if judgement were not here to be had, they might to the greater number of Judges, and they confifted of twenty three; and if these could not determine the doubt, the last resolution rested in seaventy one: Now my observation is this, Why may not two judge? The Law is, Quando due judicant earum non est judicium, When two judge there is no judgement; becauf, one being contrary to the other their votes are equall, and of equall votes wee can receive no sentence of Truth or Judicature; therefore an odde voice must cast the sentence to the greater part. Our Saviour under two allowes no Judgement in the Church, Mat. 18. 19, 20. two must agree upon earth in the keyes, before they binde or loofe in heaven. One may hold the truth against two, but God hath determined the safest course for outward Judgement to depend upon more then one. A generall Councell may erre, I Chron. 13.2. but David a Prophet thought it the furest way not to goe alone, but to joyne all Ifrael with him. Hee was the first that found out the errour, 1 Chron. 15. 2. yet hee will have all Ifrael to joyne with him in the conlent before the Arke be brought to Ierusalems. As in three so in twenty three is the next judge. ment, and in seaventy one the last; and in this was the King, and had his vote, not as the King is perswaded hee hath one in Parliament, but the affirmative or negative voice of the King was no more then the vote of one man, and the greater vote carried, whether the King were in it or nor. Hee as all the rest had his time of deliberation, and when from counsell they came to consent, the more votes in the consent carried the sentence, and the King was bound to give the Law his confirmation; which is not of the effence of it, but hath the fame reason in it that wee find in the Councells of the Church, which were counted judiciall by the votes in the Councell, and pacificall by the affent of other Churches that afterwards gave their approbation; and for the Emperour, hee gave his confirmation. The approbation of other Churches, and the corroboration of the Emperours were but accidentall to the Law, which had its effence and being from confent. So in Parliament, what passeth by the consent of the most, is a law, and hath in it the true substance of a Law, and the Kings diffent ought not to destroy it; but as Councels stayed for the Emperours subicription : E. 3 ,

feription, and would not execute the Law without him, knowing how dangerous it was, they endeavoured all good meanes to gaine his favour; but rather then the Church should perish, as in the dayes of Constantius an Arian, and Iulian an Aposta. ta, they flayed not the Lawes of the Church from execution, because they were forbidden : and so in Parliament, those O dinances that are made by both Houses have frength, and to preserve the Kingdome may be practised when the King denies his confent, and his words fay no leffe. No King will vote himselfe to be a Tyrant, or that his followers are executioners of tyranny, and if the two Houses may vote neither, how shall they prevent tyranny from being? and if they have no power to reftraineit, how shall they helpe the people when it is? So strong is the force of reason. that it cannot be denyed, but in Councells legally called, legally continued, that which his Majefty faith must be found, that power is legally placed in the most votes to make a Law, call it what you will, onely the Law hath not all perfections; for when the King gives the Law his corroboration, then it is perfect, permanent and perpetuall, till it be repealed by the fame power that made it : and fo wee come to our Repeales. An. 4. 6 5. Ph. & M. all former Statutes concerning the finding of Armes, and all penalties and forfeitures touching the same are repealed; and a new Act made to fettle the proportions of Men, Horses, and Armes that every man was to be affeffed, according to his estate and ability in goods or lands, and the penalties and forfeitures of fuch as should disobey, not leaving any thing to the discretion of men, but laying downe the very dayes of imptisonment, and summe of money hee should suffer that had not such furniture in readinesse as he was charged withall, as ten dayes to be in prison, or pay fourty shillings. An. 1. Iac cap. 25. a second repeale is made, and the former Statute made void, and then is revived the Statute made An. 12.E.1. Laftly, An. lac. 21 cap. 28. that Statute is repealed againe, as that also An. 33. H.S. cap. 5. and fo no Statute at all for the Militia. The reasons I conceive to be three: our peace, the Kings policy, and the unhappine fe of Parliaments that have been fince that time. King Iames was a peaceable and politick King; his study abroad was to keep out warre, and his care at home to bring all Government to himselfe, and make his Monarchy absolute. The Militia, to have no other Commission but the Kings grant, was a great meanes to lay any taxe upon the people to maintaine it, and under the colour of it have come out many great burthens, as by our fourth Argument will be brought to light; to the which I now addresse my felfe, and will be fort in it, and the reft.

Arg. 4. From the Petition of right, which because it opposeth the right of the King, we are now like neither of us both to have right.

The jus Regis, and jus Regni are so opposite that they cannot stand together, both cannot rule. Ius Regis is ratio propria; Jus Regni, ratio communis. If the King will not be brought from the malignant party that persuades him by the first, he will never heare them that reason from the second. In the Petition of right the Lords and Commons complaine of many wrongs, and of this of armes amongst the rest, laid and levied by a Commission of Lievtenancy from the King and his privy Councell, both without law; for the law thereof was repealed: and against law as yet, having none made by common consent: and further, that the subjects inherited freedome, and by the same were not compellable to contribute to any taxe, tallage, aid &c. without their owne consent legally yeelded in Parliament; and therefore requested remedy by law, and had it granted in one Parliament, and confirmed in another.

(39) another. But nothing wil help us; for what can we fay to thefe words, that the raising of moneys, taxing of the Inhabitants against law, cannot make word such powers as in themselves are lawfull to be granted and put in execution. The King wil have a power lawful that no man can make void, and that both in his grant of Commissions and the execution of the same : so that whatsoever scontra Ius Regni, shall not be contra Jus Regis, so hard a thing it is to keep Monarchy from Tyranny; and I cannot think that his Majetty intends this Logick, but that some about him would teach him to make use of it to destroy himselfe and his Kingdom. God hath strongly forified him with his own power, Rom 13.1,2, 3. All powers are of God, and what is of God, no man can make it unlawfull. Secondly the powers that are of God are his Ordinances, and greater than any Ordinance of Parliament can fruffrate. Thirdly he that relifts thepower, refifts the Ordinance; and therefore to refift Kings, as of God, is a finne. Fourthly his fin of refistance shall receive damnation. If his Majesty meane his power in respect of God, it is so lawfull in it selfe, that no law of man can make it void; But that this power should grant Commissions, or the execution of them against law, I say both these are void. The King is not to be refisted in his person, and powers being so taken are of God, and ordained by him : but if hee ordaine any thing against God or man, he is not to be obeyed. Viziah will ordaine himselse to be a Priest, 2 Chron. 26.18. and Azariah and sourscore Priests result him. Saul sweares Jonothan shall die, and the people rescue him, I Sam. 14.45. His Majesty must not look for as great freedom in his power, as in his person: his power must

sit

he

4.

-10

ve

nis

or i-

c-

n,

at

cs

or

d

0

not extend it selfe above his lawes, or his Councel that makes them.

Arg. 5. Is from the proceedings of this present Parliament wherein his majesty hath joyned

in confent, and now will not. A N Act for the better raising and levying of souldiers for the present Defence of the King-I domes of England and Ireland. It is to be wondred what leads his Majestie from the Parlament, but that some are more afraid of it than himself: The Act is no new one, but rather revives a branch of an old Law in two things: First, in what case of necessitie a subject must lerve in warre: Secondly, why some more than others. No subject may be compelled out of his County, but to refift actuall invafion, or the fudden comming into the Kingdom of firange enemies: Thirdly, some are to serve by the tenure of their lands and possessions. Thus farrethe Parliament hath gone with the King in their confent, and defired to proceed on in the same just way, but his Majesty is informed of another quit out of the way; and no marvell he hath fo many leaders into it; for they judge the way of the Parliament very perillous to them; and therefore tell the King his Councell does amiffe, and this Statute tells us they walke as they should doe, and would walk on safely, if such rubbs were not in their way to remove and remedy as well as they can. As for their Ordinance though it be no perfect Law, yet it is in the right way, when all that his Majestie does is plainely contrary, as much to the Lawes themselves as their Makers; and that they do will against these Rovers, as Athenian Tyrants shall be my last Argument.

Arg. 6. The Parliament bath power to restraine tyranny: if enemies at home and abroad then no Commission is legalithat is not warranted by Parliament for warre.

E have made it plaine, that with strangers the waging of war hath setched warrant from them: And shall the like power order civill warres? His Majesty is pleased to tell us of thirty Tyrants placed by Lysander in Athens, and the forme of their Government, was an Oligarchie to opposed Aristocracie. There be three things that commend Civil Government; Power, Wisdome, and Wealth: When power is in one, its called Monarchie, when in the best Aristocracie, and when the richest have it Timocratie or Plutarchie. To the first Tyranny is opposed; To the second Oligarchie, to the third Democratie: Anarchie is no forme of Government at all: Tyrannie is in the Parliament, and Tyrannie to be suppressed by it. How

Can:

can these hang together, or who ever knew Tyrants in the Parliament? His Majesty makes it a well poysed Government, and in it makes the Lords a bank and skrine between the King and Commons: What would the King be? A Monarch. What the Peeres? an Aristocratic, What the Commons? A Timocratic, or a Timarchie, as Plato calls it, or Plontarchie as Xemophon. We have in Parliament no base persons, but a well composed body. His Majesty cannot wish himself better than to have his Monarchie so maintained by his wise Peers & wealthy Commoners; And can they desire more than Nobility and plenty with their King? Who are now followers of the Camp, (setting the Nobility aside and some of the Gentry) but as Lymanders Sharkes to oppresse a whole Kingdom. Now gracious King consider it, return with your true Nobles and worthy Gentlemen to your Honourable House of Parliament, and joyn as One, else sinde no fault with your Aristocraticall and Timocraticall States to standitout

with the oppressers of your Kingdome.

I have as the meanest Subject faid my mind, and wish as much happinesse to your Majesty, as I feare milchiefe is plotted against you; you may count them enemies to your Monarchy, that will not maintaine it to be as absolute as you defire it to be; you complaine of booker written against you, and wonder no moderate Divine will look into the present controverse, and canvale the difficulties that now breed our dangers, and have run us into a most defice rate way, that we may sooner see the end will be evill, than to hope it can bring us any good I have these twenty yeeres seen the storme of our rising miseries. The straits and street where they are acted, is as plaine as the place was appointed by Christ to flie unto, Matth. 24.16. Daniel spake of the desolation long before it came, and our Saviour in reading of it bids them understand whom it most concerned, and to provide for their owne safety; and they did well that went away, and left Judea for the mountaines: But as the time was how should they flie, the Army being come? God that warnes us of our danger opens the way between two Armies : for the first that came was put to flight, and before the next was ready, God had removed those he had promised falvation unto, ver [] 3. what way we have to escape the strait we are in is no other but the ffreet where it befalls us, Rev. 11.8 . what this freet is, the City will tell us, and thats Rome, which is one from Jerusalem to us, it ends in England, and we arethe last in this warre of the Beast that must suffer, and our sufferings are begun, God bring us well out of them: To leave the freet we are in we have neither warrant nor warning, and if my understanding deceive me not, all the security we have is to fit out the storm. When David was in Keilah within gates and barres, 1 Sam. 23.7. and had driven away the Philistines and secured the place, he supposed his safety was in it, but he was betrayed to Saul, who made no other account, but that David was fure in a City that would hold him, and deliver him into his hands, that had delivered them out of the hands of the Philiftines. Abiathar comes in good time for David to aske counsell, and free himselfe of the danger. We are as David was, in the street of our enemies that appeare to be our friends, and must not out of it, but die in it and there God will restore us. I look for no better at the hands of the Papifts in the war begun, then the miseries of our neighbours. But he that bids us stay will stand by us, and affureus that the triall (how sharp soever it shall be) will be but short, and end well for us. I do not heare of any that have made the like Protestation to this Kingdome of ours, and that doubles our tettimony, and of witnesses in this Warre makes us the chiese : Be not therefore (dread Soveraign) in your practice wanting to your Protestation, and make them your Protestants that arme against the Parliament ; for in the end many of them (I feare) will be found on the worlt fide, for they have perswaded you to an ill War, to neglect one that is honourable and will be happy in the end, and the greatest glory of all the atchievements and noble t actions that ever were done by you : To the which the Lord turne your heart and hand. Amen.

Truths Advice and Counfell.

makes

e King ocratie.

as Xe. y can-

calthy

ho are

as Ly. with

joyn

it out

ijefly,

rchy,

ookes etlie,

efpegood,

vhere

1.16.

them

well

they

two

d refrait

City

we

God

var-

rm.

the

dto

ım,

nes.

We

out

2.

nd

ell

13,

ot

m

¢]

ne e-Ur.

71. Take heed of the holy Wars of the Hellish Beast.
2. Beware that the keyes of the Church, deceive not the King of his Crowne.

23. Let not the Crowne of the King wrong the right of the Subject.

PSALMB 72. I.

Give the King thy judgements O God, and thy righteousuesse unto the Kings Some.

The holy Warre of the Hellish Beast.

REVE. II 7. Concilia mirabilia.

He Popes first generall Councells were no matters of Faith but of bloody Wars. Bellarmine tells us of eighteenes eight in the East, ten in the West: of the eight in the East, fix stand for the Truth, two for Errors all of them lawfully called by Imperial Authority. The 5 first are as pure gold refined from all droffe. the fixt is mixed with some little drosse, and the two last areas drosse it self: yet these consulted not of War, but of Gods word wrested by the Pope and his Monkes in the two last unto their own and others destruction. The Popes first Laterane Councell is of the holy Warre for the holy Land. Peter the Hermite the Popes plotter of mitchietes, a man of a filly looke, but of a fubtill wit, wanders to Jerufalem as a Religious Pilgrim, a piece of great holinesse, but a very counterfeit and cunning Merchant, having Traded with Simon the Patriarch, and treated with him of a good bargaine for heaven, our very Saviour appeared unto him to affure him he should be a good Factor for the Faith, to give notice to all beleevers of the benefit and profit of the prefent purchace and I wonder not that the world should see most vitions when it was most blind, and be truitfull in Revelations, when it was most barren in learning, and this mortified man that did fast in his cell in a voluntary devotion, when famine was in the Campe, and feare in his heart to die starved or stabbed, of hot became so cold, that to heate himselfe he basely ran away at Antioch, and fecretly founded his own retreate, that had bin the publick Trumpet to call others to the Wars. This inspired man, moved of God to make the Wars, returnes to Rome, where he had his hrit infpiration, and communicates with Pope Vrbane the second, the greate secret, and that Christ had sent him his legate to negotiate the Christian cause, such sudden zeale was in the Pope, that a Councell is called at Clermount in Frence of many Princes and Prelates. and he makes a Sermon of the milenes of Afia, to move the Princes out of Europ to play his own game the better, being affured the gaine of the adventure would be his, wholoever were the losers; his conclusion is divine, Girdyour Swands on your thighs, O yee men of might; It is our pares to pray, yours to fight, we as Moles will hold up our hards to be even, and your Swords against Amalek. The applause of the Princes is, God widerhin. This was Anvo. 1095. The Later and Councell, Anva. 1123. by

Califin to the fame purpose. The 2d. Laterane was An. 1139. by Innocem the. second, against Anipopes, when the vote and vulgar voice was, that the Pope was Antichrift for a booke came out before this, having this Title in the Italian tongue, What thing that Antichrift was given in the years of our Lord. 1120. Hildeber , Rupert an Abbat in Germanie, Honorius Augusto-dunensis in France, &c. cryed out of the Pope and Clergy in those dayes. The third Laterane, Anno. 1180. by Alex under the third against the Waldenses. See now the end of the holy Wars against the Saraceus is to fight with Gods Saints. The fourth Laterane 15 Anno. 1215. by Innocent the third, and it is against Herefie and the Hagarens; what is Herefie at Rome is truth with Gods Saints. ferved no better then the Arabians and Seyebians. The fift generall Councell is against the Emperor, the fixt against the Greeks, the seventh Herisies, &c. My observation is, that the Pope never followed the way of Imperial Councells to make the Church great, but to advance himselte over Princes and the people of God. His Wars with the Saracens and Turks were but the destruction of Christian Princes, and the way to make himselfe strong by the weakening of them. Take but the last of his Councells, his faire He. lena of Irent; he called to it the King of England, King of France, Princes of Germanie, Oneene Elizaberh, the King of Denmarke and Swetia, all refused to come for one reason that the right of calling Councells was in them, not in him, and fince Princes were to wife, he durft never call any Councell fince that, but in that and ever fince his plots have bin fecret. The Naldenfer appeared, Anne. 1160. and the Papifts had not one Arrow in the quiver of malice that they shot not after them. Nick-naming them from the places they iprung as Albegenses Lyonists, Picards, Cc. from men Waldenses, as in France, Lolar ds as in England and a frier descants on them, quafi Lolum in area Domini, as cares in Christs Threshing floore, which is true of their condition under their fluets but not of their faith, more precious then gold: from their habits they called them Turlinger, dwellers with Wolves, and that was true, for they were Gods Sheepe in the wood or wildernefle with the Wolvish Papists. From their cause Pararenians, and so they were sufferers, their backs being as Anvils for the Beaft to beate on : From their poverty: poore men of Lyons, and why should a forced beggery more shame them, then a voluntary want of goods the mendicant Friars? If merit may be in milery more is deserved by being stripped of all for Christ, then to cast away what God hath given us and live as lazy beggers, to boaft of our deferts with God In a word, to diigrace them, they call them Sierrs cut-purfes Frateralithifters, Paffagenes-Wanderers, Adamies-nakel men, Inf bbathe without Sabbath, because they would not serve God with them, where, Manuchees, and because they knew nor truly what to call them, they called them any thing but that which in truth they were, as now round-heads and many fuch names are of the braines and brine of the Popith pickle, and the Holy Shoft hath well discovered this in the first Viall Rev. 16 2 what can the noyfome and grievous fore be elfe, but that forrow of a feparation of vulgars to wound them; Reade over all Histories and fee if we fet not our marke

the-

the

ein

ord.

s in

urd

low

nts.

inft

nts.

cell

kc.

iall

ces

he

ng.

6-

of

to

ot

n

marke aright. The Saracens in the fift Trumpet, Rev. 9. 1. to 14. affaulted the Roman Empire, who with Mahomes terved Heraelins against Chofrees, who first Conquered Syria and lost it againe, and the grabians or Saracens being ill rewarded by the Emperour conquered it againe, Chofroes came in like a Land-floud for the finne of Phocas called by I grims a Seil or Sea-calfe that lies lazily fleeping in the Sunne on the Shore, and to according to his name, careleffely minding nothing but his pleature, Lewas flame by veraclim as he flew his Mafter, and had no other balme for his buriall then his owne warme blood: His negligence invited Choproes, who like another munting Sennacherib, carried away the Croffe from ferufalem, forced Christians to turne Nesterians, commanded the Emperour to renounce his Relion, and to worship the Sun; but he refusing, enters Persia with his Army and quells the pride with which this King was drunke, and he is flaine by Smoet one of his Sonnes. The Saracen, helped Heraclin in this Warre, and for their wages take what they can get, when he would not give them their due, and their like a tranding water long drowned the Fasterne parts, and as Locusts skipped in a manner over all the Empire. Daniel brings them in as pushing at the 4th Monarchy; and S. John as skippers: compare the places Da. 11.40. Nev 9.3. Then succeed the Turks as their Masters, rightly called Seythia Nomades, alwaies wandring yet never out of their way. Their Country called Tartaria, was never forced by forraine Armes. The Poet makes famine a fugitive, and to travell abroad, yet hereto be fixed for the barrennefle of it, which no doubt might have bin tamed by good husbandry to have maintained her Inhabitants, if hardy men had not rather live by the Sword then the Plough. Its true, the Easterne part of the Empire left most of the miserie caused by the Turks and Saracena but the Westerne parts perished in their provision, for their friends, and obedience of their good Father, whose providence was more for himselte, then his Sonnes advantage. The thing I note in the judgements of God is the event as it falls out with Prophelie. The Pope is carefull of an holy Warre, and it to happens that he difcovers himselfe to worke the woe of all men. In the East shoulands perish by his Councell, and in the west, wrath is powred out by degrees upon his marked followers. In his Warre with the Savacens their marke was the Red Crosse, and Maries blessing, begged by certaine prayers, stinted to Canonicall houres. In his War with the Saints, the Pilgrims begin, and one hundred thouland of them is gathered together, as to a more acceptable War then their first imployment, and in fifteene yeares three hundre thousand of them lost their lives, so that there was neither City nor Village in France, but had Widdows & Orphans curling the Popes expedition whose fatherly blessing could not fave these croised Pilgiam: The Pope to stop the novie relolvedto attract leffe envie & yet work as effectually by an Inquifition, weeding out the Waldenses without hurt to his owne corne for in Warre all went downe together. The Author of this fate way was a Spaniard, and his Mother dreamed the brought forth a Dog that did both barke and bite, and vomit fire out of his mouth. Howarin Saints him for his good lervice, and held F 2

ist

nif

Th

and

rat

the

WA

101

ni

15

te

th

t

W

th

held him for the Arlas of his Religion, and truly it hath no better pillar then crueley to hold it up : This abridgement of theirs turned the Sword in to the Burchers Axe, and he that makes inquilition after blood, forgets not the crie of the humble for what by the Saracens and the Turkes in the East. and Princes in the West, the Holy War hath not succeeded after the will of theworker. God that is just in all his doings, hath had provocations to fuffer thete things to be done. In Afia great Herefies like a drag-net tooke whole Provinces with the casting of it among them, but the Pope angled a long time to catch fishes. It is faid, errors grow the fastest in hot braines. and therefore the Eastern part filled most with Hereticks, and God justly gave them over to the Sword, that would not be ruled by his word. The more stayed wits in Europe seiled on the old way, and yet kept not the right rode, but received to much from some in admiration, that her oracle that all the taid, was held for Gotpell with them. Confider the times when the Saracen, and Turkes, like Vultures pecked out each others eyes, and how Christians might have gained opportunity, and husbanded the occasion to have made themselves whole of the former hurts: but we must see Gods hand in these great workes. The Savacens come in as I have shewed like Locutts to punish the Roman Monarchie for Apostasie, and they only push at it, and leave the Conquest to the Turker that take and hold their gettings. Daniel compares the one to a fierce Ramme that rusheth in, and retreates againe, and at last with knockes gives over; but the Turkes to a whirlewind that scatter all before them, Dan 1.40. A Whirlewinde as it is the embleme of War, Zech. 7. 14. fo it makes detolate Kingdomes, and captivates their Inhabitants. St. John relembles the Turkes to furious waters that beare downe all before them, Rev. 9. 14 and thefe two things are expressed in the fift, and fixt Trumpets, and betweene them the Popes tyranny breakes out, and in the Holy Wars discovers it selfe, which are not the defence of true Religion but advantages for his own dominion and doctrine; for who now ruled the rost among Christians, but Antichrist, and who in these times adored Images, but he and his followers? Turkes, and Saracens, and lewes, and all the enemies of Christians, were enemies to their Idols, and is not the punishment of Idolaters plainely laide down to be by these as Gods instruments, Rev. 9. 20? And that which the Reader may have in admiration, is no leffe in Daniel in his computation of the times, Chap. 12. 11, 13. I shall make it plaine, that the persecution, v. 10 is to be understood of Antichrists time, v. 7. and Daniel to make us understand the better this Holy Warre, bids us reckon from Amuchu to him. From his abomination and tyranny over the lemes, to this of Antichrists over Christians; by the first you shall see it in his first War with the Saracens, which was blessed to none and if you make the account by the second, it will discover his War with the Saints, which to them is blefled in the expectation. Great things in the World want not their Prophefies in the Scriptures, and if you wil joyne the Vialls with these times, you shall finde Gods revenge in the second War as well as in the first. In the first the two Trumpets let us fee how just God

is to punish Papists by the Saracens and Turks, and he will be as just to punish them in the Vialis. Read them over and learne this to be the history. The earth is the meanest part of Antichritts kingdome, as it is the lowest and bafeft picce of the world, on this falls the first plague, and makes a teparation; for to is a wound or ulcer to be defined, a folution of the whole in the tenderest parts. The wound is fresh and bleeding but by continuance becomes a fore, noylome and grievous, and to did this wound, made by the Waldenses make the Popes Monarchie bleed, but the fore followed by the anger and anguish that came upon the marked Romanists in their rage and tore displeature for this division and downfall of their doctrine and domimon so much detested by men that once were poytoned with the same. It is faid of the Egyptians that they hated Gods people, Pfat. 105. 35. Malice is described by the object, subject, cause and effect Ub est Gods people, Gods fervants; The subject, they hated them in their hearts; The cause the turning of the heart by God, and the inward corruption of it: They loved them whilst they prospered by them, but when they saw their multitude and might werf. 4 they feared them greatly and the effect was to deale with them lubrilly. Behold these Vultures, the Papists, intending to cut a new way to heaven never opened before, make their gate thither by cutting the throats of their innocent brethren ye it must be counterfeited in the shape of the holy Ghost, and forme of the Dove that hath no gall, and therefore to reclaime the Walderfes, they will by reasons convince them of their errour, and a disputation is appointed with them for time place and persons. Many came thither to heare it resolved to return home again with the same opinions they brought with them comming more for faction then fatisfaction; conferences in great oppositions feldome ripen kindly, and bring forth fruit to perfection; Modera ours are scarcely found, who hang not to one fide and readineffe of speech with auditors, bears away the bell from solidity of arguments. Thuanus no partiall Writer, layes of the waldenfes, that there was scarce any amongst them but could reade and write handsomely. understand the Bible, and that the boyes were so well brought up amongst them, that they could readily by heart give an account of their faith; and Reiverius testifie h of them, that they believed all things well of God and held all the Articles of the Creed and lived justly before men, onely they hated the Romifb Church. The Archbishop of Turin contesseth they lived without scandall, and were carefull in the observation of Gods Lawes. The Lievienant of Piemour fayes also of the Merindolues a sprig that sprouted from this root, that they were laborious, liberall to the poore paving duly their Lords, ferving God with prayers, and shewing forth innocency in their lives. King Lewis the twelfth bound it with an oath, hat the Waldenses were better men then he or his people and having called the place where he killed them Vallis meretricia, the Whorith valley, changed the name into the Vale of Lewis. where hee had his best subjects. It hath beene the constant practice of Papifts, to defame those that differ from them in Religion, and no wond r to heare the worst in our dayes, if wee handle too roughly the Roman

Roman Nolimetangere; you must understand, that the Pope entertained them in conferences to prepare an army to end their arguments, and conclude all his words in blowes from that inward fore caused by their separation from his obedience. The Poet teils us the true nature of Giver, the blacke and blew stroke of spight and envie, — Sieuls non invenere Tylanni.

And to in the first Viall we see the cause of this holy warre; and in the fecond we shall behold the successe of it, let forth by the Sea, the next part of the Beatts body and it is a deeper gash into the very bowels of the Beattro let out his guts and that is the revole of the Princes of Germany and the darling kingdome of England. The Popes fishes had Sea-roome to I winime up and downe in their pleafures and riches; but behold, they are fuddenly call in o a mare morenum, the dead tea, and can live no longer in their former libergies, but are reftrained by the fword, as they had reftrained others, and their spawne cast out of the waters as stinking hish that had defiled them, and were odious and unfavory to the Inhabitants, as they are now againe by the abuse of the indulgences they have enjoyed so long amongst us. The third Viall raileth warre in a third part of the Beafts kingdome, and it filleth the rivers and fountaines with blood which have beene fince the Pope loft his jurisdiction in divers kingdomes & countries: An instance we have in the warres of Germany, where the Pope to shew how he was for peace invited all Christian Princes to his last counsell, his youngest and dearest Baby conspiring in the mean time with the Emperour Ferdinand to make war against the Protestants and root them out of the world. The Italian Francifcan Frier in his Sermon discovered the secret counsell stirring up both the Emperour and others to this butchery, Exerevires thas pulck up your spirits and strength to extirpate this pestiferous kind of men, ne fa. enim eff. for it is unlawfull to fuffer them any longer to looke upon the light; fay not you will doe it it must be done even now at this present and without any delay. Such preachers the Papifts have that give the watchword to war and found an alarm to their int. nded maflacres and indeed upon fuch Sermons enfued Bellum cruentum, & calamitofum a bloody and cruell warre against the Prote-Hants; Concerning which, divers of the Princes in Germany faid in their Letters to the Emperour, we shall so answer, that every man may understand both that injury is done to us, and that you doe undertake this warre, Romans Antichrifts, & impu concilis Tradertine impulla, at the suft gasson of the Roman Antichrift and the impious Councell of Trent: that the doctrine of the Gotpell and the liberty of Germany may be oppressed. Was this concilium pacis or rath remailum fanguinis. a confpiracie, not onely against the faith, but the life of Christians. I shall need to say no more of the Popes wars or his wicked instruments. This booke is intended to make application of the Churches Tragedie to our times, which beare the like blowes for our advertaries presse hard upon us and deale trecherously with Princes to involve them in their plots, while they as ludas play their owne parts, pretending love, and the emendation of faults, when they intend murther, and an utter extirpatired

on-

pa-

the

mi.

he

art

to

ar-

up

alt

li-

nd

m,

ne

he

il-

pe

ve

n-

a-

ar

111-

he

ts

it

ıd

on of the servants of God. His Majestie should be moved with good examples in all times to keepe him out of errours; I have heaped them tog :ther with arguments, to bring as much light to the truth as I can. It may ealily be observed by such as attentively r. ade the Ecclesiasticall Scories, that faith and herefies prevaile as the Empire stands or falls. Emperours maintaining their Imperiall authority in the councells of the Church: no faction of Bishops, no not of the Pope of Rome was able to stand against so foveraigne a remedy. But when once Gregory the Iccond, Zachary, and fucceeding Popes, to Leo the third had clipt the wings and cut the finews of the Fasterne Empire by admirable and unexplicable traud and subtilty; themselves first seizing upon the greatest part of staly, and then by Pross and his sonne working their owne wills, they set up a new Monarchie in the West, and gaine such powers that neither East nor west are able to match them or justle with them: The Pope found his first strength in the cause of Images and his war for them was with five of the Greeke Emperours and the laft of them was Theophilm which caused such joy, that an hymne was sung veerely in remembrance of the victory, Bar. An. 842. 28. This opened the cataracts and the depths of the earth, nay, burst up the infernal pit for transubstantiation purgatory, the five new Sacraments, condignity of workes, supererogation &c. which formerly fell as a few little drops of raine, patfing as doubtfull and private opinions grew now to such an height and outrage as they went for decrees of councells, and any abomination stood now: inforce, that the father of Rome would fay was the Catholique faith, and this two horned Beaft hath so over-awed the ten horned Beaft, that hee does what he lift, and where his ftrength comes thort, he tharpens it with his wit, and his wily company will like Serpents wrigle into Kings Councells or they must be well watched or some way or other th y will work in.

The Churches Tragedie; represented in source Beasts waiting upon C H R 418 T, and the red Dragon, and horned Beasts serving Satan.

Dimine edifere nobis Parabolam iftam, Matth. 15. 15.

The summe of this whole Book concerning the Churches Traged;

The Apostle sets forth the whole matter, as it is acted in the street of the great City and it comprehends two straits or angiperes between the which the Churches perfecutors overrake her. She is in her way to Canaan, and Egypt and the walderness intercept her, and handle her roughly.

Rome is the City and hath but one street, and it is a long one stretching from lerusolem to our brish Seasy sea. 1. 8. In it Christ was crucified and to this day have his Saints suffered an it; and first by the cromper of Emperous, 8.00.

12: 3. tecondly, the kernof she Churche To Gration the Emperour the Principality

Principality and Priesthood went together, and the Divell executed his errours and anger in one man called the Dragon, v. 9. There were lome good Emperours, l'agans and Chrittians, but they never failed the Direll to Gran tian; for onftantin, tuhan and Valens did him as good fervice, as Noro Maximinus, and Diocletian; and therefore Pontifex Maximue cealed not in the Roman Emperours, till the death of l'alens, Onuphr. leb. 5. Fastor. Granan, the tonne of Valentinian reigned after Valens his Uncle, and refuted at his coronation the Prieftly robes, which coft him his life; and Theodofins revenged his death upon Maximus, and against him Eugenius railed a mighty army of Pagans, not onely to support the Dragon, but utterly to excirpate the Christian name, and that by the instigation of Hyperchas a Pagan Prophet, that promifed him victory by an old Oracle, that after a yeere of dayes, that is, 265, yeeres, Chrittian Religion should perish and now, if ever, the warre in heaven, Rev. 12 7. was waged betweene the Dragan and Woman for their last being together, and heaven rejoye th that now they are divided and the woman delivered cleane from the fociety of Pagans, and so long lasts the first strait of the Church, and now followes the second in the wilderness.

and begins from the divition of the Romane Monarchie.

Historians make three, the Scriptures one, and that is of the Eagle divided into two great wings, and to Theodofins leaves his Empire divided between his two fons, Arcadius and Hinerius and this was the reall division, the others were but locall this politicall. Confiantine left Rome, but not to the Pope he continued her Emperour still, but his departure diminished the dignity of his Empire, and made way for Antichrift. He left his Empire to his three fonnes and Constanting governed the East, and periocuted the Orthodox maintained the Arrians and when he law Gods just judgement against him by Inc han faluted by the name of aul spara; , for fo they magnified Emperours with the name of God, he made haft with an army to suppresse that usurpation more z alous of his owne honour then Gods truth; and therefore comming to filera, God fends death his Messenger, and hee forrowing too late for his change of the Nicene faith, dies (the Lord knowes) of what faith. His two brothers died before him, and so Fast and West were wholly his againe, and so continued to one Emperour, till the Empire came to the sons of Theodofins, and from that day to this of two the Empire hath fallen to ten, and there ten make the first horned Beast, and with them the two horned Bealt gets up, and takes up the Priesthood that Gratian left, and by it subdues the Principalities, and so the two hornes and the ten hornes turne against the Church, and her owne keyes wound her first, both in Doctrine and Discipline. The Doctrine is laid downe, I Tim. 4. 1. the Discipline, 2. Thef. 2.4. and by both he conquers all crownes, and if it be possible, makes them serve him. Hence the policies of Papifts are to practife by crowns the dominion of the Prelacy, and so they may help them, care not whom they hurt witnesse these our present times: first in the practice of the keyes, what have they not done by them to urge the Scott from their own lawes to fuch lawes as the Prelaticall keyes judge meet for the time, and something neerer Popery

CP4

boo

74-

121-

Ro-

the

ro-

ged

the

hat

rre

er

the

fe,

led

en

ers

he

of

rec in-

urs

paore

00

h. his

ns

to rit

ne

ne

e,

es

he

er

Popery then their owne lawes at home, and to haften us first, fet up their new Dricipline, and to backe both, have drawne the crowne and engaged it in their warre, and carried it so farre, as now it stands in competition with all his kingdomes, and the Papifts are affured they must either win them all to their fide, or lose all their interest in them, as the Pagans did in their last battell. Their doctrine subjugates the crowne to the keyes, and now, they preach fuch a power in the King, that all Religion, Liberty, Right of the Subject and Laws, and Ordinances are what the King wil. In Parliament the King hath such an negative vote as it makes void all Lawes without his liking. We know in all Councells, facred and fecular, that two things concurre to the effence of a Law, counfell and confent and that command follows in the royall authority by way of confirmation and corroboration, which are accidentall to the Law, and that in the making of a Law by free votes, there can be no coactive power. It is plaine in the confent and affirmative vote, that the King alone hath no power to make any law, repeale it, or revive it, and why then shall his different and negative vote have sole power to hinder the making, repealing, or reviving of any law? It is duly to confirme and corroborate what foever in a lawfull Councell is confented unto by the most, and it reason and Religion may restraine the fallacies of this age, I hope the arguments in this booke will be a benefit, and I shall defire may be a bleising to prevent blood, and toteach every one with prudence, peace, and patience, to beare his owne burthen.

The Churches Tragedie in conflict with the red Dragon, and the ten horned Beaft, applyed to our times.

--- Nescis ab perdita : nec dum Laomedonta a senis perjuria Gents.

Alas, yee know not filly foules, nor yet doe understand. The thraldome of a bruitish crew, and yoke of faithlesse band.

The Churches Tragedie in three Prophesis.

He seven Churcher, seven Scales and little booke are three severall Propheses to discover the farall calamities that are, and have beene, and shall be in the world; the great stage of all occurrences, and in the Church, the Theatre involved in the same, and in this lesser stage is comprised our English Tragedie. It is counted a part divided from the whole, and yet hath been samous in all ages for the Gospel. It is thought to be one of the first Westerne places that received the glad tidings of salvation and when those ren great perfections were, none but the last touched our nation. God reserving it as a fanctuary for the Saints, and when the greatest barbarisme was in the world, and Religion overwhelmed with it, this nation

tion of ours retained the best Divines, and was a light to Learning for other places. Our adversaries of Kome to dote upon their owne Church. that we had never knowne the Gospell but for them; They remember not the ruines of Kome and how she was made tributary to Ravenna and had all her lights ex inguished in the 4th trumper, Rev. 8.11 or if that be my fable. vet hiltory makes it good for the Magistracie: and when that suffered Learning could not much flourish in the publike profession of it, and ignorance is much complained of in those dayes, and might well lay a foundation for that great apostalie to build upon. The great worke of our conversion they atcribe to their Monke Austin, and we our confusion; for before him we had a multitude of Divine that in humility, learning and gravity, excelled, and were honoured of all good men when the priste infolence ambition and uturpation of Prelacie was abhorred and deteited in this Roman En weel ft. or rather Catangelyt, the accuser of his brethren, and cause of the shedding of their blood, and by violence charged the Government of our Church from the Fatterne ceremonies to the West, and so wedded us to Rome that to this day we cannot get divorced from her. But to the generall ragedy in the first place; and because the Church of the Gentiles is taken out of the Roman Monarchie as the great mountaines, Dan. 2.45 wee shall not need to separate them, but handle them together. I would not handle haly things prophanely, yet good inventions will not prophane holy myst ries, or offend any when they are without prophanation made the illustration of facred things.

The Prologue, Preface or Preamble, prepares the matter. The Scene declares the stage where the things are acte, and the changes of it are called Scenes. The acts are the leverall passages of the things done and represented to the hearers, and when they end, comes in the Epilogue to give them. an handsome farewell. I will not say such a method is meant by the Apostle, but take it as you will the method in the Revelation is the exactest in all the Bible and represents things historically, as they were to be done. The Prologue in the first Prophesie, 18, Rev 1. 10 to the end, where we have the narration of the whole matter to be handled diffinely in every Church. and that we might know they were both an history of things done, and a prophelie of things to come; we reade, v. 19 Write the things which then haft seene, and the things which are, and the things which shall be hereafter. The things contained in the first Church represent the Primitive times and prevailing of the cruth with the perfecusion of the Emperours, and herefies of falk Appostles, as trose times will teach us, but neither persecution nor heretie did hurt the Church, the was hurt by the warme Sunne, as Hier. in vita Malchi teftifi th. Post tempora Confrairens opebus quidem ma or fed virtusbus minor fatta fuit Ecclesia. Einseb leb. hist. cap 33. Ecclesia post Apostolorum deces fare non din mansit virgo illibara: in a word- fohn tells us all Thou hast lost thy first love Rev. 2.4: Thenarration in Smirna suites with the time of Comfrantise and his worthy councell against the Arrians, and the perfecutions of his forme Constanting, but most of all with Valent, who sen yeares did persecute the Orthodox most furiously, and in his dayes Athanasim who suffered most, died: and his age and gray haires, but most of all the Reverence and Majettie of his person kept him from Martyrdome who all his daies lived as a Martyr in suffering for his witnesse of the truth, and because the Church did here againe her nitt works, and in a most noble way detended the truth and prevailed in all her Councells, the Spirit witnessesh she was a pure Church. Now succeed the times of Apostatic, and relate the things

done to our ages, and to farre I will carrie the Tragedie.

Proud Pergamos begins the Apottafie, and jeas of Satan; he had a Synagogue of Arrians in Smyrna, but they held not the Throne of the Church. but now Satan gets the dominion by the reaching of Balliam, or the fals Prophet, that is the Popish Clergy, as may appeare by Amipa their opposite, whom they make Gods Martyr or witnesse of the truth by their opposition of it. and cruelty against it. Toyaura takes notice of the admonition in Pergamos, Rev. 2. 16. and many repent and cast off Popery, caring no longer for such doctrine, nor the depths of them, for all Popith commendations, that vulgars were not to prie into them, but fit still in filence and believe the Church. lezabel seduceth in this Church and suffereth much by the Saracens and Holy Warres and in her warme bed and wicked dominion the and her bad companions are well corrected, and many of her obedient children for the Warres killed, and yet having space to repent she repented not and the learcher of all hearts by his just judgements made it knowne, that he regardeth not the hypocrific and out-fide Worship of Idolaters and boast of their brave Church, He had them that spied out also what they faid of their Religion, and understood it to be nothing else but the depilisthat Satan taught them, and shough at the first they were weake in their conversion, and God moderated their burden in putting no more upon them then they could beare, yet wills them to hold what they had, and he in due time would bring them more knowledge and more bleffed times. These I take to be the waldenses, the first that ever made any Separation from Rome, many in the Church of Rome about this time cryed our of Antickrift; and famous is that Story of Noube two, to whom Bernard repaired. for instruction, and defired to heare his eloquence, he asked him this question; what thinke ye of the times? all men tay Antichrift is come, and who he is, no man dare fay diffinctly? Nodbertu tells him, doubtlette Anticle f is come, and I am affured I shall not see death till be raise a generall perfecution in the Church. The promise in this Church is the gift of the morning far, or dawning of the day after a night of darknetle, of no lene continuance then 700 reares, and this morning light appeared to Wallens, and bleffed be God, ever fince he stirred for the Gospell it hath risen more and more.

not the first Century, but the State of things as they follow the Waldenfes, and the Acts of this age admirably answere the description of this Church.

First in the name thou hast a name. Secondly in the quality thou are dead. Thirdly, the degree, ready to die. Fourthly, the opposition, a few

names of a better nature. A name, Rome will never be without it, nor Romaists convinced that they are out of the way, or wanting in any truth, and for an out-fide they hold all, that we doe but erre in two things: First, in ad. dition. Secondly in dimunition. Addition, they adde to the Scriptures Traditions and the doctrines of truth, manifest errors; for detraction, they draw from the merits of Christ, merit to their own works; from the imputation of Christs righteoutnesse to us, the inhesion of their own justification from Gods free grace, the freedome of their own wills, and from the power of godlinesse, the godlinesse of their Ceremonies: but most punctually, I take the name for the bare name of a Church wanting learning. life, Arts, Schollarship as appeares evidently in the Bishops of those dayes, which both lived in bruitish ignorance, and a beastly convertation, that the Children brought up by the watdenfes, shamed them in the Catechilme: This was the obscureft age for knowledge and learning, that ever the Church was under. A meere name and out-fide of forme and fashion, but for truth and fincerity, dead, and dying and if the few names of the malden. Jes had not given some worth to Religion we should not have known where to have found it; Before them there be fix generall Councells confessed for truths defence, and for the seventh we know that held at Constantinople by Constantinus Iconomachus to excell the second Nicene, and for the eight that held at Frank ford by (ha les the great, to be of more credit then that of Bifilms, which ends all that were called by Emperors; five Emperors in the Fast (when the Images came up) did valiantly result them, and when the Pope began his Councells (the death of all truth) the VV aldenses stept up, and if it had not bin for them, this Sardinian effate of the Church had enjoyed no life at all. Come we to our fixt Stage, and there in Philadelphia we shall finde that which Christ promised in Thyatira, that which you have already, hold fast till come, and as he granted them hope that were weake, see it is now performed. I have let before thee an open doore now is the dead name revived, and fince Lucher a wonderfull increase of learning, as may appeare by many labours, no age testifying the like, and here we are blessed by God, wrestling with Satans Synagogue for the Goale. The Romanists are learned we confeile, because this age hath stirred them up to Study, and they have faid as much as can be faid for a bad cause, and shall ere long yeeld the truth into our hands, and be submitted to our feets, and further I dare not carry our Tragedie.

In the 7 Scales the Stage is bravely pitched in the 4th Chapter and a lively representation made in them of the Catholike-Church by 4 Beasts, and
the 12 Tribes in the 7th Chapter: they both significe one thing; for as
the 12 Tribes were reduced to 4 Standards, bearing the names of the 4
Beasts so both expresse Gods people, and here (as before) we have many
Scenes: The first is in the opening of the first Seale, and the Lien stands by
the doore to open it, and the act performed is the irruption of a white
Horse and his rider armed with a Bow, having a Crowne given him, and
victories gotten already over the Jewes, and now new conquests to be made

over T

over th

Stage 1

of the

as the

Goipe

the V

pell ca

peace .

canno

anothe

25. 11

The th

at the

of the

of Ital

and ha

this Pa

round

were h

his rei

and fal

standir

mother

Third

happy

with t

fourth

and po

the En

breaki

agrees

reache

reade o

holy (

rest, fo

in part

iecutio

the Be

unto u

Divel.

ruine

Trage

It is

over the Gentiles, by the spreading of the Gospell to them, but this Stage is prefently altered from peace towar, as appeares by the opening of the second Scale; the Oxeor Ballock standing by the doore, that is, as the Lyon pointed in his station to the East for the entrance of the Golpell; fo this second Beast standing in an opposite station, points to the V Veft, that is to Rome, as the first did to levulatem, and as the Golpell came from the one, so does the Sword from the other, and the peace it takes away is from the Earth, not from the busch, for that cannot be taken away, lobn 14, 27. and this War is for one man to kill another, and the true cause of it is the contempt of the Gospell, Lev. 26. 25. I will bring a Sword upon you, that shall avenge the quarett of my v name. The third Scene brings in a paire of Ballances, and the whird Beaft itands at the doore, to point at the South, and it sheweth the wonderfull change of the Empire and the course of the Sword that having created one out of Italia in the West, now creates one in the South famous for justice. and having but heard of the rule of Christ, doe as you would be done uncon this Pagan is so much in love with it, that he causeth it to be written round about the walls of his Pallace, Fabius Sabinus Domitins Vipian &c. were his learned Councellers and the last of them is famous to this day, his reigne was arequero; unbloody, and he so abhorred Turinu for flattery and fallehood, that he caused him to be killed with smoake, an Herald standing by, and crying to the people, smoake he sold, and with smoake he is Smothered. His Mother Mammea was a Christian, and well may our Third Stage flow us Alexander Severus with his exact Councellers, and happy executioners of justice, but neither Law nor Gospell prevailing with the wicked, this Stage is withdrawn, and a fearefull one in the fourth Seale represented, the fourth Beast or Bird standing at the doore, and pointing to the North shewing still how the sword ruleth that now the Emperor is gotten into the North, and all Gods 4 fore judgements: breaking out with him. The fifth Seale represents Marryrdome and agrees with the dayes of Dioclesian and his horrible perfecution which reached this Mand of ours, and Alban is the first English Martyr wee reade of, and this age for the cruelty of it is called Era mariyrum and the holy Ghost steth forth by an Altar, and so I might passe along in the rest, for the Tragedy of the Church in generall, but I come to Englands in particular.

It is observed (as I said) that we had our part in that Altar or last p recution by the Dragon and so I conceive it our lot to be last in this of the Beast He hath bitten shrewdly in German, and the War is now come unto us and it is the last persecution of this second instrument of the Divel and as an Earth quake followed the Altar, in the Seales, to shew the ruine of the Dragon, Rev. 6. 12. so in the little open Booke, and the Tragedy therein expressed, the last killing of the witnesses, is followed

with an earthquake to ruine Rome. Rev. 11. 13. It were happy our fufferings were over, for I verily believe they will end our Tragedy, and then shall Rome receive her demerit, and just damnation. My Treatise shall be wholly to bring off the King and his Nobles, and all that fincerely love the cruth from Babylons factors and falle hearted agents, who have wrought the worst they can against us, for if they can ruine this Parliament, wee loofe all: They have made it as odious as they can with his Majesty, and I will say of them and the Beast they follow, as Terrullian did of Nero a member of the Red Dragon that the thing Nero perfecuted, must bee exceeding good, because hee himselfe was so monstrously bad, so if ever Parliament was exceedingly good, this is never the worse that Papists do so much persecute it, and by falsehoood draw others into their errour, whom to draw out of it, I have taken this labour, which by the bl fsing of God may doe good to the King Parliament and People, and so my prayer shall be; prosper (thou O Lord) the countell of thy fervant, prosper thou the worke of his hands, heart, and head. Amen.

ENGLANDS

のかのののののの

10.7.

of Eg

all Bathe of general nicate rance Christian der That Wild



Acted by four living BEASTS, and two killing BEASTS.

та (ба, Rev. 4. 6. та виза, Rev. 13. 1. 11.

Animalia in quibus vivit Christus, Et Feræ Pirantes Antichristum.

The Master of the Tragedie.

He foure Beafts are the Militant Church, warring for the Lambe: the two Beafts are the Malignant part warring for Antichrift. Their war is the wildernes, a place between cgyps and a am bondage and treedome. The Eragon, Rev. 12. 1. 15 to Christians as baraob was to frael and the Wildernesse is a pallage to us of 24. moneths as it was to them of 42. journeys, Num. 33.1. They met with onlaam and a Calte, and by Idolatry fell from God, 1 or. 10.7. They are our types, v.11. more then examples, for they are meant us by impletion as well as imitation. They all of them came fafely out of Egypt, and their end was to serve God in the Wildernesse. They were under the cloud, and passed thorow the Sea and it was to them a ipirituall Baptisme and all had it, but it was not to them all alike, no more was the other Sacrament, for many fell away, and the Apoltafie was luft in generall and the first branch of it Idolatry, punished with corporali fornication as is theatned, He 4.13.14: and the cause of that fall ignorance. The like is the condition of Christians baptized and fed at Christs Table to fall into their Apostasse, and to live in it in a brutish understanding, as Daniel, hath long fince testined of the Gen iles, chap. 12.10. the wicked shall doe wickedly, and nove of the wicked shall under stand. That these words are meant of the Apostasie of Christians in the Wildernesse is plaine by the verie that goes before in these words. ver. 7.

And I heard the man clothed in linnen which was upon the waters of the river. when hee held up his right hand, and his left hand to Heaven, and for are by him that leveth for ever : what it Rall be for a time, times, and an halfe de. of this time the Prophet had spoken before and applyed it to our two killing Bealts, Dan 7. 24. 25. And further to prove this we need noe more then the plaine expolition in So lohn, which applyes this time to the Wildernate Kev. 12. 14 and to aftere us of the right account, gives it us twife by dayes, and as often by moneths, and to affure us the time is definite, an oath is taken to the same purpose for the end, that was for the whole, Rev. 10. 6. and the angell which I saw stand upon the Sea and the Earth, lifted up his hand to heaven, and sware by him that livesh for ever and ever, who created heaven, and the things that therein are, and the earth, and the things that are therein, that there should bee time no longer. The next words shew that the oath ends not the time of the dayes following in the 7 " Trumper, but as Daniel meanes of the day of Judgement, Dan 12. 2. and his great defire of it, ver. 6. how long that it beeto the end of these worders? he inquires after the time and hath his answer, that Michael will not fland up till the tribulation of the Jewes and the Gentiles bee fully accomplished in the Romane Monarchy and especially in the Wildernes that goes before the everlafting Canaan, and to Saint John accords with Daniel, the one speaking of the Resurrection, and the other of the judgement, Rev. 11. 18. now before this time wee must make account that punctually fuch a time of the wildernelle shall be, and that to a day for the continuance of it.

I faid exegetically that Daniels division of time, was explained by dayes and moneths. By dayes applied to the woman in the Wildernefle, Kev. 12. 6. and the witnefles with her in fackecloth, Rev. 11.3 The moneths are aplied to the Apostasie, Revel. 11.2. and the first Beast, Revel. 13. 5. and the woman that rides him is in the Wildernesse, Rev. 17. 3. all which being laid together the particular accounts are thele. By time in Daniel wee mnit understand 12. moneths. By times 24. and the halfe of time 6. moneths, which in the whole come to 42, and then thele moneths b. ing divided into dates and to dayes being in each moneth, the whole comes to 1 260. dayes, and prophetically all these daiss are taken for yeeres, and in these yeeres Daniel hath told us what shall befall the Church, chapter 12 10. perlecution to trie, our he and make white. Secondly who shall be the perfecuted the wife that instruct others and are by the times instructed themfelves: Thirdly the perfecutors, ignorant perfons, and il-doers, ignorance makes them believe they doe well, and when as beafts they kill others . they thinke they doe God good fervice Joh . 16. 2. come wee then to those living and killing Beasts. The 4. Beasts with the 24. Flders are taken for the Pastors and people that truely scare God. The two Beatts are taken for their enemies, that first fall into Apostasie. Secondly, into beaffly cruelty the Apostasie is Popery and the beaff that makes it,

or is th

peare

given

guod di

the tw

finde (

hornes

hath d

and th

people

and ev

much

ked m

warre:

contai

or rath

crown into th

12. be

WATTC

felfe to

times

more

him u

before

flood

from

Sheep

that n

falle o

ftroy

them

till he

doe it

Acto

two ki

canno

hard

Warre

bring

that c

tweer

ment

dome

An

Das

oristhe authour of it, is the fecond Beaft, or Romane Clergie, as may appeare by his two hornes, Rev. 13.11. The head and body of this Beaft, is fully given us in the words of a Pope, Greg. 1. 4. Epift. 38. Rex Superbia prope eft, & anod dici nefas eft, Sacerdorum eft praparatus exercitus. A better description of the two horned Beaft cannot be imagined, for in all the world you cannot finde fuch a Character of a King and his company, that by the power of two hornes hath done such hurt to the soules of men, as the Pope and his Clergie hath done, and that by the power of the keyes, both in the key of knowledge, and the King of discipline. The Pope and his Pastours have perswaded the people they cannot erre, and therefore they are confident in their ignorance and evill doings, that obeying them they cannot finne, and fecurely doe fo much mischiefe, as they thinke is meritorious of heaven. These are the marked multitude, and the very Image of this second Beast, and make all his warres, for so indeed S. John applies it, Rev. 13 4. to the first Beast, and he containes all secular men that serve him, where we have head and body also, orrather hornes, to whom from the heads of the Dragon, Rev. 12, 3. the crownes are translated, Rev. 13. 1. So that Kings and Kingdoms a e drawne into this Warre, and the second Beast is said to exercise their power, Rev. 13. 12, because he commands them to doe as he will.

Daniel speaking of two Beasts, Chap. 7.24, 25. makes the second Beast warre upon the first, and subdue the Kings that oppose him, and then him-selse to make warre with the Saints, v. 21. he hath subtill eyes to spie out his times of advantage, a mouth that dare speak great things, and a proud looke, more stout then his sellow hornes. And it may be St. John, Rev. 11.7. means him in this last statall and finall warre, that he opens the very bottomlesse put before he die, to get as many as he can with him to hell, but it may be understood of both, for this warre comes from the crownes of Kings, as well as stom the Crossers of Bishops and their Chaplains, as well from Scepters as the Sheep-hooke, their temporall swords, as the spiritual keyes, and all Kings that mis use their crownes, and Bishops that abuse their keyes, either to teach salse doctrine, or execute tyrannicall discipline, helpe as killing Beasts to destroy the living harmlesse Beasts, which bleeding are as Lyons to revenge themselves, but because that belongs to God, they beare as laborious Oxen; till he call them out as men to execute his wrath, and then as Eagles they will

And now I come to look upon our English Tragedie, and can finde no more. Actours then the foure living Beasts, that for Christ are ready to die, and the two killing Beasts, that set forth the secular and sacred powers upon them. I cannot divide the warres into any other members, and I hope none will think hardly of me for my invention. For the killing Beasts that have begun the warre in Ireland, are well now discovered by their plott, which was first to bring England and Scotland into a combustion, but his Majestie to prevent that called a Parliament, and seeing by so good a meanes peace procured between those two Nations, laboured to bring that Armie against the Parliament, knowing the Parliament were zealously set to root out of our Kingdome those killing Beasts: But this plott also succeeded not; then brake out

the

doe it with all expedition.

the third in Ireland, and those Beasts began to kill in that Kingdome; and for prevention the Parliament use all the power they can to send them speedily reliefe; and his Majestic being with them, an Act is made for raising of Souldiers to helpe them that were distressed by rebel's; and these Beasts fearing their plott in Ireland would not succeed, hinder the successe in England, and labour to bring his Matefrie in diflike of his Parliament; from diflike to leave . ir, and having brought him where they defired, their diligence is to draw as many as they can from their fervice in the Houses, to an hatred of them; and now rebellion is from treland turned upon the Parliament it felle, and a warre provided against them, and to disarme the Subjects, or draw them from their love of the Parliament, have invented a Commission of Array, so farre from the Militin of the Kingdome, that it is turned up and downe the Kingdome against them, and those that will not serve for them in their Armes. they are defired to lend them to the King, and if they will not have them taken from them, and such confusion is raised in this controversie, that well minded Subjects fee not which fide they may fately take parts withall.

. Those killing Beasts are the best markes to direct us what to doe. The plott doubtleffe is to maintaine the Apostatie; and Daniel hath told us, that ignorance and ill doing must be the meanes, and therefore his Majestie, and well affected Nobles and Gentlemen to our Religion, should consider the killing Beafts that are among them, or from abroad come to help them, or fend them Armes. The plotters are not seene, and many of the executioners understand not what they doe. The Parliament in discovering the illegalitie and mischiefe of the Commission of Array, lay thus in the reconclusion, That it is not warranted by any Act of Parliament; that it is contrary to the Lawes and Custo mes of the Kingdome; destructive to the libertie of the Subject, his right and proprietie in his goods; a violation of the Petition of right and opposite to the very Statute made this Parliament; and what they fay, they have proved it sufficiently, and if they had not the execution of the Commission would be proof enough. Consider these killing Beasts. First, they have set themseives against the Scots, that lailing, against the Parliament by an Army to over-awe them. Thirdly, urged his Majesty to accuse some or them for traitors, to demand them nan armed manner. Fourthly, the Parliament to secure themselves seek for a guard, and they fet on the King to do the like for himfelf, who the more he to lows their counsell, runs himself into more danger, who himself being we dome in every place to his Subjects, is made by thete Monsters terrible and fearing as to thut their gates against him, when he will enter with these, and without them dare not trust himselfe in any place; which torceth all places to stand upon their guard, not against him, but his killing Beasts, which as yet it seems he understands not their meaning, nor many well minded about him, Fiftly, they have carried him quite from his Parliament, & having no other means to dissolve it, hope this will be the death and diffoliution of it. Sixtly, being gone, they perfwade the King, his negative voice is enough to quash all the Ordinances of Parliament. Seventhly, having upon a false and tyrannicall ground, made void, as they think, all Parliamentary power, they draw the King from joyning with them about any Militia, and force them to an extraordinary course

enough

Majelti

force, a

Eighth

his Maj

or reviv

Law, h

his vot

his ow I

ray is to

lion of

jestie ir

doms,

their co

fider th

preffet

Beaft v

the ver

perver

Lambe

And w

fore ov

they k

man, t

their to

leave t

I can e

of Pri

contri

and pi

but th

What i

cafily.

meat in

a ftrai

There

the Pl

12.9.

Art,

and y

thatc

not le

Why

if tha

Icon

totake care for the Militia of the Kingdom; and by an Ordinance, legall enough, made by them, whose consent gives essence to the Law, though his Majestie must confirm it; which if he deny to do, the Law remains so far in sorce, as to bind all men to preserve the Kingdom, given up to desstuation. Eightly, They suggest a Commission of Array repealed, to be revived by his Majestie, who alone hath neither power to make a Law, repeal a Law, or revive one repealed: and if his affirmative vote be too weak to make any Law, his negative cannot be strong enough to hinder the making of it. But his vote by these Beasts, is made able enough to do them service, though to hisown unschief, and rum of his Realme. Ninthly, This Commission of Array is to set the whole Kingdom together by the eares, and to cry the rebellion of the Patliament, whiles it is the rebellion of themselves; and his Majestie in the midst of them is in most miserable danger to loose all his King-

doms, if he be not holpen out of their hands.

I could wish his Majestie had lesse acquaintance with these Beasts to be in their company, and more knowledge to hate them. It is wonderfull to confider the sympathic and antipathic between them, which St. John thus expresent, Revel. 17. 13. 16. The Bealts with ten horns give their power to the Beaft with two horns, and they do it willingly at the first, as perswaded by the vertue of his two horns, and being the horns of the Lambe, how are they perverted to fight against him; for it is said, They shall make warre with the Lambe: ver, 14, therefore they are deceived by his Vicar, and Vicegerents: And who will not hate a deceiver when they know it? The Lambe therefore overcomes them by his chosen ones, that is, his faithfull witnesses, and they knowing the truth by them hate as much as ever they loved the Wo- : man, the falle Church. Both Churches are in the wildernesse, and both have their teachers, and use the same Lambes power. His Majestie must give me leave to remember him of his allowance of the Teachers of both Churches. Ican eafily believe by the admission of a part of Gregories prepared Atmic of Priefts, that they have acted their Princes commands, and under hand contrived the mischief we are fallen into. Sampson was wittie and valiant, and put the Philistines to the worst both in his ridles and revenges upon them, but they found him in both and maftered him, and all men know the means. What is sweeter then honey, and stronger then a Lion. Sampson killed the Lion as eafily as one would rend a kidde, and so leaves him, but not long after finds meat in the eater, and smeetnesse in the strong. The Romane Hydra hath in him altrange vertue, that he is no sooner hurt, but he is healed again, Rev. 12.3. There is a wonderfull Peitho or Suzda in the Romane Agents to do more then the Philistines could do with Sampsons heifer. The old Serpent is in them, Rev. 12. 9. as he was in the Dragon, and Age hath made him more perfect in his Art, yet alwayes in the weaker vessell he seeks to over-throw the strongers and your Majestie shall be happy wholly to be ridde of the Romane Orators that can perswade any thing, and so handle the Lambes horns that you shall not see the Dragons mouth till they can swallow up you and your kingdom. Why we fear them so much, is, because they fear your Parliament, and see if that stand they must fall; and they hold no further with you, then you will

hold with them against that, and we are fully perswaded that the division is not between you and them, but Delinquents that see no deliverer but your self to shroud them from punishment. The crown and the keyes couple to gether as well to make the two killing Beasts, as they may do to preserve and prosper those that rest neither day nor night, saying, Holy, holy, holy, Lord Gal Minightie, which was, and is, and is to come, Revel. 4.8. The Tragedic is now come to the Epilogue, the Prologue began with Honorius and Arcadim, the Acts and Scenes are most of them past, and the Witnesses are ready to draw the Stage, and therefore be with them to act your part, knowing that God is not farre off to make Satans Synagogue bow down at the feet of the true Church. Revel. 3. 9.

FINIS.

A Discourse or Dialogue between the two now Potent Enemies :



The Lord Generall Militia, and his illegall opposite Commission of Array.

The first, Pleading the Power and lawfulnesse of his Authority by the Parliament for the benefit of the Subject.

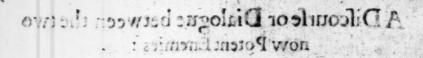
The other, Claiming the Prerogative of the King for the Cavaliurs.

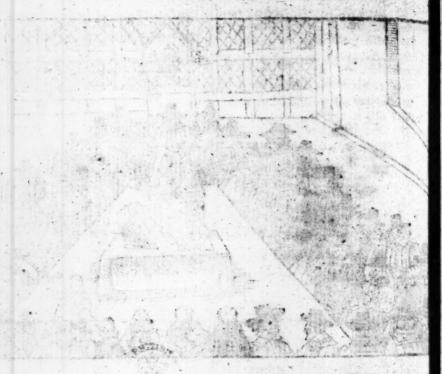






LONDON, Printed for Thomas Baile. 1642.





The Lord Control Mentered his ill gall organical and a factor of the Lording the Power and translation is about the factor of th

LO V BON. Printed for Themas Errer. & C.



A Drato ve between the Mi-

Militta.



Here hath been much discourse about you and I that is, about the Commission of Array and the Malitia, and you have by

the Parliament been formerly adjudged illegall

Array. Can that be unlawfull which is undertaken for the defence of the King? to whom should the military strength of the Kingdome

be subject if not to the King.

Mil. I'allow all this, and my delire as well as yours is to facrifice my bloud in maintaining the Kings right, against all such as would have him invade the priviledges of the Subject, and such as seek the dissolution of the Parliament. In a word, I stand for the King and the Parliament, you only for the King as he is carried away by the evill counsels of Malignants.

fufficiently railed upon, and under that title have

been comprised many well affected Subjects; for if every one led only a loyall subjection, did but afar off appeare to encline to the Kings designer, he was branded with the marke of a malignant spirit, so that many have by vulgar opinion been undeservedly included under that appellation.

Mil. Though I know Array, that you are a thing created by Regall Authority, and doe endeavour to affront the Militia, I will show you your first beginning and originall, which we spread a blush upon your cheeke, or rather conscience, if you have any grace or Religion, while in a briefe Narration I doe give, you are an upstart peece of the military strength of this Kingdome.

Array. The falle, I can derive my antiquity from the raignes of many former Kings, wherein I have done very good fervice, and such hath my valour been, that I have in many Battels crushed the infolent Commons, and brought a glorious

victory to the Kings Standard.

Mil. You brag on wrong grounds. It is the end of any action that doth merit honour, your confiding in doing service for the King in opposing the Parliament, is an argument built on falle grounds; but you are conformable in your words to your purposes and beginning; For when the King through the instigation of the malignant

malignant party confishing of Papills, prelaticalt Clergy, Delinquents, and part of the Nobility and Gentry, who ferving the Court, had combined to bury the happinelle of this Kingdome in the ruine of this Parliament, and to cut up the freedome of Parliaments by the root; and to erect in this Kingdome an arbitrary governs ment, then you the Commission of Array were presently choughtupon, and away you were carried into feverall Countries by divers Noblemen there by an illegall power to raife an Army for the protection of Delinquents from the hands of Justice first under colour of a Guard for the Kings you and your Commission of Array over running foverall Counties, compelling the Trained Bands by force to come in and joyne with you, on difarming them and putting their Armesciator the hands of levede and desperate persons, thereby turned the Armes of the Kingdome against it felfe, and this was your intention dois added

Anray. I had no fuch purpole but was for the fafety of the kingdome, and the honour of the King : Foric was alwaye thought fic and requifice that the King Should have the ordering and disposing of the Militia of the kingdome is but when you were feeled and ordered by the Patlie ament against the Kings defires and put into such hands as they would confide in then the Count mission of Array illued our nos to diffurbesher

Peace :

peace of the kingdome, butto defend it as well Sterny Demogram sittle and on or or so so so

Mil. How comesitchen to paffe, that when the designe which had bin so long carryed on to alter the frame and conflitution of this govern ment both in Church and State, wasnesseome to ripentife, and the conteiners thereof conceived therafelves arrived to that condition of firength, that they should be able to putitin present execution, they have now made the K. raife spreas army, this was your doings commission of Arays

Array, I was fent abroad indeed to ufe the tremost force I could to compelland furning them in bucanorenamein volumently then be wetter of my commission, the Gentry and Cavaliers freely engaging themselves in that service, and fuchia great confluence of feverall perfore floe king upwothe King, that they needed no compat fron Hope, Armes and Amunition being daily brought, and besides the Royall Standard which had a glorious profence in the field, drew more unto it then the commission of Arrap of lo vista

- With If you didaine the matter already, tis likely you knew that your power was illegall fluriding ulwayes in defiance of the Parliament and of the Milicia, but thope to make you know your errour in time. It is the that Militia being a faithfulb fubject cothe Ring and Parliamentalid flunding for oboth against these malignants 90800

where-

better effectively than to thing of yellerday I meaned the controlisted of Antique of or being of being and meaned thou make thee knowledge and Tis fallo and I will make thee knowledge and City Roundsheads that you are but a cracking point to part and force you nothing but an invention to make away powder carrying a faire show of a conceased affection to wone king and Country but are led on by that in linguish and with a fair the here for Array is accounted, with a swords you heare by my fide, for date manage for my King and Country.

threatening language strike a revenir into me, the goodnesse of my designe in the special persons such a serious into me, the special aments stock give me bedd pesse to appear in the field against you and your stratigeting. Troops of Gavaliers, authorizing engaged themselves against their Country; would main upon above blend be glid with a strategiet of must belt you that the mains of Acray is adious norths people, and therefore your best refuge is the country; for hard in Lo adon you would by the binarial souther quaintapeaces for they wider stand you as a direct enemy to the Country of the subjects, so that by the authority of your tyrannicall power, all whatsoever they possessed should be subject a unto a would be subject.

unto yourmercy, and upon any present successful you send for their goods or for money, they must deliver them up, and be glad to be undone, and that this could stand with suffice was a strange opinion brought up by the malignant party under whose colors you serve.

kingdome from ruine, and preserve the king in a free Monarchy, for the King is resolved that he will not see Religion, the Basis and foundation of a Common wealth defaced, and that he will maintaine the rights and liberties of the subject, and the priviledges of Parliament, and he doth solely claime this power as being the Defender of the faith; and therefore seeing all his actions doe resect on the good of the Common wealth, whereunto they ought to be directed, and while the King doth beare this resolution all true sind jects are bound to and His Majesty.

Mil. But if the King may force his Parliament, they may bid farwell to all Parliaments, and all their Laws wil becut in funder, with the same sword now drawn for the destruction of the Parl, therefore let the Militia and Array now agree and fland for God, our Kill Park I am not far from you under the command of the E. of Esse, but should be glad of this reconcilement in guidant.

also of such an agreement, were so pleased I should be glad

One that would in the poor the liberty of the liber

THE LIVELY CHARACTER OF THE 29

MALIGNANT

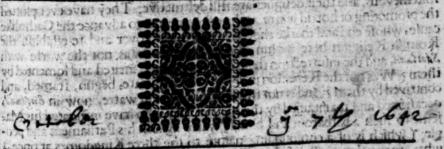
WHEREIN

Their Persons, who they are; their Actions, what they have already done, and do daily further attempt; with their Intentions, at what ends they ayme, are sufficiently set forth, fully described, and plainly evidenced to the indifferent judgement of any ordinary com, who bath had but areasonable view of the strange Passages of these later times.

By one who cordially affects his Soveraigne, and really respects the Parliament: Which illustrious and renowned Sanare, hath (for the lasetic of the King, and preservation of the Kingdome)

Resolved upon the Question,

That in this Malignant Partie, they may not, mult not, will not, cannot confide.



Published and Printed in the yeare of Feares and Jealousies, plots, projects, and policies, designes, dangers, and discovenes.





Mat there is a Malignant Partie, is confest of all; but who this Malignant Partie is, that hath generated and fomented all the present distempers and distractions of this new languishing Kingdome, His labor, hos open off. In the first place, I will demonstrate who these are. According to their common appellation, they are a company of male-volent, or ill-affected persons to the peace of this Church and State: And these are so many for their multimate,

that (like the Devill himselfe) they may be termed Legion, as properly as the wicked man. These Egyptian Locusts swarme in every corner of the Kingdome the Hydro of this Malignane Particulated daily multiply and is now be come such an Epidemical disease, that like a Leprosie, it hathover spread the whole body of this Nation. I shall onely nominate the chiefe of them, who have been and are still designed maine Actors in the feareful Tragedie of this lamentable. Age, daily to not account the same at last at

In the first Sceane, ye may behold if ye please) Papists, persons popilaly inclined, their Accomplices and Adherents, all the members of the Antichristian Hierarchie, as Jesuites (the incendiaries of all Christendome) and others of that Romifit faction; They are alwayes thirlie after bloud, after Cting rapine, torture, oppression, and crueltie; Their machinations have been milchievous, and their defignes are still destructive. They have ever plotted the promoting of horrid warre, as the onely meanes to advance the Catholike caule, whose end and marke they ayme at, is to recover and re-establish the Romish Religion here within this Kingdome. Was not the warre with Scotland, and the infurrection there and yeares agoe, incited and fomented by them? Was not the Rebellion in Ireland the last yeare, begun, framed, and contrived by them? And is not this unn murally civil warre, now in England, occasioned and maintained by them? But they who have infligated his Majestie to such a barbarous and blondy warts against his Parliament and people, (which is of a confounding nature to the three Kingdomes at once.) what are they but most desperate Traytors to their King and Countrey, most exectable Vipers to God and his Church of They Jacob Cockarries orges, and meave the Spiders meb; their morkes are workes of iniquitie, and the all of violence is in their hands; their feet run to evill, and they haft to shed innocent blond; their

of per them throw Affectively have defile the f

The vent his land com the fwom be it

Prel Mali rath inno brick Pray befo Lan priso Am **Ican** of P Imp corr of th grof and

their their they conf thoughts are thoughts of iniquitie; Wasting and destruction is in their paths; the may of peace they know not; and there is no judgement in their goings. They have made them crooked paths; who foever goeth therein, Shall mot know peace, Ifa. 50. 5. Their throate is an open Sepulchre, with their tongues they have wied deceit; the poylon of Aftes is under their lips; their mouth is full of curfing and bisterneffe; their feet are frist to shed blond ; destruction and misery are in their wayes, and the way of peace they have not knowne; there is no feare of God before their eyes, Rom. 3. 13. They have for many yeares together had an impious designe, to alter Religion, to defile the puritie thereof, and to introduce Popery, superstition, ignorance, the onely way to an arbitrary and tyrannicall Government, and to change the frame and constitution of this Government both in Church and State: The Master-piece of all their Stratagems (a new engine which they have invented to heighten the destruction of this Kingdome) was to prevaile with his Majestie by that Proclamation to leavie forces against the Parliament. and the Kings loyall Subjects, by that meanes to put this Land into a certain combultion, inevitable confusion by civil warre, and perpetual flavery upon the furviving part of a then miserable Kingdome; For if the power of the fword hould come once into their hands (which God forbid) nothing can be then expected, but the most wretched ruine and desolation of this Kingdome, and the lavage maffacre of the Protestants.

In the next Scran, enters upon the Stage, to be presented to your view the Prelaticall Partie, who have acted a great part in this Tragicall Story of the Malignant Pairie. These Popish Prelates have corrupted the pure fountaine rather then they would be depressed in power; They have brought various innovations into our Church, fundry alterations into our Liturgie and Rubrick, (contrary to the Act of Parliament, whereby the Booke of Common Prayer is effablished) value Ceremonies, Altars, and many strange (never before heard of) doctrines into our Church, to make us more conforant to the Church of Rome. Amongst these ye may (if ye please) take notice of Laudles Will of Cancerbury, and wretched Wren of Normich, both fellowprisoners in the Tower. To these may be added (as a Malignant Partie) all Arminians, an ambitious, diffolute, and male contented Clergie, corrupt and scandalous Ministers, (their creatures) Delinguents obnoxious to the Justice of Parliament; who are fofarre from being Paffores, that they are altogether Impostores; not Pastors, but Impostors: Some of them are superstitionally corrupt in their judgements, holding and teaching strange Doctrines; others of them ambitious of preferment; many of them confcious and guiltie of groffe and foule crimes; all of them male contented with the Parliament. and their proceedings, and so viriated with idlenesse, eale, and plentie, with the curfed love of lucre and coverousnesse, that they would be glad with all their hearts, to fee the Parliament disfolved, hoping thereby to recover what they have loft, or at least to hold fast what they have got. They make no conscience to starve the soules of their flocke, so they may pamper their own bodies.

The

The third Scene, containes great Personages, part of the Nobilitie and Genery, that either feare reformation, or elfe feeke to lay the foundation of their owne honour and preferment, in the very ruine of the Kingdome. They have a long time lived in a diffolute way of libertie, without reftraint. of their fenfuall pleafures, and therefore are now unwilling to admit of fireh-Reformation, the Parliament in discharge of their durie and conscience. thinke expedient should be imposed upon them. These being temerarious rash, and unvised in their attempts and actions, (though Protestants, if ofany Religion) have endeavour'd to bury the happinesse of this Kingdome in the downfall and overthrow of the great Counfell thereof. Their precedent intentions (to destroy the Parliament, and with it the whole Kingdome) are manifested and clearely evidenced by their subsequent actions, in overrunning several Counties, compelling the Trained Bands, executing their legall Commission of Array, enforcing them to come in and joyne with them, or difarming them, and putting their Armes into the hands of level and desperate persons, thereby turning the Armes of the Kingdome against the Kingdome: So that by this meanes all we have, all that is neare and deare unto us, our Estates, Lawes, Liberties, and lives, are in danger; nay, that which is the life of our lives, our Religion is in danger; the Kings facred by son, his royall progeny, and his whole Kingdome by this meanes is in dan ger: For who knowes not, that his Majestie is at this time circled and sirrounded, civicened as it were by those, who carry him upon his owne ruins, and the deftruction of his Kingdome, by fomenting and cherishing this unnaturall and illegall warre against his owne people. This Malignant Partie of the Nobilitie, gather unto them the decayed Gentry of feverall Countreys, who have by prodigalitie, rior, excesse, and horse races, run their progenitors estates out of breath, and thinke hereby to recuperate them, for they conceive civill warre to be the best way suddenly to raise their formes equall to their diffeents; and therefore what case they (being many of them. necessitious Courtiers, and giddy brain'd as they are) to fatisfie the appeare of their defire, and the infatiate thirst of their ambition, though they factifice a whole Kingdome, delighting to behold their native Countrey fuffer in the marry ndome of a civil warre. The end that this Malignant Pattie doth tend to, is the destruction of the present Parliament, in it all funite Parliaments, and together with them, the alteration of Religion, the subversion of the Lawes of this Kingdome, with the utter abolition of the just liberties of the Subjects, and the finall excirpation of the rightfull priviledges of Parliament They would have all subject to will and power, and betray their Countrey to serve the Court. 'I'is evident by their love (or rather indeed inveterate hatred) they beare to this present Parliament, that they have combined to destroy it, and with it the whole Kingdome. The malter-piece of their machinations they ayme at, is to be Mifters of our Religion and Liberties, to make us flaves, in altering the government of this Kingdom, and reducing it to the had condition of forme other Countreys, which are not governed by Parliaments,

ments ther of world is Lea

Inque the m from and ti VOUL hath ach rageo temp The of th theu they the f PALIN there Ener the I to in ftroy Rur thei ther

> carr but igno

retu

the the ments, and so consequently not by Laws, but by the will of the Prince or rather of those who are about him, who of late have studied to possesse the world of an absolute and unlimited power in Princes, so that Volumes Brain, is Lex populi.

The fourth Scene in this Tragedie of the Malignant Party, confifes of De-Inquents to the Parliament, and Fuginives from the Parliament. These for the most part have had their dependance, countenance and encouragement from the Court, where they have flatter'd and feduced the King, calumniated and traduced his Councell, abused and injured his people. They have endeayour'd to undermine the Peace of the Kingdom; and their constant practife harh been to let at variance not onely the Princes of Severall Nations, but ech Kingdom against it self, dividing betwixt Prince and people, and incenting fubited against subject, that so they might with more facility accom-plift their improves intentions in our divisions. They have invited and encouriged the enemies of our Religion, and the State in forrain parts, to the actempting and acting of their evill defignes and deter pinations towards us? Thefe persons are only, not Parliament-proof fear the Justice of that high and Honorable Affembly in the them, for the evils and mischiess the Commen wears hath sustained and suffered by them; therefore to secure themselves from condigne purishment, they are willing to put themselves under the Kings protection, and under the specious (but unjust) pretence of defending the Kings Right and Prerogative, to engage themselves, their lives and fortunes in a bloody warre; thereby to fet the whole Kingdom in a generall combustion. These are the Edemies to the peace of this Kingdom, and justly to be suspected to favour the Rebellion in Ireland. They have often attempted to fetch in forrain forces to invade us, and provided great supplies of Ammunition beyond Seas to deftroy us. Their complying, contriving and plotting with Papifts, Atheifts, Run-awayes, and other notorious Delinquents, are not onely evidences of their designes, but do firmly testifie that they have been visible Actors in them. Such a one was the Lord Digby, who at first perswaded the King to retire himself into some strong place, and in the mean time promised to do his Majestie service abroad, having procured store of Arms, with which he came in the ship called, The Providence, I could nominate more of that party, but I now will not; for there is none fo great a peregrine in our Ifrael, as is Arrange 12900 get the store ignorant who they are.

The fifth contains evill Counfellors, accompanied with corrupted Judges, and ambitious Lawyers, whose sears and jealousies do arise out of a guilt of their own vile actions, and just fears of their deserved punishment. These are the onely bones of our unhappy divisions. They have endeavour'd to beget and increase distrust and disaffection between the King, and his Patliament, and his people. These wicked spirits of division, and mischievous instruments

(6)

of diffention, have advised the King to fuffer divers unjust scandals and imputations upon his Parliament; And (which aggravates their impicte) these evill Gounsellors have fixed their dishonour upon the King, by making his Majestie the author of thosewicked actions, which are the effects of their own impious counsels. They have advised the King to absent himself from his Parliament, whose malicious designes and practifes are maskt and disguised with the false colour of their earnest zeal to vindicate his Majesties Prerogative from the Supposed oppression of the Parliament. These unfaithfull Ministers have often plotted to break the neck of this honorable Assem! blie: for which purpose they have made such an unpleasant breach as now is between the King and his great Councell. They have most injuriously taken all occasions to multiply groffe calumnies upon the Houses of Parliament. to defame, and indeed to as raign the proceedings of both Houses. Through their deceitfull fuggestions and fraudulent infinuations, they have engage the King in desperate designes, and pernicious practiles: Their private counfell hath incenfed, mif-informed, and mif-led his Majestic against his generall Counfell, conspiring unanimously to ruine the very being of Parliament. (which is the fountain of the Law) making it contemptible and of leffe effects then the meanest Court, to which all other Courts are inferiour. Hence it is that they have dar'd to cast upon this Parliament such a charge as is monfiftent with the nature of that great Councell: They have caused a great in terruption in, and obstruction to the proceedings of Parliament: They have struck at the very being both of the Head and Body, depriving his Majeffic in his own apprehension of their fidelity, and them of his protection, which are the two mutuall bands of Government and subjection. By secret plots. and open force, they have bred all the late uprores, murinies and diffurbances in most of the Counties of this Kingdom, especially in the Northern parts: The belieging of Hull not long fince was an egge likewife of their hatching. Their plots failing, they have attempted (what no age will ever beleeve, unleffe it be as impious as this) to render odious and suspected to the people, the Parliament, which is the onely fanctuary of their Religion, Laws Liberties, and properties. They have betrayed Church and State, by corrupting the Doctrine and Discipline in the one, and subverting the Laws and form of Government in the other. Their greatest influence is upon the Kings Councels; And fuch is the malignitie of these lewed Counsellours, (being arrived at the very height of impudence that they are not ashamed to engrosse and monopolize his Majestie to themselves altogether from his Parliament, by whose mischievous counsels he is wholly diaffected from his Parliaments faithfull advices and counsels, which by the constitution of this Realm is his greatest and best Councell. Thus as Christ our Lord and Saviour was led aside into the wildernesse to be tempted; so Charles our Lord and Soveraign is mif-led from his great Councell, (in which there is strength, prudence and fafetie) into a wildernesse of weaknesse, errors, and dangers.

In

Int

Burres

prefen

their p

25 2NY

violen

detera

Kingd

have p

liamen

folved

Parlia

lately o

Religi

Subver

now a

in that

Many

that w

of con

ning ir

began

fword

contin

late it,

veng'e

their m

lives,

allype

being

men w

yet to

tunes:

rich th

make

mon S

practi

fear of

a Sea (

gally t

tis irr

premi

wealt

to the

In the fixe Scerie ye may behold with the eye of your Intellect, the Hot fourtes of the Times, who are call'd the Cavaliers; a name of hatred in the present age by their practises, and fit to be made a terror to future ages by their punishment. Their practifes in themselves are as high and as insolent, as any Subjects ever ventured on. They would (if they could) by armes and violence over-rule the judgement and advice of the Parliament, and by force determine the Questions there depending concerning the government of the Kingdom, They have been the chief Actors in the Kingdoms Tragedy and have prefumed to put that dishonour and affront upon both Houses of Parlument, to make them the countenancers of Treason; enough to have diffolvedall the bands and finews of confidence between his Majestie and his Parliament. They would (if they durft come neer it) befiege London, as they lately did Hull; and long ago have they swallowed up in their thoughts our Religion, Laws, and Liberties; the former by alteration, and the latter by subversion. Amongst these, Captain Leg a Delinquent to the Parliament, now a captive fast enough in the Gatchoule, endeavout'd manibus pedibusque. in that treasonable practise to bring up the Army against the Parliament. Many of these incendiaries and fire-brands of combustion are the same now that were formerly between us and our neighbour Nation, and their defignes of confusion of both Nations are the same, altring onely the method, beginning in England now with hope to end in Scotland : whereas formerly they began there, with purpose to end here. Most of them are such mercinarie fword-men, as no Nation nor Age ever expected faith or pietie from whose continuali affertions are wounds and blood (borresco referens) I tremble to relate it, God damme me, fink me, or Heavens refuse 'em, if they be not reveng'dupon these rascally Round-heads. Thus they have God oftensimes in their monthes, but their hearts are far from him. As they are criminous in their lives, fother are penurious in their estates; whose good husbandry is to put all upon their backs, and thist for their bellies, their lands, houles and revenues being above in the aire. Though it be true, that many of them are Gentlemen well descended, valiant, of good naturall parts, literature, and education, yet for the most part men of mean estates, odious lives, and desperate fortunes: whole end is to plunder and pillage where loever they come, and ennich themselves upon the spoils of any. This coverous desire of rapine, to make a prey of people, bath been the great offence committed by our common Souldiers of late, as well as by the Cavaliers, who as they first began to practife it, fo they are (I suppose) more expert at it; for they have neither fear of God, nor respect of men before their eyes; but would swim through a sea of blood to their hoped haven; and that they have violently and illegally taken away from his Majesties subjects their goods before their faces, tis irrefragably evident. To draw all these lines to their center; from these premisses the Inference is this, These grand Apostates to the Commonwealth must not expect to be pardoned in this world, till they be dispatched to the other. I could nominate many more of the malignant party, as Proicctors, ...

jectors, Pattentees, and other prerogative paralites. Hamaturum calambalum mercatores, as one ingeniously styles them, who care not to undo a whole Kingdom, so they may get benefit to themselves. As also a giddy-headed multitude in the Land, who are onely Time-servers, and (I ke weather cocks) will turn at any time to serve their own turn; in the mean time by reason of ignorance and inability to discern what may be the issue and successe of those beginnings are led on simply to their own ruine. But because I will not trench too sarre upon the Readers patience, I here desist.

254 111

Thus as in a Map ye may plainly see the Malignant Party, who they are, what they have done, and at what they ayme. For the close of all, let us all shun their persons, abstain from their actions, and have their intentions. Though they be malignant to the whole Kingdom, yet let not us be male volent to our selves; and let us not be so uncharitable to them as not to pray for them, that either God would be pleased to convert or consound them. Pray we therefore to the King of kings, that he would take away those wield ones from before the King, that his Throne may be established in righteoussess. To draw this Tract to a period, May they, who have endeavour d to divide the Head and the Body, (the King and his great Gouncell, the Parliament) like Strafford, have their heads divided from their shoulders; or like Achieophel, be hang'd up by the neck. This is the wish of one, who is neither Papills Brownist, Anabaptist, nor Atheist, but a Protestant, and son of his Mother the Church of England.

FINIS

rt in v. 1 5 ve in. eta vertere Dienest zesten ferrel independent de 1950.

March of the state of the control of

A topological and the second of the second o

September 1 to 3 can be all the top can be a top of a can be a can

the

And



REASONS

WHY

Sir Iohn Hotham,

TRYSTED BY

THE PARLIAMENT,

Cannot in Honour agree to the Treaty of Pacification, made by some Gentlemen of York-shire, at Rothwell, Sept. 29. 1642.

IT is agreed at the Treaty concluded this present 29.0f September 1642.

Misted & cor Reason.

Parliament? If for themselves, their conclusions are but personall, and reach no surther, and oblige no other part of Yorkshire. If for the Country, where did the Country authorize them, the East-Riding being unconsulted with? If for the Parliament, where is their Order? Nor is it likely that the Parliament will article with Delinquents here, when they result it with the King. And if it be objected, that the Lord Fairsax and Master Bellassis be Knights

Krights of the Shire, and so already enabled by the County: I answer, No: For Master Bellassis is already disabled by the Parliament, and so not in the capacity he was before: and the Lord Fairsax articles, not onely without order of the Parliament, but against it, as shall appeare; for Knights of Shires are to treat for the County in the Parliament not out of it.

Article 1.

That all Forces Assembled together in any part of Yorkshire, or County or City of York, shall bee disbanded: all those under the conduct of aptaine Hotham, now in Doncaster, and all other Forces in any other part of the County under any other Commanders belonging to the Carrison at Hull, skall retire to Hull with all speed possible, and the said Captaine Hotham shall begin to march from Doncaster towards Hull, upon Saturday night.

Reason 1.

If all forces be disbanded, how is the County secured? it is not a bare Article can defend us from an invasion of force. And for the Sheriffe, or any Justices power, it is ridiculous to be obliged by those lawes, from which the enemie thinks himselfe at liberty: And it is a strange command they should assume over Captaine Hotham, that oweth them no such obedience.

Article 2.

It is agreed, that no hostile, or violent ast shall hereafter le done by the Garrison at Hull, either directly or indirectly by presence of any aide or assistance what sower, upon the persons of any men within the County of York, or within the County or City of York, upon their goods, either in the asoresaid, or in the County of Kingstone upon Holl.

Reason 2 ..

It is agreed: But who agrees to this? Not Sir Iohn Hotham, who is (I am fure) one Card in the packe at this time: and can they oblige him by their agreement? That were to exercise a power paramount above the Parliament, and to countermand him in any all he shall do in relation to the Parliament orders. And what do they mean by an hostile as? Is the bringing Delinquents to justice an hostile as? If it bath some more violence, then our lawes doe admit, the Delin-

quents may thanke themselves, who of late have been of that power, as they were not attachable by such acts, being too strong for the ordinary course of law; and by terming those hostile actions that are done by vertue of Orders and Declarations of Parliament, they doe arraigne the Parliament of illegality and violent proceedings.

Article 3.

It is agreed that the Commission of Array, and the Orders or Ordinance of Parliament for the Militia be wholly suspended in this County, untill such times as some course be agreed upon for the ordering of the Militia by the King and Parliament, and this without disputing either the legality, or the illegallity of either, but as sinding neither of them so necessary at this time as for the setling them on foot to involve this great County in blood.

Reason 3.

That is to put the County in a meere neutrallity; this is to estate our selves in a civill independency; this is to make every Countie a free Estate, or rather a tricke to delude both, by keeping those rights our selves, which they sight for. But whether King or Parliament agree or no, legalities are where they were: and by what law, Divine, Civill, or Common, can this County make it selse the depositary of our interests, and exclusive of others. And againe, why shall legality and illegality be equally regarded by us? shall we doe no more for the first then for the last? shall legality sinde none to advance it?

Article 4.

It is agreed that no Command be imposed upon this County, but such as are legall and presidented in good times.

Reason 4.

Who shall judge of this legality when the Parliament imposeth Commissions? that were to set an interpretative Court above a Legislative, and to call the conclusions of England to the Barre of Yorkshire, and to indite a Parliament (the greatest Councell) before the judgement of some sew Gentlemen, and halse of those Delinquents too; and this is to invert the course of justice, and to make offenders sit Judges.

Article 5

Article 5.

It is agreed that no armed Forces what soever shall be suffered to enter this County in a hostile manner, by vertue of any pretence or command what soever, and they which attempt to doe it, the whole County shall rise against them with force as enemies against peace to bee suppressed.

Reason 5.

If this be, Yorkshire shall be a San aury of all Delinquents, so they come not apparently armed; and by this the whole County shall be ingaged to refist the Parliament, and so become involved in their delinquency: And whereas it is said here in generall, that not any forces, as if the Kings as well as the Parliaments should be resisted, (latet dolus:) VVe know they thinke to save their stake at any time with the King: and can we thinke that they that have been ever so much for those wayes, will not wheele about for all this when the first advantage appeares.

Article 6.

It is agreed that if any carriages for household, either of the King or Sucen, be to passe this County, that to prevent all other armed Forces under pretence of such a conduct to come among st us, we shall take order to see them quietly conducted by the Sherisse of the County, with such a convoy as he shall appoint and we like, and with no other; and if it shall happen the Queens Majessy shall return out of Holland through this County, we shall humbly deseath Her Majessy to forbeare the bringng with Her any multitude of armed Forces, but to believe that we shall wait upon Her Majessy, with such an honorably Convoy as shall sit our duty, and Her Honour.

Reafon 6.

What if in these carriages under pretence be concealed ammunition to supply the warre betwixt the King and Parliament, shall this County be bound to give it sasewastage, and so implicitely contribute to the mischieses of the Kingdome. And for any Petition to the Queene to dismisse her forces, it is ridiculous: Is it probable that she will be so much wanting to her designe, as to dismisse them upon

upon a bare Petition? and what shall a paper Petition doe, when the Countrey is not in any posture to relieve their Petition if denied? And if her Majesty had been so easily petitioned out of her preparations, what an omission and errour was in the whole Kingdome, that never petitioned her all this while in Holland, and so have saved the blood and peace of this Kingdome.

Article 7.

It is agreed that if any warlike provision be defired, to be passed this Country for his Majesties service, that we shall humbly petition His Majesty, that he would be pleased to convey the same some other way, being it may be an occasion of interrupting our peace.

Reason 7.

Such a Petition were to promote the supplies of warre against the Parliament; and what matter is it which way provision goe, if it arrive where it is designed; ought we not rather to be in a posture of desence, to be able to surprize all such provisions, it appearing by many Declarations that the King, seduced by wicked Councell, makes warre against his Subjects.

Article 8.

It is agreed, that none shall bee arrested in this County as Delinquents to either party, but by a legall, peaceable, and quiet way, that is, by the legall Officers and their assistants only, and not by armed men and Souldiers, who may be an occasion to bring sire amongst us.

Reason 8.

But put the case, as now it is, that no power but an armed power can bring Delinquents to justice, what shall they be left alone, because none but a legall power can doe it; like the Jew of Tenxbury, who because he could not be relieved according to his law, died in a Privie. I confesse a peacable and quiet proceeding in justice were very commendable, were it seasonable; and for ought I know an armed force is as legall now, as any course of justice: the Parliament have not only declared so, but our adversaries have heightned and necessirated justice to take up armes.

A 3

Article 9.

Article 9.

others of this County, of all former unkindnesses, and disserences that have beene bred by these unhappy distractions, and that we hereaster will be as one man to desend one another, according to the Law, against all others, leaving all offences to be punisheaby the Law of the Land, and not by sorce and violence.

Reason 9.

The Earle of Cumberland was by Commission Generall of Yorkfnire, and he hath more honour than to suffer without publike reparation made to him such a fault being in it selse odious. But done within his government without his privity, a great diminution to his honour: And tis not yet known that the Captaine of the Troop is returned to him for punishment, without which indifferent men will not believe good faith to be meant. But suppose those forces returne againe, where is the power that shall as suddenly suppresse them as they shall suddenly offend, they being not to be brought to justice but by a power as armed as they: so as this Gounty is necesfarily engaged to keep forces stirring, else there can be no speedy repulse.

Article 10.

It is agreed that who soever in this County, shall be made to appeare either to be the author, contriver or assister, to the burning of Sir Edward Rodes his house, or pillaging any other mans house in this County, we shall all see them (if they be able) to make reparation, and however to be brought to suffice.

Resson 10.

That were to make the Delinquents, and those that have stood to their religion and liberty in one case; for oblivion of former unkindnesses I commend their Christianity, if the quarrell were only their owne, but the differences are not personall, but in reference to the publike (and now who is my Brother? and what are my Brethren?) yet I have so much Logick as to tell how to love the Malignants, and attach them too; love them as Countrey men, and arrest them as Delinquents

linquents: as our English King that imprisoned his Brother, not as a Bishop, but as an Earle.

Article II.

It is agreed, that it is intended by disbanding of the Armies, that His Majesty shall have all liberty for the removing of all such Canon and Munition, as he hath in this County.

Reason 11.

This Article still advanceth the warre against the Parliament; for why should we agree that any ammunition should be sent to those forces: that are declared enemies to the state, why should not rather all ammunition be surprised, as the Parliament hath ordered; this is directly against their Orders and Declarations.

Article 12.

It, is agreed, that all the Armes which doe belong to any of the trained Bands of this Gounty, which bath been taken from them since the 12. of this instant September by either party, shall be presently restored, and that Captaine Hotham shall leave behind him when he returnes into Hull, all those brasse Peeces belonging to His Majesty, which are now in Doncaster, except such as be himselfe brought thither himselfe from Hull.

Reason 12.

This Article might be allowed, if all the trained Bands were of one constitution, but since there are many malignants, whose armes dobetter in the hands of others, it were very disadvantagious to our peace that the malignant party should be armed, and contrary to the proceedings of Parliament; It is no wisdom therefore to put swords again into our enemies hands.

Article 13.

It is agreed, that no further Forces shall during this difference betwiest King and Parliament, be either raised in, or paid by this County, for this warre, other then such as are already levied, and really raised, and all sucho also presently to goe out of this County, without rasing any more.

Reofon 133

Reason 13

This is like the former, to prevent all surprisal of their owne perfons, to keep the Countrey naked and unprepared for resistance, and if theraised forces passe to the King, we tacitly contribute to the strengthning of Delinquents, and advancing the warre against the Parliament.

Article 14.

It is agreed, that a humble Remonstrance, and Declaration of these our Resolutions we presently send, both to the King and Parliament, accompanied with an humble Petition from us all, that according as wee all have unanimously agreed for our particular peace, so they would be pleased so far to commisserate this distracted Kingdome, to doe the same for the generall peace of the whole.

TI

The

Signed by the Committee for the Treaty.

| Heny Ballases. | Iohn Hopton. | , Sr. William Lifter. |
|----------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Francis Nevill. | William White. |
| | Sr. Thomas Fairfax. | Thomas Stockdaile. |
| | Sr. Thomas Malmerer. | |

Reason 14.

I conceive though their Petition be never so humble, it is incomfistent with your Articles for your particular peace you represent: Know the lawes of State, and Imperiall ceremonies better, and give not law to those from whom you ought to receive; and if their peace shall be like yours, which you defire it should be, they shall shake hand with the Delinquents upon even terms; and then what is left to defray the expence the Kingdom hath been pur to by their practices. To conclude, what peace is this you make, as if the Pilot would fave his own Cabbin when the ship were finking, asif you would article the County into a naked unpreparednesse for any resistance and defence, and your felves into some security (the King being too farre off to supply) and article the Countrey against Sir John Hotham, and against the Orders of Parliament, and by consequence of his trust, and in summe, under the notion of meany and reconciliation, article the rest of the Gentry into your own Delinquency, and all into a mysterious conspiracy against King and Parliament. FINIS.

THREE SPEECHES, Being such Speeches as the like were never spoken in the City.

The first by Master Warden to the fellowes of his Company, touching the Affaires of the Kingdome.

The second by Mistris Warden, being her observations on her Husbands Reverent Speech, to certain Gentlewomen of Ratliffe and Wapping.

The third by Mistris Wardens Chamber-maid as the was dreffing her Mistris. the Wisedome and Learning whereof will amaze your judgements.

Published by Antibrownistus Puritanomastix.



Printed at London for S. R. 1642.

Three Speeches,

Being such Speeches as the like was never spoken in the City.

The first by Mr. Warden to the fellowes of his Company, touching the Affaires of the Kingdome.

The second by Misris Warden, being her observations on her Husband Reverend Speech, to certaine Gentlewomen of Ratlisse and Wapping.

The third by Miftris Wardens Chamber-maid as the was dreffing her Miftris: The wifedom and learning whereof will amaze your judgements.

rethren and fellow Counsellors. I begin with an acknowledgement of thankes for your election of me to wagge my beard amongst you this day, for the good of the Common-wealth, I confesse my selfe as very a Woodcock as the best of you, yet (with your patience) I will express my simple affection to the Weale publick, to usew the spleene of my shallow capacity.

Be pleated first to consider the Liturgy of the Church, now generally spoken against by grave and Orthodox Coach-men, Weavers and and growne od ous to our she divines, who looke asquire with the very

Brewers Charles, and growne od ous to our the divines, who looke afquint with the very thought of it, what this Lit irgy is I know not, nor care not; yet as simple as I am, I beleeve it is a hard word, either Greeke or Latine, or both : whence I conclude if no hard word, no Greeke or Latine, nor any that know them ought to come within the Discipline of the Church, but plaine Hebrew and English. Let us then avoydt is Liturgy, and if it concerne the Common Prayer, (as my fingular good wife faith) then questionlesse if the new Convocation be but as wife as himfelfe they will doome it to be burnt, nay and confum'd as the loggs in Lincolne in Feilds were, for it hath caused the Gospell to prosper so slowly under Preaching Tradef-men, and Lay Clerg -men, who have coupled in laborious conjunction to procreate young Saints in this new faith, making Barnes, Stables, Woods, Sawpits, old Ditches, Cellers, of n houtes of Office their private Synagogues, where unfeene of the wicked they may dee what I will not freake, but speake I will againe of and against this Liturgy, the Heathen word Liturgy, which if blotted our of the (hurch, they would encrease and multiply spirituall Children and make them (w. rme in Parishes. For having liberry and being strong of spirit, through high fire, they are so zealously impudent that they would goe too't in the streetes; but I will could de with good man Greenes Hebrew Exhoreation, Quiequid liber cuquodisbet. away with the Liturgy, and to fay I.

For the Militia Brethren, I know not the words fignification, yet I conceive it absolutely requisite,

Printed of Logsian Ty.

requifite, because the King doth absolutely oppose it. This Militia is a hard word too, and if not Hebrew (for then I could love it) it shewes that hard word words fit the Campe bener than the Church, my observation holding it necessary, that Scholers who underfland hard words should be military Officers, and those that understand nothing should be Church-men. This Militia affords a glorious fight in the Leaders, in their Gold and Silver, large Horses, Gorgets, leading Staves, being ornament in War, and a witty pollicy ma case of surprisall by the enemy, to carry their Ransumes in their rich habite and 'tis a brave fight to fee their Buffe and Scarlet fielh, and not flaind with one drop of bloud, the new Drummes and Enfignes, peales of fhot wounding the Ayre, more courigiously I verilly believe than if it were the enemy. I that neare discharged a peece before rejoyced to heare not to fee my Gun crack, for indeed I winckt, yet in my confeience durft I have charged a Bullet I could have hin the great Tent twenty foot off. Well. the Militia is a brave invention to confume Powder, and furnish weekely employment for want of Trading as heart can wish, and fit in my opinion to be ordained Colonell of all hard City words fince the Conquest of Wat Tyler and lack Straw. This Militia leades me to my third Argument, which I hope to handle with as much discretion as for-

merly, that is the extirpation of Papists.

Let us with elevated Notes smell our their treacheries, and roote them out not swinishly with our Noses but let us like our Ancestors be horn'd beasts, that yeaking our lelves together, we may Plough them up like the Earth. Let us crosse them till they terre to croffe the way of us least we account it superstitious; and let all that are not of my opinion, and wisedome, be reputed Papists. Let the honourer of the Name of Iesus beheld a Icluite, a Graduate, in the Universities a Seminary, and both be charitably hang'd, drawne, and quartered for high Treason. Let no woman weare beades unlesse nbe Pearle-beades in a Hatband, because my wife (that peice of devout obstinacy) efteemes that a decent wearing, thereby expressing the haughty pride of a Citizens wife, Moreover lets draw the King (if we can) to favour no man for learning, wit, affability, or any perfection unlesse hee be a Round-head, that can pray soute houres more vehemendy than the best Divine can pray a quarter, and loves none but English and Hebrew Sermons as I doe; though I understand not this Hebrew, yet I honour it, as being the Language of Amsterdam, and of Lay-Doctors; such Amsterdam godly men would make giorious Courtiers, the Kings Graces would be longer than morning and evening prayers are; the reversion of his Dyet not given away but swittly devoured, &c. Emballadours without Audience would be answered by the instinct of the Spirit, long locks would be chang'd to large Eares, Maskes and Playes to Conventicles and Pfalme finging, and their very fight would affright Taffaty finners from comming neare the Throne of Majesty, and they themselves become the prime sinners of the Kingdome. Would they not also be fit for States men? would not How the Cobler make a special Lord Keeper? or Walker a Secretary of State? or the Lock-smith that Preached in Crooked Lane n excellent Master of the Wards? the Taylor at Bride-well Dock might be Master of the Liveries, the Master of the Horse a Lords Preach ng Groome, and Browne the Upholfterer might be Groome of the Bed-chamber, and I that am Warden of the Company would be Warden of the Cinque-ports. If we could attain these preferments, (as I feare

we shall not) how would we then firke the Popish any malignant Party, they should be made Traytors, and superstitious Innovators, and Latine in a Sermon should be flat darunation. We would be Divells incarnate to plague those Papists that stand upon a Philosophy, scalon and fence; as if reason and sence and such fooleries pertained to Religion and the ipirit. But I must correct my rapture, now I thinke on't in cooler bloud we must not have all the fway, the Kings part will beare halfe, and though wee are felfe conceiled, the wifer fort hold us Round-heads to be but zealous filly, mad fooles, nav Cuckolds; yet I have shewed my affectiou to this happy change which you and I defire. and we would then call a perfect Reformation. And here my invective against Papilis ends I will plunder my braines next with the deligne for Iteland, belabouring the Sub. ject in fich a manner as if I were a rayling Lecturer, that you may crowne mee Cobwarden of all Wardens in Europe or New England. In this deligne two things are confiderable Reparution of losses past, and Expectation of profit to come; the losses are more than Arithmetick can number, for many fince the Rebellion in Ireland have within ly compounded their debts here under pretence of loffes there, which I confesse I would my seife have followed, but that it being contrary to City pride, I much have lost my Wardenship, and my wife must have given the wall which would breake her heart, or breede betweene us a heart-breaking diffention. But this was a trick to enrich Debtbookes, to trebble Estates, to cozen Creditors, and the Commission of Bankerours I tickle with the conceite of this power of knavery; whereby they might have preserved money to buy Land after the Conquest of Ireland. By your Hum given to my Speech I doe different your liking thereof, and you shew that you will follow my advice be not pacified to returne againe. Secondly the mighty benefit thence accrewing makes me prefle this designe; the purchases may be exceeding profitable to Money-mongers, as my man Ichofophat Singularity cast them up this morning; belides the fouldiers shall get invisible benefit and treasure of honour, which they would be hindred to obtaine by having lands and estates, they may come home laine, maymed, and lowsie, and having got a Penfron keepe Ale-houses, or Tobacco-sconces, a Fortune fit for smoaking Souldiers. To conclude, for my speeches comming off with a a twange and pleasing tone, and to shew the Garland of my good will to the publick; concerning feares and jealoufies now polfelling the Kingdome, I will onely grantyou out a modicum, and end with as much modesty gravity and wisedome as I began.

The dangerous consequence of these scarces and jealoussies are not to be compared with any other time or Nation, but who can tell what they are, or from whence they arise, but cause there is for both, and much cause as may be discerned by the much talking of them, and your present snoring now so loud is the effect of this seare, seares and jealouses having kept you waking, and so consequently made you sleepy, and my selfe doe suspect and seare less may may selfe doe suspect and seare less my based on the Girle hath a straine both of Father and Mother in her, and such a Conjunction would to the griefe of our spirit, and compunction of our hearts disgrace all Protestations and Resonantions by such a procreation, if selessophat should graft on my Daughter a young Varden that could not be back in a Pye, but must be bred up with great disgrace

uld

Har

1 2

li-

we

Ife

ay

re,

As

b.

g-

re

i-

d

d

3

and charges. Your neighbour Gripe doe feare least your wife should know that you keepe a whore at Putney, and your brother Bruft feare hanging for speaking high treafon against the King, this we are in feare. As for jealousies wee are all zealous of our crimes, and jealous of our fervants, and thus wee have confiderable grounds for feares and jealousies, though we know not how to prevent their effects; for neither the Militia, he stopping of Ports, nor holding Garison Townes, can keepe our wives, daughters and servants honest if they will Cuckold us, no Italian locks can keepe a Theife or ensmy out of their private Boxes or long chests; your wife, neighbour Spider may bee wnknowne to us all now doing the feate, for I faw Greene the Felt-maker goe that way as I came to the Hall. O tremble not neighbour, for no doubt the is spiritual and secret, and would thereby abate fleshly defires, which that act doth mortifie as much as the longest fift. There are other feares and jealousies though as I faid I know not their Originall, verfeare we may least the Divill should take vengeance on us for our Extortions, and contenage in the fale of our commodities, yet feare is vaine in certainties, though still we will feare and be jealous; for when the danger comes we shall know the cause, untill then I will lit downe, fleepe, and be filent.



Mistris Wardens Observations upon her Husbands Reverend Speech, in the presence of certaine Gentlewomen of Ratliffe and Wapping.

Most pure and chosen of the Times; my Daughters and Companions in Predestinalion, whereas some prophane wretches have laugh'd and gibed at Mr. Warden himselfe, and his thrice endowed Speech, and at our Petition concerning redresse of State matters penned by as zealons a Brewers Clarke as ever pray'd in Hebrew, I know you will not doubt that truth, which a learned friend of ours bath ignorantly and impudently set forth, that Democracy, Aristocracy, &c. or Hypocracy are as much from God as Monarchy, which Position shewes his wisedome in his ignorance by proving nothing. It holds that a Stable or House of Office are places, and as ancient as Churches, therefore as proper to teach in; and as in this so in other matters we may conside and trust in our owne opinions before all things, which inference throwes me fitly on my Husbands Argument of the Malitia.

The Malitia (deare Daughters of the Pint) already faithfully handled by a great obfervance, and learnedly by my husband afford, my first observation, that as we are borne for
om Country, and every mean is next to himselfe it follower that if men be bound to haz ward
their estates, wives and children to requite them for their security at a protection, so that
stappeares the Malitia is a mutual bond of mens estates and affections, and a legal invention to keep the City loyal to the King and to make the King conside in the City. Besides,
the Militia is beneficial to Feather makers, Brokers, and other dutifull subjects, whereauths Commission of Array is another thing and if any presume to thinke it legall yet there

is an equity in the Law beyond the Letter, by which we may dispence with our estates and consciences beleeve what we list and take up new Opinions and Armes , as we shall thinke fitting for Church or Common wealth. Nor are we now bound to confide in the Exposition of Indges and Lawyers before our own. But as my double-comb Husband hath often faid. Ob what a flour shing Common-wealth should we fee if it were contrived into Halls and Companies, and governed by Wardens and Masters? It would be very like that Modell of Church Government laid down by that feditions Fox of the Church, who begot the Prote-Station protested. And now I am come so neare the Church , I will handle my Husbands point as it stands. The Language of the Liturgy is nothing, for 'tis confest the unlearned may know enough to be faved, ergo learning is needlesse; and if needlesse, why not prophane? nay if learning were either necessary or convenient the Scriptures would enjoyne it, but the most unlearned may be saved, nay are saved : ergo learning is neither necessary nor convenient, and consequently if not Learning neither Reason nor sence. For as that man of Revalations Mr. Greene proves it fully, ignorance and noyse are sufficient markes of our Election, and fanttified Mr. Hunt in his Tale of a Tub, both maintaine that Learning is a trouble and vexation to Religion. Moreover it is as lawfull for women as men to be Bishops (if Bishops were lawfull) which we must deny, for 'tis Orthodoxly beleeved that Bishops are Antichristian not because of their estates and honours, which are not to be de-Spifed of placed upon the right Saints, and refigued to us, and our righteous feed, who ought to inherite the earth. And we give that is that in defite of the prophase bridle of the Lans, the bowells of our hope is somewhat inlarged. The Anatapaists excellently deny all the Scriptures than make against them and we, and so do we calling them Apocrophall. A Barn, aStable or any hole are places proper to our Doctrine and conversation, for a Church makes not Religion, but our religion makes any place a Church, where we congregate in the spirit to feele as well as heare, and what Church can be more univerfall for Simplicisme, Dotagisme, and Hypocrifisme. The Antichristian Wardrop will sorve the Kirke of Scotland and Ansferdam, wondring that our Brothers of Scotland could at their first comming his ther, over-looke this trumpery in the Church, when they begged the loades of it.

Concerning my Pearle Haiband which my Husband mentions in his Speech, I never wore it with any pride since he compared it to Fopish Beades, though there be some wholfome principles, which we scorne to owne from the Iesuites, but from our owne inventions, being the rule of all our Faith Hope and Charity. That Church holdeth Ignorance the Mother of Devotion, so doe we: They have Revelitions, Visions, Dissentions, so have we: they have shrifts, veniall sins with Sisters, or with a Neighbours wife, so have wee: they allow deposing and regulating of Princes and ruling over Church and State, so would we doe: Lastly, they hatch Faction, deny all this in words, but grant it in deeds, and so doe wee. And though we cannot endure a Surplisse or (rosse, the Popish Bulls, nor Iesuites, yet we hold it tawfull by the same vertue of Equivocations and mentall reservations to cheate, sweare, and lye in a holy Cause. So that whether the Iesuite or we were the best or most honest Subject, would be a hard question, if ne were suffered to make our owne Lawes, and whereas my Husband speakes out of his good will concerning the advancement of he holy Breibren, methinkes it would be a more heavenly sight to see Mr. How, or the grave of servator himselfe in his Barre Gowne, mounted on the steps at the Ban-

quetting house in White-hall, expounding Chapters to the Courtiers and Cavalliers, and to have all the Privy Counfell chosen out of the Elect, the Pentioners Lay-Dostors, and the Guard devous Elders, then for the Lord Chamberlaine, Groome of the Stoole, and Bed-chamber (places most fitting for women) some of the holy Sisters, taught to relift the world of flein, and the Devell in the Zion of Mew England, that both the King and State might the more securely confide in their continence and purity. Let us all fling up the whites of our eyes in an holy hope, that the strong breathing of the Spirit may for up some worthy instrument to say amen to the worke. But to draw to a conslusion, because I perceive by your twinckling eyes, and licking of your lips that you would faine be at your Devotions, I hall but was my Petticoate at the first of his two last Reasons concerning Ireland. And I observe that the Spirit doth alwaies helpe us to overcome our adversaries the Protestants, for of we breake in knavery or begary wee may fill have a Land of Promife to fly to. Tot fincerely though living in Ireland might be very advantagious, I know not what to fay, fince no venemous beaft will live there as they doe in New England, therefore I will peake little of that de signe, for I had raiber all the Souldiers were in Hull than in Ireland; for if the King take at, it will put the Breibren to many hard Texts, and tedious prayers, and even breake the heart of the Conventicle. And therefore let any reverend Round-head that is not a Cuckold, judge what feare or jealousse can be like that? Therefore it is high time to befter us (Miftris Sprit-layle pray lend the Chamberpot) and fo I will conclude all with another quart, and with this application.

A Speech made by Mistris V Vardens Chamber-maid.

Mof a right Purstane complexion, and though (as other maids doe) to get a Hulband by a simpring show of Religion. She had offended her Mistris in bringing up her cleane warme showk too late one raorning when she was to goe very early to a Conventicle, and being of delen for this delinquency, to vindicate her distingence, and confirme her words, through passion she said twas true by the Masse. Her Mistris presently taking notice of the abhomimable word Masse, grew exceeding angry with Abigaile, and called her Reproduce, and baggage Papist. The colour in Abigailes cheekes rose at her words, scorning the word, much more the name of a Papist; biring the lip a while and powting, at last her zealous anger for being ealled Papist slew out in this Speech, confissing of many parts starched together.

I must tell you fortooth good Mistris, that though I was brought up in the Country, yet my Father being sexton of the Church in the Market Towne would after Evening Prayer was done make his bouse ring with singing of Pialines, and though I say't, I was bred as well as any of the elect Maids here in London to that I had rather you had talled me a zealous dissembler (as some of our Sisters be) than a Papist. For I am so absolutely against them, that if all Papists heads were on one neck I would cut them off with one blow, that so in Country Townes I ment be drawne in the painted cloath like

Indeth cutting off Helefernes head. A Papift is in my conceitan abhominable creature. and holds dammable Opinions, fome bad and forme good, whereof I was never guilty: I count fatting to be but a foolish thing, for our Cupboard at home stood alwaies open, and on findaics or fasting-daics I could goe to it, and take what I list without any relistance of the Spirit, for Religion must lye in a maids heart, though her fortune doth sometimes lye in her belly, and for good workes, I never lov'd them fince I left my Sampler, and then I was out of Charity with them because they were wrought in Croftich : and another Reason was, because (as you know for footh) embrodery was much us'd in times of Popery, for Copes and other Idolatrous apparrell; so that not onely their opinions, which Inaturally detected, being as I faid, a Sextons Daughter of the reformed Religion, but also their Persons have bin odious in my fight, and if I were as my Mafter, and you good Miffris, (for you are wife learned, and can be as Religiously angry as he) I would if aith tickle these Papists, and firke them out of the Parishes in London, my Mr. talker of yoaking themselves like horne-beafts to plow them up, but now let us rather with Hey-forkes taken out of Barnes, where we exercise zealously, prick them forward, till for very feare they leape over Sea and utterly for fake the Land. If Mafter VVarden would but play the Divells part in punishing and plundering, and plaguing these Papills, I my felfe when I come amongst any of them am fully resolved to scratch out their eyes, for it is a proper figne of an elect young man or maid to condemne that wee understand not, and to be furiously obstinate in our zealous anger. Therefore good Mistris I wish in your presence, that are a great spirituall observer (as appeares by your learned observation ons on my Masters wife Speech) that I may never see Conventicle more; but that if I had the power I would be worse then all the Divells in Hell, Haggs, Furies, Witches, and instruments of Damnation whatfoever to punish these Papists.

13 112

9:517

1 T

O Miltris I you know not how stiffe maids are in their opinion, and if they once get a thing by the end they will hold it sast; and I will ever hold that Papists are in a certain state of Damnation, as certaine as the Elect and the Brethren and Sisters of Predestination are sure of salvation. Thus have I prov'd my selfe no Papist, now I will tell you (good Mistris) my opinions, which jumpe just with yours as a Chamber-maid should doe; I like Hypocrisic as well as Monarchy; and that a Barne, or Stable may be a Church: our old Church in the Country being decayed, was like a Barne or Stable, I never lov'd Learning nor learned men, fir Roger our Curate deceived me in a deep point, therefore learning is no Religion nor learned men are not alwaics realously religious, and learning Mistris (as you say) is prophane, and sence and reasonin Religion are

unnecessary, for though we can have feeling other waies, yet we can have no sence
of Religion, and feeling I hope is a sence respected much of us the Elect, and
therefore though you banish sence and reason, yet let there be alwaies a religious feeling in and amongst us. This said,
shee singled the dressing of Mistris Warden,
and so ended her speech.

FINIS.

Andrew of the state of the R

WORTHY GENTLEMAN

YORKE-SHIRE.

To His Friend a Member of the Honorable House of Commons

Declaring was a second of the second

1 That the Parliament hath, and continually ought to not their zenimindeavours and heartie defires for a thorow reformation is Church and common wealth.

That the fame meanes the Prelater ufed to advance themselves to pettie this is and to but y the house of religion in the grave of oblivious bath new removable flower shall present and piece, and confounded their tanal wildows.

3 That the Papifts in England and Ireland by their own barbarous, favage and inhumans practifes, as a Just requisall of their villanics, willbe the actors and authors of their own Tragedies.

4 Shewing though the himonorable houses of parliament be by many will affected people forward and devided, yet they sughe to green whearfully in the fablishment of the true Keligion, and suffer pariently, after the example of Christ & C.

5 The emmiss of the Parliament and kingdome, are papiffs to rest out Releion the Clergie for Biffuppicks and pluralities, cloaked delinquents that finds day and night to make corrant their counterfeit conditions.

That lafty Advite to the Parliament to yo on with alacrity but not one for but to Godite beavenly ends, divine rules, apparant truths, in the Charches walkes, and shenthey that not want the protection of the Admighty.

LONDON
Printed for R. Best October 10. 1642.



E can speculate nothing in this our Hogizon but differ aspects, Bella; horrida bell.; horse and arms alwayes moureyes and ears; and yet we are borne in hand with peace; it feemes armes boads it, both by the profane Souldiers of the fword, and by the licentious, and starnizing professors of the Word; both faying that the houses of Parliament are in the wane already , calculating that within one fortnights time.

there will be an absolute change : the latter calls for all for the King as a fpeedy meanes to fettle a prefent peace; and for that purpole do force through their Churches and Parilhes, a Petition intituled of the Gentrie & Free holders, &c at Hewarth-moore to the Parliament: Where no fuch thing was there intended by any confiderable number, but just the contary, speaking is the clouds, as shough the heavens were presently to be foulded up, and that new heavens and new earth are forthwith to be moulded again, new Parliament, new Lord moderate Laws, pliable Knights, and Burgesses, their mindes and manners fo full of accommodation; as though in stead of vexing Puritans and termenting Roundheads, they might rowle and tumble without ftop or rub to a paradice of union and sympathy : and yet these blinde Egyptians will not see the truth of God which thines to clearly within the circumference of our Gothen; nor view the guards which the bleft God of Abraham, Isaack, & Iacob, nath placed about Sion; nor the firy walls which encompaffe terufalem; neither will they deigned behold the Church of God; though as dear to him as the apple of his eye; whose fruitfull bloffings hath alwaies accompanied and waited upon theferhat have been infruments of her good : of which number I hope your felf to be; as now witnesse the constant guard of Angels dayly stopping the passages of Sathan and hisadherents against you; and enlarging your hearts above humane courage in all-affrighting oppositions against your civill and sacred imployments wherein you have fully exprest your zealous endeavours, and hearty defires for a thorow Reformation both of Church and common wealth. And that this also is Gods purpole at this time it will evidently appear, to any that hath observed the Lords usuall manner of working in former ages; for it is likely he hath suffered his and State, Church and common wealth to decline, his people to be wearied with fo many fub. taxes and heavy oppressions for many years together to move and ftir them up. version of like Ifrael in Egypt , to shake off their titannicall yokes and to lay hold on the their one- first opportunity and lawfull means of their long defired freedome whereas if the Church and common wealth had continued in their perscribed formes and rnles neither spiritualty nor lalty could ever have thought; much leffe have undertaken to involve themselves in fo difficult a Laborinth as this hath been And whereas the aspiring Clergic would have by little and little imagined themselves to have been some peety deities long ere now; if by chance looking down their black and earthy feet had not appeared below their white robes to male content (with the Swan) their overweaved conceits; and to Pultrate their owne vaine and emptie fautafies ; therefore that they might fill

worke at this time is reformation of Church and mics.

retaine fome Majeftie and Superintendency above man, the better to infinuate their fpirituall impositions, or r ther to force their tyranicall oppressions, have laboured to transform themselves into the Statues of Immortall Gods, Woe to that so for fear of their powerfull shapes, and by vertue of their shrines, their liveleffe and mute professions, their non var bonium implying that admirati- faith to on U deum certe; certe imagines; in ght ferve to acquire fome fimple respects; the wood and attract some plaine countrie reverence; But God hath drawn that vai-led curtains to let men see they are but sonnes of the earth; too drosse thall teach: substance to ascend divine clymates, too farre unsurable for heavenly copes, b. hold st charactered, and pictured out by the heavenly Prophet in worthlesse creatis laid otures, dumb dogs, being abjects, and contemptible objects of fcorn for all ve with forts of people : fo that by that felf fame means whereby they had Gold, &c thong t to have advanced themselves and buried the power of Religion, and their in the grave of oblivion, it hath pleased him to ested his own ends to over- is noe shoot tiem in their owne bowes, to confound their carn'll wildome, to breath in remove the stones that pressed down truth and piety; and to smooth the it. way for the lattre and glory of his divine worthip. He w milerable then are Hibbokuk, they who when they are highest? abuse their power to keep the people of 1 19. God lowest, for though they, who should be auring fathers and mothers to the Za hariah Church of God fo take her and become her enemies; they shall perith, yet comfort and deliverance shall still appear to Gods people, either by one or 0- .41 11 ther. When the appointed time of marcy was come that the people of listel. should be delivered frem capitally be to ordered the flate of earthly power. afor the a complishment of his will, that no impediment might hinder Cyrus IGiah. from performing of his promifed deliverance; fo the Lors that he may worke his reformation by manufaitting as from Egyptian flavery, and redeeming us a lachynone Babylon ih captivity, hath reunited England and Scotland that they may be cohespers; hath to subjugited, and muzled the bloudhounds of Ireland that we are in no great danger of their rebellions and favage teeth, other nations also having their respective prizes to play that so your heavenlyaimes maugreall hellish inventions whatfoevr may produce bleffed and peaceable con-Objection clusions. But I heare forme fay the east is not for cleare, as we take it to be; yes i is judget already; but we must temper our spirits with patience, and not think to conquer at the first stroke, nor expect to have the prize before we have nume the course. The children of Ifrael were fare of victorie in their perestianiento Canaan; and yet they were forced to firive till they got policitions let is herein exercise our faith, and knit the beginning, progresse and end together, and we shall soon fee, that he that begun this worke will in good time bring it to perfection: for where Christ begins to rule, he rules for ever; of his hingdome there is no end. When the fuellstrives with the fire the heel kicks 2guinfithe prick; and when the crea ure advanceth himself against is Creator a seale to inferre the conquest. What if Antichristdoch march furiously, and his supportante their utmost endevours and parts to trample upon truth and pi-

him that

the funnes, which by little and little expells their gatherings, and waftes their packs, that in an iuftant none of them are to be feene. Can we think that he which threw the angels out of heaven, will fuffer mortalls to run a contrary course without either curbe or bridle, and to prevail again? heavenly pow ers? was there ever any fierce against God and prospered? surely the rate man contrary to his owne intendment shall turn to the praise of Christ, and Subversion furtherance of that work which God in his appointed time hath proposed to himself, as now (blessed be God) before our eyes we may see in Ireland, for of the ecould ever flesh and bloud have attempted the subversion of e' ofe matchlesse nemies. multitudes in their own countrie, if they had not made rods for their own correaion & engins for their utter punt or could a Christians hart, fo merciful pitiful. tender, and so full of compassion, have ever thought of any bloudie enterprifes or destructive designes against them had they not pulled them upon their own heads by their own barbarous, favage and inhumane practifes as a just re. quitall of their own villanies? As for our own Papills, they now thew of whee spirit they are; They have got their heads so much into the winde that they cannot be turned by a gentle hand, whose infolencies and provocations rebound fo high, that any finger may point at the mark of their hearts by the levell of their tongues, to that we need not doubt but their in igements also will fall upon them, fo foon as their treacheries are grown to full maturity, yet these men had they guided themselves modestly, and tempered themselves civilly being all either allied kinfmen, or intimately friendly and familiar with either one or other, how ha dly could they have been rooted out by any impartiall doom? and this is the Lords doing, that they should be justly offensive, and it is marvellous in our eyes that they should be actours of their own tragedies : and yet we are fo void of all fenle, that we will neither fee, heare, new give Objection thanks to God for those things which make for our peace, Yet I hear. some fig, they are so farre from rooting out, that they rather encrease and rise Answer. againe : it is true, but onely to harden them that they may receive the greater fall, for how loever the church hath justly provoked God, yet the cause shall stand impregnable & as firm as a rock to dash in pieces all waves. & strong of threatning oppositions, For Christ is King of Kings and Lord of Lords & wil not fuffer duft & worms-meat alwayes to ruffle his beloved spoule for Babylon Objection shall fall; for strong is the Lord that hath condemned her. Nay the Parliament shall fall fairs fome; for almost all have left it. Just as Gedeons 32000 too many Answer. to fight the Lords battell, were reduced to 300 upon triall approved for a fufficient number to vindicate the honour of God. What if fome begone out from them who was not of them? What if God would not honour them to fight his battle against the mightie ? Cannot God effect his own ends without a fet number ? Does not Gods glorie appeare more without meanes then with meanes; more with leffe meanes then with greater & Can God (fayer Objection. one get none but a companie of roundheads, puritanes feditious, factions, ber

ery > they can extinguish their light no more than the morning clonds can doe

gerly follow es tolabour in his causes, who are all for seismes and their burne ends of how far are these from discharging their duties, in giving to these publick ministers of the state the best interpretation that their actions will be are. Answer. that they invert all their honest actions, and traduce and reproach their innocent persons? but it is no matter, for it was Christs and sohes lot, auftere John hith a devill, lociable Christ is a wine bibber, Sec. Whereas the holinesse of: the one though have proces red reverence, and the fogiablenesse of the rother beene rewarded with love; but it is the lot of them at lall christians, the diff ciple is not above his Mafter. Men may doe well, but must fook to heare ill: wicked men, when they learn to think well, they will learn to locak wil ; and no marvell it man want his praise, when God is without his deserved glorie. Wherefoever Christ cometh, these will be divisions, that the verie thoughts of mens hearts may be laid open: The fleth alwayes rebells agai. It the spirit and endeavours to maintain its own regencie, and crieth down whatforver croffeth it, be they lawes whether humane or divine, be they never to well framed for repairing the breaches both of Church and Com non-wealth, View the oppofers of thi. Parlament, and you shall hade them like to many wilde beafts heading together to breake downe the fepts and hedges of this vineyard; First you have the Papilts encompailing both Sea and Land to roote out our religion, then have you the Clergie courting for Bishopricks and Canterburing for plurelities; Thirdly, The thirstie souldier gapes with open mouth to swallow down the golden juice of this kingdome; Laftly, the cloked delingents that, dare not come neare the touch-stone, they studie day and night to make currant their counterfeit conditions : These are the aymes of these men, whose invedives must carrie such credit with them as alone to condemne those men whose words may be lawes, and lives rules, for them to fq are their actions by, whose outward man may serve as I soking glasses for them everie morning to discover the spots and stains of their colluding thoughts and corrupted converfations, Comercia inte faceprisa mazin chucefeunt, it would be loft abour to copare the together, aliud motiva fanat eliud cornix: They are so farre fundred, and distanced in qualities, that any purblind critick may justly carp at those tricks whereby they play their game, to that there is no hazzard stall in the cause; for fincerity will demonstrate it self in plain and untraversable evidences, and seale up its deeds with fuch authenticall witnesses, as that it shall not need to bribe fi. nifter and indired meanes to make it transparent in the great Quest of this common wealth, Viritar ton querit angulor, Truth is bold and like a flandard. bearer will manifelt it felf before all the world: let therefore your ends be heavenly, the bent and fway of your resolutions holy, winde up your soules higher and higher, foare and mount up aloft, and then no plots below, no flormie designes beneath, can beat you from your wished haven: for in vaine is the net spre d in the sight of that th t hath winges. Thus may you raile your felf above the reach of humane policie; and make your felf fafe in spight of Sathan and his complices, I have bleffed Jacob and he shall bee bleffed. A-3

leffed, but can you not foare, or have you not provided, one bleffing for in lo Yes promote your begun Reformation intruth and fincerity, and it will diert all imminent plagues whatfoever, for where there is repentance it will pind up Gods hads by his promies that he canot powre out his vialls of wrath upon us, and where there is reformation without which there can be no repentance, there is alively expection and vigorous manifestation of repentance as we may now fee begun & declared in our eads. Butstill I heare curlings up Meroz & the inhabitants thereof, t were to be wished that every county & kindred would lay their hands upon their harts, & fee how forward or rather from. ard they have beene in the grand concernments of this Chusch and c m nonweale, that when they which have done most may see the have but done their parts, they which have beene contrary minded may redeeme their by. gone pegleas and perversemeffe b their more earnest and present indevours to prevent the bitter evils which the angells of God are ready to let fail upo us. Can meat fatisfy the hungry wight & driak appea fe the thirft foul if they be not tafted & digefted fhall we hunger an thirli forthe bleffungs of our kingdome, the fruits of this Paliament, and defire to be feafted with them, and w !! neither compl with them, nor appl them to our felves, that the ma be fit nourishment for our livelihoods? Na like flocks and flones we lie in their way, and yet we crie out they run no fafter on, and like Remoraes we retard their Navig tions and et want patience to expect their arrivall, we undermine them b all affa es, and yet we proclame to all the world that they goe not forward upon fure grounds; were these the helps that former Sages received ? or was ever fuch requital!s heaped upon the grave confultations of ancient times. U quantum initiate abit us how farre are we degenerated from our fofmer births and ftrains if we confider the mutual correspondencie, of our foref thers who lived together; ac fromnes ejufdem mufe gent en m, every man flud e ing how to ac omm date his neighbour in what might advance his prefermem, every man more officious shen of er fortheleommon good, gird your solves therefore with undanted ref lutions that thee vexing distempers, being removed you ma reduce us to those pastine times, so friendly in their familiarities and fympathies, of ruitfull in neighbourly paffages, of intimacie and de r nesse, go on with alacrity, burset not one foot forward without your God: be forme to heavenly ends, and fast to divi ne rules that no hopes or fears bee ableto (way you from apparent truths; for affure our felves follong as you are in the churches walkes, ou shall not want the protection of the Almighty. N. Hers hum ros malis immente labor sommes cervice ce um @ fideratulie. Hercules was but one, and what wonders he hath done fame hath made report; Atlas he hath born that high and burthen Paramount, transcending all comparison and without any joint-tenant of that unweildy weight, but you are many, visus many hands make light work, and the choice workmen of our kingdome also, able if need require to build a new worlds much more skilfull

to close the gappes, and binds up the wounds of a little common wealth, a few propps upholds a ruinous house. What if Giants affault your faos letne monfirs, numerajan mahun deruts meri David cut off that out-daring Golia h. and if more heady monsters of mankinde doe fill bud out take notice of that conquerer, and you may know his weapons also There is no horrid or montherous villany hatched either by Sea of Land, but it is mortall, it cannot exceed its growth, nor passe its slimits, for space and lessure will either weare them out, or truth expell their poilon, or time deleine them to their first principles againe : what if aut a lux unquam fecura fulferit, what if finis unquis mali fit eradus tuturi? though every day hath threatned your fall, pet experience hath feen the furious fates to have had their owne deftinies; and that the rageing and gloomie daies have often bin filenced upon faire and cleere termes, and though reftleffe affaults as they fpring up linke themselves together against you, yet if your comforts, as we hope, grow and multiply with them, you shall out-firide all their engines with invincible courage, for victory over by-gone practifes promises victory over all succeding intended evills; the sharper the conflict. the more honourable shall be gout/conquest; when the Lord of Hoasts shall crowne your actions with trophies of everlasting fame and immortality. when after-yeares shall make report, how you have emulated the stoutest of times, and Rood out to the hazard of your dearest blood for the reparing and vindicating the honour and glory of your great God, for the advancing your King, and preferving his Dominions, for the enacting lawes for freeing your Country from flavery and bondage. O how foveraigne then will be your present praise, digito monfir ri & dient his est, when every tongue shall be telling, how you and he, and the rest have done things never to be forgotten when the labour is gone, the danger out of doubt, then the glory of the cause will be your owne, bec olim meminisse invabit, good God a' bis éripe flamonts to lamsandem gravibus erumnie statue modum finemque cladi, deliver us from all the fiery contentions of these daies, and let not the double guilt of our high ingratitude dieus in our pureft blood, give boundes to these mercileffe waves which threaten to shipracke our welfare for ever, and secure our bonest commerces with calme roads to fafe harbours, bleffe the feason of the summer untous, and grant that at laft comfortable iffues may flow from the well-fprings of our hearty defires, that no alarum be heard by night, no lamentations by day, nor let dolefull dithes at any time hereafter ever found out to our fuceeding postericies the discording jarrs of forefathers unhappy divisions.

Thus presenting my love and service unto you in the weake expressions of my apprehensions of these times, not as doubting of your constancie in your station, but that thus I thought fit to manifest my settled resolutions in this common cause wherein I hope the God of heaven will not onely bleffe you but also

Your Loving Colen, R. R.

That you a scourge to Papists now must be:
That you your apprest Kingdome having borne,
It being free, your selves, and it adorne
With peace, with plenty, and blessings divine,
Such as no beart can wish, or tongue define.

FINIS.

to the price of the surprise of the second o

of the fedition and tensit is about the general restricts in grant and the users of parents and the contract of the contract o

** Alignifi be bested by the color incompanion by day, we let delete the delete the second of the se

the apprehending as at the C rimes. The control of the control to the control of the control of

Thus preferting my love and fervice was was in she waste expecting in

all red too its sylvesteen a weet of the bod of the red to the line and

Your Leving Coles, a. ..

the juris of four firbers unhappy divisions

Print

1100 TION (100017 20) TOOM

and that prefere to on the fire in the from the befrught an humb received tation the bis extres living the Lore

DIVRNALL

PASSAGES.

IN PARLIAMENT.

From the 3. of October to the 10. of October, 1642.

K. Ludon

Printed for Walt. Cooke and Robert Wood, to prevent all false Copies.

N munday the third day of Oltob there was a Letter produced by the Barl of Holland & read in the house of Commons, which came from the Lord Generall the Earl of Effex, wherein his Lordhip declared that hee hath received the late Petition of both Houses. anithm hee had sent to the Earle, of Derfer for his affiftance, to present the faid Petition to his Majery; and that immediately up. on the fight of the Lord Generals letter and request of both Houses concerning the faid Perition, the Earle of Dorfer as by intreaty from the Earle of Effex, came to his Majesty at Shrewesbury, and beliught his Majesty that he would be pleased to accept and receive a humble Petition of both Houses, which the Earle of Essex hath received from the Lords and Commons, for your Majesties accepution thereof; his Majesty replyed and said, that he would not stop his eares to peticioners, but will give free accelle to those which shall bring them, except onely those which are Traytors to his Person: the Lord Generall and the Earle of Dorfer was at large heard; and upon which this his Majesties refusall of the said Petition, and his Majesties answer, in saying He would not receive it from a Traytor, they generally agreed that his Excellence should have further instrudions to advance his Forces, and to give no quarter, or spare any that shall oppose him, but to execute death, according to the law of Armes.

They also drawed up further Inftractions to be fent to the Depu-

ty Lievetenants of all Counties in England and Wales, with the power given them for the seizing, apprehending and disruming of all Delinquents in their precincis, and to imprison and take the Examinations of suspected persons, and make report to both Houses of Parliament.

1

ming the P

icity

restor

dicial

Secon

Force

eo the

and fa

det

caro

winte and to

confe

Major

The

they l

ment Afi

there

of m

disbus

menu

pardo

inch a

Th

lonels

mall

and fo

and en

wife to

W252

Gene

There was intelligence likewise, that a party of Cavaleers, about 100. horse, was the last weeke neere New Salum in Wileshire, and attempted to enter the Earle of Pembrookes House at Wilson neere Salisbury, to plunder, pillage and spoyle all therein, but the Citizens of Salisbury having notice thereof, divers of the trained Bands came to them well armed, and drived them from thence, and followed them almost to neere upon the edge of Somerset and Dorsethure, but they came not within shot or reach of one another; but it was reported that they made some spoyle surther. West, towards the Vize, or about some part of Sir James Thyms quarter, being not farre from their Randenouze at Markham in Gougestine share.

After which a letter was read, intimating that the Marquefle of Hartford, fince his landing in South-Wales, hath violently ented into the Earle of Pembrookes house and Castle in Glamorg anshire; but it was conceived it was treacherously yeelded up unto him by a neere Kinsmans of the Earle of Pembrookes; neverthelesse. Sir John Monnson of &c. by the affishance of the Deputy Lievtenans hath vowed to root his foundation there hence within these ten dayes, if God permit, but in the meane time he increases his Companies store, and hath got most part of the Armour and Ammuni-

tion thereabouts.

There was likewise information that the Earle of Darly had be stieged the towne of Mancester, and great few ethere was of his future claps; neverthelesse he was peaceably suffered to raise his forces towards the Towne; and on the sudden he was surrounded and the Earle himselse was hardly put to it; for he was within reach of Captain Skinner; who reported a terwards that he thought to struck him off his horse with his Patteson; there was divers slaine, but no certainty of the number.

The Lord Generall by letters also certified the House, that divers of his Commanders were fled and run from his command, many of which he hath taken and imprisoned, and desireth further answer, whether a Councell of Warre may be called for the further executing of the Lawes upon such insistives, according to the custome and law of Armes.

On

On Trefday the 4. of Ostober.

The Declaration and Votes of the Lords and Commons concersing the late treaty of Peace in Torkeshire was againe read wherein the Parliament renounce the late agreement made between his Ma. inth and the Committee of the County of Torkeshire, with divers maions for their disagreeing thereunto : First, that it will be prejuficiall and dangerous to the whole Kingdome for confent therunto. secondly, what dangers might befall that County to withdraw their Forces from the affiftance of the relt. Thirdly, that it is prejudiciall whe ordinance of the Militia, in regard it preserveth the peace and lafety of the Kingdome. Fourthly, that many things in that agreenent are very unequall, being much more advantagious to one blethen to the other, for that it would be a strengthning to his Ma. isfies Army, and the chiefe cause that that County will become the fer of warre, and at his Majetties pleasure to make this County his winter quarter which by Gods providence they hope to suppresse indto root out the foundation of that horrid rebellion willingly confented unto by Traytors and Delinquents, which are about his Majesty.

These and other reasons the Lords and Commons hold themselves bound in conscience, in regard of their severall preceditations that they have made to hinder all further proceedings upon that agree-

ment,

After which, they Voted in briefe thus, that Master Hotham and therest of the Committees for Torkeshire, appointed for the raising of money, Place and Horse, shall have power to receive and pay all disbursements to Souldiers and value those treasures as in their judgments they shall meet, and that Master Hotham and the rest shall pardon all those that shall lay downe their arms, or else to punish

fact as are disobedient to the orders of Parliament.

There was this day order given, and expresse command to all Colonels of the trained Bands in the City of London, for their continual exercising and drilling of Souldiers; and that one Regiment according as in order, be henceforth exercised, one day in the weeke, and so every one weekely after, till such time as they are made fit mi expert Souldiers, for the desence of their lives, Religion, and forumes; and during the pleasure of their Collonels; there was like-wisereport made, that betweene Shreweshury and Ludlowe there was a battaile sought betweene Prince Roberts forces and the Lord Generals, and that there were 250. or theresbouts staine on both

fides, and the greater number of the slaine was the Parliament Forces, as by relation from the Cavaleeres; and that there are diven Commanders taken prisoners: the Prince hereupon counselled his Majesty, that a Councell of Warre may be called, for the exenting of those Captives; but his Majesty will not give consent therento, but such is his tender care over his Subjects, that he desired not tevenge nor the blood of his Subjects, but those that are willing to serve him shall be entertained, others that resuscit in to be ransomed according to every mans place and office at least a monthes pay or make an exchange one for one, and so to be sent backs from whence they came according to the auntient rule of martiall dictypline; the certaintie of this perticuler claw is not yet knowne me any credit unto this report given till surther intelligence from the Lord Generall.

hould

ence

Mandi

with a

one ti

Cover

elfwh

forth

Azble

Capti

T

fent 1

ferri East

Strai

for t

poor

M

Len

retu

con any

chat

that

. life

hec

Ho

102

tha

per

cel

ly,

h

This dai likewise divers antient and brave experienced soldiers in Sectland came to the house and proferred themselves to be at the command of his Majestie and Parliament; and after some discouse and debate thereof, Master Speaker by consent of the house gare them many thankes, and prayed them to give in their names and they should be forthwith imployed and their commissions to be in readinesse for the raising of their soldiers, who departed the House with many congratulations and thanksgiveing. Captaine Ridgly and other Commanders was appoynted this day to attend the House to receive their instructions for their speedy going to his Excellency the Earl of Esex; and having received their instructions from the House they were forthwith Commanded to get their troopes in readinesse and to march forthwith out of the Towne which was accordingly performed.

This day also divers Officers was discharged and imprisoned for receiving, spending and consuming of their Souldiers means, having given no sufficient account since the receit thereof, and for want of which many of their Sou'diers are run from them.

On Wedne [day the 5. of October.

They tooke into confideration the escape of Captaine Legg, and fix others, formerly taken by the Parliaments Forces, at Contry, and that the Goaler thereof should be sent for, to be examined thereupon, for it is supposed he gave consent thereumo; the reason that induce the Parliament so to believe, it is because the Lord Brooker gave expresse Charge and Command, that he should

be close prisoned, and what Messages, Letters, or others, that should be brought him, were to be opened before him in the presence of the Goaler, or his Officers under him; the Goaler notwiths shading his strict Command, gave him leave to go and Tipple with a Keeper, and was often told that he would give him the lurchane time or other, which happened accordingly; there was great search sent forth after him, who returned answer to the Maior of Covenery, that they conceived he was sled towards London, and not eliwhere; hereupon it was ordered that Posts should be spedily sent forth and commanded all Maiors Bailstes, Justices of Peace Constables and other pettie Officers for the apprehending of the said Captain Legge and his consederats, and that that party which shall to take him, shall have a reward for his paines therein.

hes

om lii-

300

d

in

They likewise appointed and sat upon certaine Instructions to be sent to the Major and Aldermen of Bristoll, to make stay of the serviceable Ships in that harbour either New-sound-land-ships, East or West-India-shippes. or the ships now preparing for the straights to be attending for his Majesty and Parliaments service, for the transportation of men. money and cloathes to relieve the poore Souldiers in Ireland, and upon all occasions, to be in readlable, and to weigh anchor on the first faire winds if God permit.

Master Rushworth came this day to the House, and delivered a Letter to the Speaker; after reading of which, he had many thanks

returned for his great paines, travell and care herein,

There was likewise report male, that since the Parliament hath commanded the Tennants of the Earle of Northanton, not to pay any of their rents, either to his steward or other, or by Bill of Exchange. The said Earle hath privily sent Letters to the Lord Brooks, that if the Parliament would receive him, he would hazard his estate life and fortune in the defence of the the King and Parliament, but

he cannot be accepted of upon those considerations.

A Marchant living at Middleborongh in Holland, certified the House, that Colonell Goring doth daily allure and intice divers Commanders and experienced Souldiers to come over for England, to aid and affift his Majesty against the Parliament; assuring them that he will prevaile with the Prince of Orange that if they shall hereafter leave his Majesties imployment, they shall have free accelle and right to their Company, and the like Command as formerly, divers whereof by relation of their often discourses, would willingly and joyfully hazard their lives in his Majesties service, upon

consideration, that if his Majesties imployments ceases, they may be assured of their former Commands both from the Prime, and the States of Holland; the Prime of Orange hath done his indravour in his Majesties behalfe, and the States hath been sollicited therein, desiring their assistance towards his Majesties necessary, or otherwayes to give way to the Prime, and those under himstoraise Money and Arms, but the States have utterly resused it and made Proclamation, that if any Officer or other, that presumeth to leave his Command under the Command of the Prime and States of Holland, and goeth without leave, or otherwise have not the consent of both, shall be for ever Casheired, and never to have any further Command, under the Prime or States of Holland.

Thursday the 6. of Ottober.

moute pale pg

tal he

The

that in

The

ney evi

in Lan

which

themi

Foot,

mnie

and R

form

T

tobe

and

ven :

toth

at A

the C

the]

five

land

Sir '

thei

Il

T

the

the

T

There was a messenger sent to Barnard, or otherwise to ride till he had overtaken Captaine Ridgley, and the rest of the Troopes of Horie for their speedy returning back to London, who came accordingly; and that the Parliament further appointed that the said Captaine Ridgley should take his journey towards Colebrooks, and there to have further instructions, when, where and at what place,

he shall make his repaire.

There was a complaint of a scandalous Pamphiet s which was written and printed in derision of Sir John Savile, wherein is fat forth that the said Sir John Savile and his Company ran away; whereas it is well known to the contrary that fince the beginning of these distempers, he had been as forward in hazarding his life in defence of his Majestie and Parliament, as any gentleman whatsever in this Kingdome, the gentleman which made the complaint, was intreated to have patience till further leasure, and Sir John Savilo should have redresse herein.

They likewise this day gave Warrants to certain Officers, to raise their Companies in the Westerne parts, in Dorsetshuere, Sommerset, shire, Devonshire, and Cornwall, and them to traine and exercise, and upon all occasions to be in readinesse, during which time of their continuance, they may be ordered and kept in a peaceable subjection, that no riots, outrages, or other misdemeanors, be committed amongst them, against the Inhabitants of the said Countyes; and to give account of their disbursements, and make restitution of the overplus, if any shall remaine behinde, which was accordingly promised to be performed.

There was intelligence brought to the House, that the Lord Di

high lately been at his Fathers house neere Sherbourne, but in a manner, not like a person of his rancke, but as a private pilenger, and few or none of his fervants knew him, his toole was in first discryer of him, and then he suddenly departed fearing fall he should be apprehended by the Inhabitants of Sherbourne

The House this day committee a rayling Munister to prison, for matin a Sermon, he scandalized the proceedings of Parliament.

to

d

They likewise took into confideration the arreares of some money which is due unto certaine Officers at Sherbourne, now refident in London, and it was further appointed, that the Treasurer make nyment thereof to fuch as bring their Tickets from the House. which is accordingly done,

On Friday the 7. of October.

Report was made, that Captaine Jones, Captaine Vinfon, and Entiene Jones was fled from his Majesties service, and proffered themselves to the Earle of Esfex, to serve his Majesty and Parliament, but they were denyed to have any Command, of Horse or Foot, in regard they came disarmed, and without any of their Comunies with them, fearing least they came in policy to get fireneth. and so returne to his Majesty againe; but as yet my Lord Generall will not put them in any place of trult, till further enquiry of their former carriage.

There was also at a Conference, certaine instructions agreed on whe drawn up for the Scots Commanders, some to go for Ireland and other some to go to his Excellency the Earle of Essex

This day also the high Sherriffe of Lincoln who was formerly taken and apprehended at Boston by Sir Anthony Erby, was brought to the House, and after examination was committed to the Sergeant at Arms, till further examination and certaine informations from the faid Sir Anthony, concerning his mildemeanor in that County. the Lord Fairfax in Torke, bath by relation taken, and imprisoned. hie or fix of the chiefe Commanders under the Earle of Cumberland, who were taken neere Doncaster, Pillaging and robbing of Sir Thomas Medicalfe, and Master Steward their houses, the rest of their Companies fled, though others were in cultodie, but were let Therty by the high Conftable of that hundred.

Then a Letter was read which came from Ireland intimating that there was fixteen Spaniards and Italians taken at London-Derry; three of which were Engeniers, and divelifh inventors of mischiefes under Marquelle Spinola at the Seidge of Bradagh in Holland. They are the all research to the form of the fact of t

They likewise agreed on, that certaine forces should be raised to go to his Majesties Islands of Gersey and Garnsey, and that the Caltiles of each Island, should be well fortified, both of Men, and other Ammunition; and that whereas there is at the Casse of Corner in Garnsey, but sitteene or such like, and they of great ages, a Pention yearly shall be allowed to such old Souldiers, and thurty at the least of young and lusty youth, to be placed in their roomes, and them to be monthly paid by Captaine Dorrell, who is Governour of the staid Island.

Saterday, the Houles agreed that a Regiment of Foot, and three Companies of Trooners, should so thwith be raised neere Bristell, and Mineard, and from thence to be transported into Wales, and advance to Marquelle Heriford in Glamorganshine who is preparing great Forces there, and intendeth speedily to bring them to his Majesty. Ther was intelliged that in Hier fordshiere, one Master Saunders a great Recusant, had ten light horses taken from him, but with great violence he opposed the Deputy Lieutenant, yet at list, he was taken and imprisoned, and his house searched, wherein there was found 100 mens Armour, with Furniture for 40, horse at least.

There was also appointed soure pieces of Ordnance to be sent of Kings-Castle in Shropshare, where Sir John Merricks regimently. eth. Sir Thomas Metam in Torkeshire sent a Petition to his Excellence, wherein he humbly intreatest that all former passages might be forgotten, and he would endeavour himselfe to assist the Lord Faires av and the Commissioners there for his Majesty and Passament; and he further entreatest his Excellency, that he might some satisfaction towards the losses he hath lately sustained by the souldness of Hull, who tooke away many Kine from him and his tenants; and what prejudice or injuries he hath done or supposed done by his occasions, he will make restruction thereof, and be conformable to the ordinances of both Houses of Parliament; which was referred to the consideration of a Committee.

A Committee also sat for further supply of Victuals to be sen to the Earle of Warwicke, for that his store is almost spent; and that if preparation be not before hand made for the victualling of their Ships there will be divers scouting ships slip to and fro to the Caraleers with all manner of necessaries at their pleasure: hereupon there is expresse command that provision be made ready, that no long say may be made in any of the harbors, that his Majesties ships come in

relo ne

710.0f

their ho

the faid

egainft.

the box

Forces

htting be fee

Captain Ridgley and other Commanders was fent for from Colebrois, and a squadron of each Company was appointed to goe to Guild half I and don, for 100000 l. and from thence 3 horse companies were appointed for the conducting of the said Treasure to his Excellency the Earle of Essex.

FINI SOR

Num, 17

Perfect Diurnall

OFTHE

PASSAGES P.P. Lindon

PARLIAMBNT:

From Ottober the 3d. to the 10th. 1642.

Officer 10 London Printed for Walt. Cook and ROBERT WOOD, to prevent all false Copies, under their Mames, 1642,

Monday the 3. of October.



Troplet

Orday the House of Commons being met, letters were read that came out of Lanceshire from Minichester, Intimating that the Lord Strange with 200, men did lately make an attempt to take the Town of Marchester: But the said Townsmen having gotten some small Aid and Assistance from other parts of the County, with great courage and

resolution sell up on the L. Strange, and his Forces, and killed at the least 120, of them, and took 80, prisoners, with the losse of but five men on their fide. Wherupon the L. Strange was forced to retreat 8, miles from the faid Town that night, but it is feared he will make another attempt against the faid Town very shortly. And therfore the Parliament fell into debate of sending some speedy and to that Town, and in tegard that the house was informed, that his Majesty was about to draw his maine forces to Shrewsburie, to meet the E. of Effex, they conceived it not fitting, that any of those forces that were with his Excellency should be fent thither, but agreed that 1000, Dragoneers should be defigned for that service, under the command of Six Edward Cores.

The house of Commons having agreed upon the quantities of powder, Match, and other provisions for the relief of Iroland, on Satterday last fell into debate concerning the hastning away of the same, and because it might be conveyed to them with latery, without being stayed, by the Cavaleers, or any other means before it came out of England, they ordered, that it should be sent by Bristoll, and sent the said Order, together with another order for the making of a new Deputy Lieutenant in Kent (the sormer being of the malignant Parry) were sent up to

the Lords for their concurrence.

Then a Letter was read in the house which came from his Excellencie and in it a letter which was fent to his Excellency from the E. of Dorfet which was upon this occasion, viz, The Parliament having drawn up a Petition to his Majelty, and fent it to the E. of Effex to present the fame to his Majesty. The faid Earl of Esex wrote to the Earle of Dorset to defire him to advise his Excellency by what wayes and means the same Petition might best be presented to the King, and that he would move his Majetty concerning it, and that free accesse might be granted to those that in an humble manner should come to present the same. And thereupon the Earle of Derfee fent a Letter to the Earle of Effex intimating that he had acquainted his Majestie therewith, who answered, that he would alwayes have his eare open to any Petition that came from his Parliament; but would not receive any from the hands of Traveors. Upon which answer of his Majesty, his Excellencie defired to be advised by the Parliament what he should do therein. Wherenport it was voted by the house of Commons. That for his Majestie to deny the receiving of any Petition by the hands of those that he accompts to be Trayton. is in effect a flat denyall of receiving any Petition at all from them, for in proclayming the Earle of Essara Traytor hee had proclaymed the whole Parliament Traytors, so that his Majesties refusing to receive this petition was a great abridgment of the Priviledge of Parliament and contrary to the Fundamentall Laws of the Land, It was therfore voted, that the faid Earl should proceed according to his Instructions, and not stay about the Petition.

Then there was a conference with the Lords concerning the fame, but it was fully agreed what directions should be given to his Excellencie, concerning the presenting of the Petition to his Majesty, but the further consideration thereof was referred to the house of Commons.

A Petition was read in the house from the Keeper of the Bishop of Winchestrs Park in Sussex, shewing that the Country people thereabouts had gathered together in a great multitude, and had killed and described great store of his Deere, killing above 20, at a time, which was taken into consideration.

Toesday morning letters were read in the house, which came from Yorkshire, certifying the house, that since the Country had taken up Arms under the Lord Fairfaxe and Mr. Hotham, and a great part of the Gentry joyning with them, for the cleansing of that Country of the Cumberland Cavaleers, there was on Michaelmas day last a Treaty between the Earl of Cumberland and the Lord Fairfaxe, and the rest of the Gentry, and they then concluded of certain Articles for setting of the peace of the County, which were to this effect. That all Forces on both sides, should be laid down, and that they should stand as Neuters between the King and Parliament, and that his Majesty shall have liberty to remove all Canons and Ammunition as he hath in that county, except such as M. Hotham brought from Hull, which Articles were adjudged by the house to be very prejudiciall to that county. At which agreement the house was much discontented, and after long debate theros, a Declaration was drawn up, to be sent to Yorkshire to this effect. vic.

1. That none of the Parties had any authority to bind that County

to any fuch Neutrality, without confent of Parliament.

Secondly, That it is very prejudiciall to the whole Kingdome.

Thirdly, that it is derogatory to the power and authority of Par-

Fourthly, That many things in that Agreement, are very unequall, contrary to the nature of Neutrality, being more advantagious to one fide then another.

And therefore they declare, that no fuch Neutrality ought to be observed by that County, and therupon the houses agreed upon certain votes that the Committee shall go on for the raising of Horse and Money in that County.

Also that they shall go on with their Instructions for the seizing and difarming of all Delinquents in the County, and that they should by

down their Arms within ten dayes after publication therof.

This day about forty Scottish Commanders came and offered themselves to serve in this Expedition, for the King and Parliament, which were accepted of by the house.

Lettericame from the Earl of DV armicks, informing that hee had lately taken two thips that were comming from Domarks, with fome Commanders, and about fix hundred thouland pounds in money, which were comming to sid and assist the King against the Parlament.

The house taking into consideration, that it would be very advantagious to the Peace of Worstershire, Herefordshire, and Shrophire, for some of the Members of the house that were men of greatest fidelity

7

and esteeme in those Counties to be there resident while they were in danger by the Cavaliers, ordered that Sir Robert Harley, Sergeant wild and some others should go downe into those parts to maintain the peace thereof in case his Excellency with his maine forces should march towards Shrewsbury.

Weinefday.

Wednesday, the fifth of Otob. Master Rushworth returned to the House, having been imployed upon speciall service for the house, into Yorkeshire, and other parts of the Kingdome, he having made his returne back by Worcester and brought Letters from his Excellency the Earle of Essex, and after he had given an account of his service, hee intermed the House that Mr. Hotham and divers other Gentlemen of Morke, had resuled to consent to those Articles that were agreed upon between the Lord Furface and the Earle of Camb rland, and that hee with his Forces was at Selby which is a Towne of great importance, neere unto Torke, and resolves to present the Parliaments-instructions for the setting of the peace of that County,

Information was likewife given to the House that the high Sheriffe of Yorkshire which hath somerly shewed a good affection to the Pathiament, was a great Agent in the drawing on the said agreement, by which meanes he hath gained an ill opinion from those that are well at-

fested to the proceeding of Purliament.

This morning Information was given to the Honse, that Captaine Legge, that was taken prisoner at the skirmish neer ("ventry by Collonell Hampden, was escaped out of the Gate-house, but the minner how he got away could not be knowne, at which the House being much incensed, Ordered that severall posts should be sent after him for his

ap prehension.

Information was likewise given to the House by Letters, that 340. Souldiers were come out of Heresfordhire to his Excellency to serve the King and Parliament. And that the Citie of Heresfordhad sent to his Excellency signifying their good affection to the Parliament, and their desire to have that City secured against the Cavaliers which they much seared would come thither and there being a malignant party in the City, those that were well affected durst not show their sorwardness so much as they would, whereupon his Excellency sent one thousand soote, and source Troops of horse to diffarme the malignants, and to settle that City in a good posture of desence, and likewise ordered that, a sufficient Garrison should be less there for the safety and peace of those parts, which was done accordingly.

This day there was another Conference with the Lords and Commons in the Painted Chamber about the Directions which are to be tent to the Earl of Efex concerning the prefenting of the Petition to his Majestie from both houses of Parliament, at which Conference there was a motion that the Earle of Effex should appoint whom hee thought good for prefenting thereof but in regard it was conceived that & it would prejudice not onely his Excellency but the whole cause int regard that in lo doing having reference to his Majesties answer sen by the Earl of Dorfer) they should in some measure grant his Majelties affection, that the Earle of Effex and all that adhere to him are Traytors, and thereupon further time avas taken for delivering their advice to the E. of Esex concerning the fame.

The Earle of Leicester having received his Commission from his Majestie to go over into Ireland Generall of the English Forces, and having defired to be dispatched from hence by the Parliament, the house taking into confideration the long delay that he had about obteyning the fattre from his Majeltie, and confidering the carriage of the affaires concerning Irelant, defired to fee his Instructions and Commission which he hath from his Muedie, which he refuling to make knowne, the House doe conceive that his going over may prove a thing of dangerous consequence to the whole Kingdome, and untill they know what authority he hath received from his Majestie, they hold it not be that he should be intrusted in a businesse of to great consequence.

Thur (day the 6, of Octob.

Harfdiy, Letters were read in the Houle of Commons that came I from Sir lob, Hotham from Hall, wherein he disclaimes his affent to the Articles that were agreed upon between the Lord Pairfax and divers o hers of the Gentleman of Yorke and the Earle of Cumbertand, and that this present Thursday there was a generall meeting of the County neere unto Yorke, to receive further Instructions from the Parliament.

Mafter Hirham his Some having fecured the Towne of Selby and

Keywood Cattle which belonged to the Bilhop of Yorke,

Letters were read in the Ho tie thut came from Amtendam, fignifying that 12. This are prepared in a readines to could the Queen fate o. ver into E itlant, an I that it wis thought the would come from thence within 15, diyes, the find Latter beating dute the 14, of September h1. and traffic and their religion of their or wises of seing - 5 | 22 cit bis or morally normanant. I a to a comma . sala pro Tas

Rie, alliering has he return a considerate that the can pollibly p

The Earle of Bedford came to the Parliament on Munday last, and having given good satisfaction to the House concerning his endeavours to take the Marquesse of Hartford and how much he had hazarded his owne person in that service, is gone downe to his owne house at VValourne, and Sir UVilliam Belfore is with some Troops of horse marched

to his Excellency to V Vorcefter.

This day a post ran from his Excellency from Worcefer but he brought no Letters for that he was not sent immediately to the Parliament from his Excellency but to the Lord Willoughby of Parham, which he met at Northamton, but his forces are marching toward Torke, & the post came to the Parliament to insopme them that the said Lord Willoughby is gone to his Excellency, and that his Excellency had made diverse works and fortifications about Worcester, and sent 1000. horse and soote to secure Bendly which is 12. miles from Worcester.

Letters were read in the House that came from Ireland, intimating that 3. Ships are lately come to Waxford and brought store of Armes

Amminition and men to affift the Rebells in Ireland.

This day a Cheft was brought to the House which was taken going out of Sommersethouse by water, but being opened there was nothing

of any worth found therein.

This day Letters came to the House from Yarmouth, Informing that on Tuef lay last there was espied neere unto the Towne a Ship which lay hovering about and made noe hast to come to the Towne, whereve on the Governours of the Towne fent out two small vessells to see what the was, which came to the faid Ship, and boarded her and found therin 140 Commanders and 10. pieces of Ordnance 250. barrells of powder and some other Ammunition which were to have landed at New-(aftle but by reason of a leake in the Ship were forced to draw neere to the shore at Yarmouth. The ship was the Queens which she brought in Holland fince her going thither, and when they perceived that there was not meanes for them to escape but that they should bee taken at Yarmouth and having a packet of Letters which if they were found, would discover all their designe when the Yarmouth men came to board the Ship they put divers Bullets into the packet and threw it downe into the Sea, which being perceived by a Fisherman that was in a small boate very neere to the place where the packet was throwne in, dived with his hand after it and got hold of some part thereof and so drew it up againe, and so the said packer of Letters was brought up this day to the House and opened by the close Committee, wherein was a Letter from the Queene to the King intimating that the had fent before this Ship with the Commanders and Ammunition therein to aid his Majeftie, affuring his Majestie all other assistance that she can possibly procure cure in ending to come over her self very suddenly, or words to that effect. And the house falling into debate of the good service which the Town of Yarmouth had done in seizing upon this ship, both for the Parliament and the whole Kingdome, voted and agreed that in so doing they they had done nothing, but what was agreeable to the Fundamentall Laws of the Land, and that they would justifie them in so doing, or any others that shall do the like in any other parts of the Kingdome, and ordered that a Letter of thanks should bee sent unto the Governours of the said Town, declaring, that the Parliament takes it to be a very accesptable service done by them, with Warrants for detaining the said ship, men and Ammunition, till they shall receive surther order from the Parliament.

Fri ay the 7. of October.

Riday Letters were read in the house that came from the Hagne in Holland from Mr. Scrickland, intimating that there were very lately provided by the procurement of the Queen foure ships which were laden with great store of Arms and Ammunition, and with many old soldiers, which did lately serve under the Prince of Orenge, but the States had made stay therof, and caused the said ships to be unladen, and have ordered that if any Commanders or Officers shall come away from thence into England to aid the King against the Barliament, they shall be casheer'd of their places, &c And he doth further informe the house that the States of Holland do bear a very, good affection towards the Padliament, and will not admit as neare as possible they can that any thing shall be done in those Countries that should be prejudiciall to the Parliament in England, which Newes was very well accepted of by the House.

This day a conference was defired of both houses, and they met in the Painted Chamber, at which conference it was agreed, that his Excellency the Earl of Esea should prosecute his former Instructions, given unto him by the house, and that he should use such ways and means for presenting the Petition from both houses, which his Majesty hath denyed to receive from any that he hath proclaimed Traytors, as his Excellency should think fit, so as the same were agreeable to his Instructions. And therupon a Lester with such votes and other things which have passed in the house concerning this businesse, were dispatched away by a Post rohis Excellency this afternoon.

Information was given to the House, that his Majesty was come to Bridgenorth, which is about 12.0114. miles on this side Shrewsbury, but it is conceived that his Majesty will not continue there, but return back again to Shrewsbury.

Satterday

that many malignant persons ill-affected to the Parliament, and the Proceedings thereof had cast abroad many aspersions against the Parliament, and the Parliament, and raised a Rumour in the City of London and other places, that the Parliament would set an assize upon every mans Pewter, and other goods, contrary to the Laws of the Kingdome; and after some Debate thereupon in the house, It was declared that all such Rumovrs are false and scandalous against the Parliament; and thereupon it was ordered, that diligent search should be made after all such malignan; persons, as have raised any such Rumours against the Parliament, and that they should be brought to the House to receive condigne punishment,

Upon severall examinations of the Keeper of the Gate-keuse, and the Under-Keeper, it appeared that one that was Clerk of the house, was a means to let Captain Legge escape out of Prison. Whereupon he was sent to New-Gate, there to remain untill such time as he shall be called to answer the same, and to receive such punishment as is agreeable to

Law and luffice.

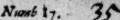
Sir Edward Heron High Sheriffe of the County of Lincoln, which hath bin a great Disturber of the peace of that County, and proclaimed the Proclamation, wherin his Majesty proclaimed the Earl of Especiand all that adhere unto him Traytors, and hath bin the cause of many outrages in that County, and on Monday last as he was carrying of a Load of Arms and Ammunition to his own house, intending to stand upon his own Guard, and to joyn with the rest of the Malignants of that County, was apprehended and taken by the wellaffected people of that Country before he came to his own house, together with the Ammunition which he was carrying to his house as aforesaid, and carryed to Boston, and from thence was sent up with a Guard, and was this day brought to the Parliament, and was brought upon his knees in the house and after examination, hee was committed to safe custody till further sey sure.

Information was given to the Honfe, that the Earle of Bath was taken in the County of Sometier, and that they were

And send you look the divotage

bringing of him up to London.

more and all find the state of the state of the Market of the state of





Printed at London, and are to be fold by Francis Coles in the Old Baily. .

Munday the 3. of October.

6.6' Tulm.



T was ordered by the House of Commons that the monies which have bin gathered in London and Westminster upon the last Fast day, and shall be gathered upon the two next Fast daies for distressed Ireland, shall be imployed for the releife of the Protestants in Coleranc in Ireland. There came also other letters to the Houses from the Province of Munster in Ireland more fully confirming the late overthrow given to the Rebells about Listassell

Caffle; and that they have fince gained from the Rebells at the Garifon at Bandon, an head of 400. Oxen and 500. Sheepe.

There came Letters to the Commons from Plymouth, informing that fir Rahh Hopton and 2 or three hundred of the Marquelle of Hartfords Cavalliers have bin there, and made some spoyle in the Country thereabouts, and understanding the Earle of Bodfords forces were still in those Westerne parts, they are now sled into Cornewell.

There came Letters to the Commons from the Earle of Effex, dated from Wood ceffer 2 9. Sept. informing that he hath tooke order for the fecuring of that City, which he findeth to be a place of great frength, that he hath called a Counfell of Warre, there to confider of his advancing from thence, and that hee was advised by them to flay there for fome fhort time longer, that concerning the last fight at Worcester, there was but twenty five dead bodies found in the fields on both fides, that Captaine Wingate who was tooke prisoner by Prince Roberts forces is very kindly nied by them, and that his Excellency doth intend to exchange fir John Stranguages Sonne, whom he hath prisoner for the faid Captaine, that there is a great diladvantage to our Army in that they are restrained to plunder the adverle party, when his Majelly hath given Warrant to his Cavallies, to plunder and pillage all of our party, that there we e eleven barrells of Gunpowder found in a vault under the Cathedrall Church in Worcester neare his Excellencies Lode. ings, with which the Malignant party of that City intended to blow up the House where his Excellency lay, but the truth of this bufineffe hee hath not as yet filly discovered: That his Excellency hath purged the City of all the malignants, and turned the Rattle-heads out of Towne, and that his Souldiers are very peaceable and orderly.

There was also a conference of both Houses, at which the Earle of Holland read another Letter which he received from the Earle of Estex, wherein hee informed that he had sent a Letter to the Earle of Dorset with his Majesty, to advise him which waies he might present the Petition which hee received from both Houses to his Majesty, and that the Earle of Dorset returned him an answer, that he had acquainted the King therewith, and his Majesties answer was, that he would receive any Petition should be offered to him from either or both his Houses of Parliament, but he would not receive any Petition from the hands of a Traytor, viz.

from the Earle of Effex or his adherents.

Which Letter the Lords referred to the confideration of the Commons, whereupon there was a long debate concerning it, and it was delivered as the fence of the House. That it was a great breach of their Priviledge, for his Majesty to make any exception against, or restraine their members from delivering any Petition to him, and it is both against the honour and priviledge of Parliament for the Houses to admit of any such restrictions; and it was therefore voted that the Earle of Estex should goe on with his instructions in advancing his forces according to his best advantage, and to desist from surther offering of the Petition; and also that he should use his best meanes to send the Votes and Resolutions of both Houses to his Maiesty concerning this businesse.

It was ordered by the Commons that M. Serjeant Wilde should be forthwirh sent to West-Chester, M. Nash to Worcester, Ro. Harlow to Hereford, Sir Io. Corbet, and M. Moore to Shropshire, to tender the propositions for horse, money,

or plate to the faid Countries.

There was a Copy of certaine Articles presented to the Commons, which were

agreed upon in Yorkshire between the Lor Fairfax and others for the Missia, and Mr. Bellais and some others for the commission of Array, by which articles it is agreed that that County should flar das Neuters betwixt the King and Parliament, and neither execute the Militia or Commission of Array, concerning which Articles, there was a great debate and conference of both houses, and the same was utterly disapproved of by them.

There being also a letter presented to them from Sir Ichn Hotham's Sonne concerning that businesse, and he informed that he and Sir Edward Rodes have atterly disclaymed the same desiring the aid and assistance of the Parliament. Whereupon the Houses drew up a declaration against the said Articles & to revoke the same, and neither that County nor any other should ingage themselves in any such neutrality, but that Sir Edward Rodes and Capt, Hotham should go on intendring the propositions for money & plate, & put in execution themservations of the Parliment, concerning the Militia, and to make proclamation that al such in that County as have ingaged themselves in the war against the Parliament laying down their Armes within ten days shal have pardon, & upon acknowledgment to either of the houses whereof they are a Members, they should be restored to their places except such as had bin proclaimed traytors.

Tue/day the 4. of Ottob.

Here came Letters to the Parliament from Manchester, informing the proceedings of the siege laid against that Townson Saturday last by the Lord Strange now Barl of Darby, with neer upon 3000 horse and soot, and 8 or 9 pieces of Ordnance.

That the Lord Strange on Munday last, planted his Ordnance in 2, severall places, and made battery against the Town, but did little hurt, and his mosquetiers made a surious assault, and were as bravely answered from the Town, and they continued in skirmish all that day; there being 100, of the Lord Strange his men killed, whereof some were men of note, and about 150 were taken prisoners, and all only with the loss of fixe persons from the Towne.

There came Letters also from the Ear of Warwick, informing that he had taken Captain Kentleby and Captain Stradlings 2 ships before New-Castle when they were taking in of provisions, with an intent to goe over into Holland to the Queen, but Captain Stradling with his long boate made e-scape, and is gone for Ireland, but the other is taken.

There was one Mr. Higham a luftice of Peace of Woodstock brought before the Commons upon his knees for proclayming Jeverall proclamations against the Ext of Edex and Parliament, and for being otherwise very malighter against the Parliament, for which he was committed to the Sergeant at Armes.

It was ordered that the Bill for the Assembly of the Clergy should bee brought into the house on Thursday to be corrected, & the names of cer-

tain Ministers sent from the Kingdome of Scotland to be joyned with the

Clergy appointed for that meeting.

Cipt. Price a Member of the house of Commons, but very busie in Wales for the commission of array, was voted against by the Commons for being a member during this Parliament. It was ord red by the Commons that the close Committee should forthwith draw up a Declaration and instructions for the two Members of their House appointed to go into Ireland, namely Mr. Goodnin, and Mr. Reynolds

Wednesday 5. Octob.

Nformation being give a to the House of the death of the Ea: of Nottingham, It was voted by the Commons that the Ea: of Northumberland should be L. Lieutenant for that County, which he was appointed for in his room.

A petition was presented to the Commons from the Parishioners of Friday-street London, wherein they desire that one Mr. Henry Burton might be appointed their Lecturer, which was ordered accordingly, and that the

now incumbent should give way for his admittance.

Mr. Gibs a d linement and prisoner in the Fleete, petitioned the house for

his releasment upon bayle, which was ordered accordingly.

There was a printed pamphlet presented to the Commons called a report of newes from heaven, it being a notation of certain places of Scripture in a scandalous and libellou, manner against his Majerty, which was voted by the Commons to be burnt by the hangman, and the printer thereof to be sent for as a deliaquent. There came letters to the houses from the L. Generall dated from Worcester the 3d, of Ottob. Informing that there are 11, troops of ho se more come to him to Worcester, which were imployed in severall places, and that he hath summoned for all his other forces speedily to joyne with him, and to march neer his Majesty, for that he hath received information that his Mojesty hath drawne up all his forces into an intire body about Shremshury, and intends to put the difference between him and his Parliament to a speedy issue, for that otherwise he cannot keep his soices together, they are in such distresses for want of meanes, their whole substitutes being by p'undering and pillaging which they are licenced to do.

He also informed that he incended to have fent some forces into Yorke-shire to affist the L. Fairfax but understanding of the pacification there, he hath sorborn to send untill he should heare from the Parliament. As also that he is informed that the Ear of Derby continues his siege against Mancheter with 3000 men horse and foot sparing neither min, woman, nor child, in so much that the hid Town is in great distresse, unlesse some aid be sent them forthwith to releive them. His Excellency also informed that his Majesty sent the Lord Faulkland over it to Iteland, but to what purpose it is not yet known, but it is much seared there is some salse play in hand. It was then ordered by the Commons that the Earle of Leicester Lord Generall for

Ireland

Ireland should deliver up the instructions which hee received from his Majesty for his going to Ireland to the Parliament the next day to be viewed, and M. Hollanda Member of the House of Commons was appointed to carry the said Order to his Lordship. It was informed the Commons that Captaine Legg prisoner in the Gare-house had the night before broken the prison and made an escape, at which the House being much incensed against the Keepers of the prison, ordered that they should be strictly examined concerning the same, and that there should be a strict search and waite laid throughout the Kingdome, to intercept him before he get to his Majesty.

Thursday the fixt of October.

Commons according to the Order, and the house was turn'd into a grand Committee to debate it, and there was some corrections and additions made to the same, the chiefe whereof were, That they should meet by the first of November next, that the votes against Bishops and their adherents should be added to the Bill, with the reasons of these votes, and a clause to fatisfie the Kingdome concerning the Liturgie and Common Prayer, that the Parliament doe not intend wholly to abrogate the same, as is falsely surmised, and some Scotch Clergy ap-

pointed to joyne with the Assembly were added to the lift.

There was one Captaine Iohnson came to the house from Yarmouth, and informed them that they had taken a great ship at Yarmouth which lately came from Holland, which spring a leake at Sea, and was forced in thither but bound for New-Castle, with provisions from the Queene to his Majesty. but the said ship and provisions is now stayed for the Parlia nent; there was in the ship about 400 barrells of Powder, 10 pieces of Ordnance, great store of Armes, & 50 Commanders and other Souldiers, who are now kept in safe custody at Yarmouth, until a sit opportunity to send them to the Parliament. There was also certaine Letters found in the said ship, and divers slung over board, some of which being recovered agains were brought to the Parliament, but of no great moment; one of them was a Letter from the Queene, wherein she writes of what provisions shee hath sent in that ship, and also a great quantity of other a municion and treasure which she hath provided in another ship comming after that; but it is hoped that ship will be also met withall, the Parliament having sent to the Earle of Warwick to use his best meanes to intercept the same.

Master Holland made report to the Commons that he had bin with the Earl of Leicester according to the order of the house, to defire his Lordship to deliver his instructions, which he had from his Majesty to the Houses; but his Lordship returned and very that he could not deliver up the said instructions unto them until he had acquainted his Majesty there with, and obtayined his consent: Upon which businesse there was a great debate in the House of Commons, and a great jealousse raised concerning it & there was a consecure with the Lords, at which the Commons declared that until such time as the Earl of Leicester should produce his instructions, they could not admit of his poing into Iteland; desiring the Lords that

they would therefore speedily enjoyn his Lordship to deliver the same to the Houses, which businesse the Lords promised to joyn with the Commons

with all speed and conveniency.

There came letters to the Commons from Sir Nathaniel Barnardiffon & the rest of the Committee appointed to put the propositions for the raysing of horse and monies in execution in the County of Suffolke; In which letters they declare how freely the County in generall have subscribed to the said propositions; only some few malignants in Bury, as the Recorder of the Town, and two or 3. others have declared themselves in a very bitter and scandalous manner against the Parliament; whereupon they were ordered to be sent for as Delinquents. The Committee also informed that there are divers papilts offer so lead monies upon the propositions, but the Committee have not accepted thereof, untill they should know the pleasures of the Houses concerning it. Wherupon after some debate it was voted by the Commons that if any papilts should offer any considerable sums whereby it might be conceived to be a reall act in them, and not out of policy to bring themselves within the protection of the Parliament, to excuse their delinquency, it should be accepted of.

There was one Mr. Price a Suffolk man brought before the house of Commons for speaking divers scandalous & malignant speeches against the Parliament, (viz.) that they were the very seum of the Kingdome, and for the E.: of Pembrook, he was an asse, a knave and a foole, and he would tell him to to his face, Wherupon it was ordered that he should be committed prisoner to the Gate-house. It was ordered by the Commons that the Ea: of Antrim an arch-Rebell taken by the Scotch forces in the North of Ireland, should be sent for up to the Parliament, There came letters to the Parliament from Cornwell, informing that Sir Ralph Hopton and his Cavalliers that left the Marquesse of Hartford at Minyead upon his going into Wales, are now got into a strong Castle in Cornwell of Sir Nichelas Stanes, who is also one of their Confederates. But the Marquesse and those Cavalliers with him that got over the Scavera are now in Cardisse Castle in Southwales, it being the Earl of Pembrooks house, and was very treacher outlydelivered to him by one Mr. Herbert a kinsman of the Earl of Pembrooks, and

a Member of the House of Commons.

Friday, 7. Octob.

N Friday was an order drawn up to be sent throughout the Kings dome, that there be information give ito the Parliament of all such in every severall County, as have refused to submit to the Milnus, where it hath been put in execution. The bill for the assembly of the Ministers the 5. of November was read with the corrections the second time. There was one M. Shudbury a Justice of Peace at Southan pton brought before the Commons on his knees for discharging of certain of the Kings souldiers when they were committed to his custody by the L. Brooks, and for some other

other contempts against the Parliament, for which he was committed to prison to answer the same. Both Houses at a conference agreed upon the votes to be sent to the Lord Generall concerning the Earle of Dorsets letter, and there was a Messenger appointed to carry the same. There was read in the Commons House from M. Stratland from the Hague, signifying that the States with much thankfulnesse have received the last Declaration the Houses sent to them, and that they doe everyday more and more manifest their complyance with the Parliament, an i that they have sent to the States Generalls to joyne with them, and they have appointed a meeting on Wednetday next, that they have made stop of 4. Ships that were provided by the Queene with great store of Ammunition at the Brill, and that there was another ship taken comming with Armes to the King, by a man of War; that they are informed that the King of France hath sent seven ships with Ammunition to relieve the Rebells in Ireland, and that it is there reported that the Queen intends to goe into France, but the States have and will use their best means to prevent her from bringing any provisions from thence.

The Goaler of the Gate-house was brought before the Commons upon his knees, and it was ordered by the Commons as an exemplary punishment upon the said keeper, for that he had no more care of a prisoner that was committed to his custody upon an accusation of high Treason, that he should be discharged his place, be committed prisoner to the Kings Bench, and have an accusation of high Treason drawne up against him, and he was then voted as a Traytor. And it was

ordered that one M. White should be appointed Keeper in his roome.

Nformation was given to the Commons against one Captain Aikins Captaine of a Troope of horse to his Majesty, and a suspected Papist taken in London, having lest his Troope with his Majesty, and is come hither upon some private service, whereupon her being called to the Bar upon his knees, it was ordered that he should be committed to prison. There came more letters to the Commons fromt Iolland, signifying that the Queen hath now pawned the Lewels of the Crown, and that the Prince of Orenge hathraised great summes of money for her, however the States are much incented against him for it, that the States have no power to make stop of Souldiers or Commanders comming from thence, it belonging to the Prince of Orenge, but for Armes or other Ammunities they are resolved to let none passe against the Parliament, and for certaine they have made stop of 4. ships at the Brill; and it is informed in Holland that the King of France in ends to send and to the King against the Parliament, and that the Queeneintends to see into France.

The Wayters of the Tower came and Petitioned the Commons that they are much behind of their pay for their artendance, defiring the House it might be allowed them; which petition was referred to the Committee. Certain Mariners about London being owners of two ships came to the Commons, and defired of them that they might have letters of Mart for the taking of Pyrats, and to make free prize of them, or any other ships carrying of ayd to the Rebells in Ire-

land,

land, which after some debate was granted them.

Information being given to to the Commons that there was a report raising about London and other places, that the Parliament doe intend to impose a taxe upon pewter, and to compell ail men to pay 3d, the pound for their-pewter, and that that report hath discontented divers persons. The Commons being much grieved thereat, drew up a declaration that the sid report was false and scandalous, and that the Parliament never did, nor do intend any such thing, and that those that were the first raisers of that report if they could be informed, should be brought to severe punishment. The Commons drew up an order that the Earle of Warwick should come from the charge of the Navy this winter scasson, & attend the service of the house, and that he should appoint Capt. Barrell to be Uice-admiral in his roome.

Sir Edward Heron high Sheriffe of Lincolnshire being brought up to London with a firong guard on Friday night, was this day brought before the Commons on his knees, and charged that he hath levied warre sgainft the Parliament and Kingdome, in that he raised a 1 co men, and in a warlike manner apprehended Capt, Lifter employed for the Parliament, and kept him in prison, and drew up a scandalous and seditions petition, and sent it to the Parliament in a very scandalous manner against their proceedings, and bath bin much active in that County for the commission of Array, and much terrified his Majesties good Subjects that have refused to obey his me lawfull fremmons. For which he was voted to frand guilty of high treasur, and that there should be an impeachment speedily drawn up against him, & he in the mean time to stand committed to the Tower. There was a book feller and a printer brought before the Commons for printing a feandalous pamphlet, intituled the Lord Faulklands letter of the late fight at Worceller, and it was ordered that they should be committed to prison. There came letters to the Parliament from Hereford fignifying that his Majelly hath fent a Trumpeter to the Ea. of Effex to Worcester to parly of some matters, but conferning what, is not as yet known. There was also a discovery mide ro the Parliament of a very treacherous conspiracy against the Earle of Bl icx, that one Capt. Dallifon a Scotch man should go to the Army, and her with his confederates thould use means to fee the magazine for the Army on fire, and fo to blow up his Exceller ey with the army, and that this confp racy is fostered by some in the Kings army who daily expect to bearit, if put in execution, and it is affirmed that the King is also acquainted therewith. There came also letters from Captaine Hothem, informing that hee hath apprehended some of the chiefe delinquents in Yorkshire, and secured force Caffles, and bath moved a Declaration to the Countrey concerning his proceedings, and is resolved to go on with the securing of that County according to his instructions, which businesse was well approved of by the Commons, and ordered that his Declaration should be printed.

The

hefe to

want o

my at

With (

given

Th

FINIS

Landa.

Perfect Diurnall of

the Proceedings in PARLIAMENT.

From the 3. of Odober to the 10.

London, Printed for William Cooke at Furnivals Inhe

Munday, the 3. of Odober.

fai-

imfor The faid

r de port The

rom miè, me.

the

like open in the state of the s

HE House of Commons being met, a Remonstrance on the behalfe of the Kings children was read, certifying they have had no allowance for maintenance fince the Kings refusing to passe the Bill of Tunnage and poundage, desiring some speedy order might be taken for the payment of their allowance appointed them

by the Parliament; upon which the hoofe, after some debate thereupon had it was ordered the grand Committee of both Houses should take speedy order in the same.

Then the House fell into debate of the Irish affaires, for sending relies to the Protestants in that kingdome, being much necessitated for want of money, clearnes, powder, shot, match, and some peeces of Ordnance: And after great debate touching the same, it was voted, and sordered, that ten thousand pound in money, for the reliefe of the Army at Dublin, 2500, sixes of clearnes already made, source peeces of Ordnance, 60. Barrels of powder, 40. tun of Match should be forthwith carried to Bristow, and there shipped for Ireland.

Then the Commons fell into confideration of the late inftractions given to the Earle of Leicester by his Majerty, and of some objections proposed against the said Earle: And after debare the appropriate a Mel-

fage to the Lords for a conference; at which the said instructions were read and debated upon by both Houses, but other occasions requiring Present confideration of the Lords, that busines was referred un Thursday for conclusion and full determination of the same.

Then was read in the House Letters of intelligence, from the Earle of Warwicke, declaring that the faid Earle hath taken two Spanish thips comming from the West Indies, laden with Bullion, amounting to 200000. I and also three ships comming from Holland, laden with Muskets, Carbines, Pistols powder and shot, with about 10000. I in Flemish coyne for England, intended for the use of his Majesty, in the war against his Parliament and redered thereupon, Letters should be sent to the said Earle. To defite his Lordship to fend the said ships with their burthens to London, to be unladen at Tower, and the sime to be imployed by direction of the Parliament, for the service of the

Common-wealth, which was done accordingly.

Then the Commons fell into debate of the Arricles of agreement couclided upon between: the Gentry of the County of Yorke; and after great debare concerning the same, it was resolved una voce, upon the Question, that the faid Articles are altogether inconvenient, and no way is to be ratified by Parliament, that one County alone fhould frand as Newters betweene the King and his Parliament, and withdraw their assistance by that meanes from the two Houses in their aft cause. Voted also that a Proclamation should be made of this their refolution in that County by Mafter Edward Hotham, and Sit Edward Rhodes: And that the faid Mr. Hotham should have power to demand and receive horse, money, and place, that can be raised in that County for the service of the State, and apprehend all Delinquents so voted By the Houle, or that shall refuse to contribute to the necessity of the fame, and fend them up to the Parliament as Delinquents, that upon the submission of any within ten daies after such Proclamation, to be made and certified to the House, to be pardoned and received into favour of both Houses, after which a Mestage was sent to the Lords, for their concurrence with them in the voces, to which the Lords affented.

C

H

& d

o to do E

Then the Commons tooke into confideration the petition delivered into the House the Saturday before, by divers souldiers against Captaine Browne, and some Officers under him, for not exercising them in the time they have been under his command; and after debate, there upon ordered the said Captain with his Officers should bee sent for the

the House as Delinquents, and as for their request to have Lieutenant Barnes to be made their Captaine, it was referred to the Committee moonlider thereof, and to make restitution to the said Lieutenant for his maintenance of the said iouldiers at his own charges ever fince they were entred into pay, and make report thereof to the House,

Tuefday, the fourth of October.

The House of Commons was read a copy of a speech spoken by this Majesty at his comming to Shrewsbury, the last weeke, to the Gentry of that County, where in his Majesty excites them to assist him in his just cause, with horse, plate, and money, promising honour and reward to such as shall so doe, if he hath the victory, and sheweth he hath tent for a Mint thither, intending to melt all his owne plate, which he is willing to part with and to morgage any of his Lands, Manors, or Castles, to the end he might not seeme over burthensome to his good Subjects, with many other the like expressions of his tender care over his subjects good.

Then was read in the House Letters from Cumberland of the raising of the inhabitants of that County, by direction from the Earle of Cumberland by the Malignants, his confederates, and to lead them into what Countries should be by their commanders conducted, to joyne with his Majesties Army, there being raised about 8. or 900. which doe much injury in the countries to those that are not of their party, in robbing and spoiling them of their goods, and other outrages by them committed against their persons, defiring the same to be taken into speedy consideration, which the House promised to doe accordingly.

Then was read Letters from Glocester, declaring that towne with the whole county, is in great danger of being utterly ruinated and deskroyed by the Malignants and cavelliers, if not speedily prevented. The Lord Grandison with about 2000 souldiers, having possessed themselves of Glocester and daily make excursions into the country, p'undering and spoiling the same, that Garrisons by the said Lord are pleted in diversocher townes in the country of Cavelliers: upon which the Commons salling into debate, agreed new instructions should bee drawne up, and by both Houses confirmed, to be sent to the Earle of Essex, to march from Worcester with his Army against the Malignants, and appointed a Committee to draw up the same, and present it to the House the next day.

Then was the charge of Treason against the Duke of Riehmond, the

Earle of Lindfey, Earle of Bath, Earle of Carna via, Lord Willingth, fon to the Earle of Lindfey, Lord Fankland, chiefe Secretary, Mr. Edward Nicholas, Secretary, Mr. Edward Hide, and some others of his Majesties councell about him, read the second, third time, and voted, and sent up to the Lords for their affects thereunto, which the Lords defired some time to consider of.

This day also were Letters read from his Excellency the Lord Generall from Worcester, intimating that his Lordship having settled the peace of that County, and secured the passages from Worcester to Indlow, is intended, if the Parliament conceive it fit, to march towards Shrewsbury to his Majesty, that the Gentry and commonalty of that County have preferred severall petitions to him of their grievances and sufferings, desiring reparation out of Delinquents estates, but he referred them to the Parliament to present their P etition there.

Then was Letters read from Manchester, declaring the proceedings of that rowne, and the Lord Strange, who with 3000. fouldiers have besieged the same seven nights and sixe dayes, daily assaulting and shooting to the same, that in all this time, none of the townsemen are slaine by the enemy but soure or five, which were slain by the breaking of their Muskets, being over charged; and that of the adverse party are slaine about a 100. Sir Gilbert Gerrat being one, and about sourscore taken prisoners, desiring they may have supply of men and armes, conceiving the Parliament seaves them out of their protection, for that they have had no assistance from them, and yet their county is in as much danger as any in the Kingdome.

Wedne (day the fifth of October.

This day was information brought to the House of the death of the Earle of Derby at Chester the last weeke, being a hundred years old: upon which the Commons sell into debate, touching his estate, being with the King, and conceived to assist his Majesty in his warrs against the Parliament; and that the Lord Strange his sonne, now Earle of Derby, doth in hostile manner persist in actuall warrs against both Houses, and the Kings loving subjects, and stands accused of high Treason, by the Commons; and after some debate thereupon, referred the same to the consideration of a Committee, to make report of that businesse to the House on the Munday sollowing.

Then the Commons drew up an Order for the fummoning of

Lincolneshire that have raised forces against the Parliament, to make their personals appearance before the House within tendayes, which is they doe not obey, their estates to be sequestred, and lands seised for the nie of the Common-wealth, giving many presidents of former times for the lawfulnesse of such their proceedings against them and

all other delinquents.

hie

orak

Ge-

the

nd-

rds hat

md

10

ve

nd

Then was read in the House an information against one Squire an Officer appointed by the House for collecting of plate and money for the use of the Parliament in Shordstch parish more London, that he hath beene very remisse in his office, and spared many rich and ablemen in that parish, who it is conceived have liberally contributed to the affistance of the adverse party privately; upon which it was ordered hee should bee sent for as a delinquent, an ithe names of such persons of ability as have resused to send in their money and plate, according to the propositions for the service of the State, that they may bee proceeded against for the same by the Munday next, and appointed a Gommittee to sit on Munday in the Court of Requests, at three of the clocke in the aftern one for that purpose.

Thursday the fixth of October.

VV As read in the House of Commons Letters from Scotland, intimating that a select number of Divines are chosen, one out of every County of that Kingdome, which they intend to send to affish our Councell of Divines, if the Parliament conceive fit, for the chablishing of one Religion in both Kingdomes, which after some debate hereupon had, was deferred till another day for further consideration thereupon.

Then was read in the House letters from Hereford and Shropshire declaring the state of things in those Counties, that many Welchmen out of VVales, are come thither with intent to march through the countries to Chester, where the King is expected to returne, and there to winter, to serve his Majesty, being about 1500 of them, but being

oppoied by the counties are driven backe againe.

Then was a Committee choicn and appointed to fit every afternoone at three of the clocke, to receive all informations and letyters that shall bee brought to the House from any part of this Kingdome.

A 3

This .

This day there came to the house of Commons, divers men from Worcester, that carried the carriages of his Excellency and his Army thither, to receive their pay, but referred to the Committee appointed of both houses to discharge of all summes of money to bee paid in that kinde, to receive satisfaction.

Then Sir Isaac Pennington, Lord Major of London, taking place in the House of Commons, as a member thereof, made report to the house of his illuing forth warrants to all Captaines and officers of the trained bands, for a continual guard of the City day and night. And also of the cheerfulnes of the City to procure the tundred thousand pound his Excellency in his last letter to him fent for; and that on Tuesday next the same should be paid as the House shall be pleased to give direction. For which pious case thankes was returned him.

Friday the feventh of Odoter.

This daay was read in the house of Commons, letters from his Excellency, that he had sent by post on Wednesday last a Petitionto his Majesty, wherein he humbly desired in the name of both Houses, his Majesty to return to his Parliament, and put all delinquents and evill councellors out of his protection, and leave them to the justice of the law. But hath not yet received any answer to the same.

Then the house of Commons received information from the county of Glamorgan in Wales, of the comming of the Marq. of Hartford to the castle of Card sie and possessed humselfe thereof. But was by the Sherisse and trained Bands, beaten out and pursued after; so that that

county is in peace.

Then was read in the house of Commons letters from Wiltshire, intimating that the Earle of Pembroke had settled the peace of that county, and was returning agains int othe Ile of Wight; but in his march, information was brought the said Earle, that the Lord Coventry was come into the county with 1000. Cavasiers horse and foot: Vpon which the said Earle returned onely with three hundred horse, to give him battell. But the trained bands of the county came in to his assistance And the next day being the fourth of October, both Armies met, and a cruell battell was fought between them for the space of 3, houres. At length the Cavaliers began to run away, and in the end all of them fled. In this Shirmish were slaine ten of the Earle of Pembrokes side; of the contrary, forty, and twenty taken prisoners. The Lord Coventry being mach wounded, but escaped. After which the Earle

Earle againe fer forward his march into the Ile of VVight, where hee was joy fully received, and the County of Wilts in peace and tafety.

Then was read an information in the house of Commons, that Prince Robert from Ludlow hath fent letters to his Majefty, in which he sheweth, that he is resolved, as he hath begun, to persist in his Majetties fervice, and defires of his Majesty, that those officers under him might be knighted for their late service performed at VVorcesten. and for the encouragement of orhers that ferve his Majelly in thefe watres.

Then was read in the House of Commons a Declaration from the Councel of Scotland in which they declare their affection to the Parliament, and their Brethren in England, that they have choten eight Commissioners, foure Earles, and foure Knight, which they have fent with a Petition to his Majefty, wherein they defire his Majefty to returne to his Parliament, & hearken to their whole and profitable Councell. and punishment of Delinquents, which if the same shall be rejected. they humbly show they must be inforced to take up Armes for the affistance of their Brethren in England , which was with much thankful-

nefle accepted by both Houses.

Then was letters read from Leicestershire, that the Earle of Lindfey hath brought into that county, and raised in the same 3. or 4000. men: upon which information was brought to his Excellency, whereupon his Lordship drew out of his Army a 1000, foor, and 200. herse, and under command of Colonell Hale and Colonell Browne, commanded they should march toward the faid Earle, and give him battell, which they did accordingly; and the Earle of Lindsey having notice thereof, with great joy marched with his Army to meet them, hearing of the number he must encounter with; both Armies met on Munday the third of this Month, where they had a sharpe battel; but the Trained Band of that County, and about 500. Volunteers came to the affiltance of Colonell Browne, by which meanes the Armies were somewhat equall, and after about five or fixe houres fight; the Earle of Lindsey and his forces were quite discomsited, about 20. of his fouldiers flaine, and about ten taken prisoners, the Earle himselfe forely wounded, who was driven to put on a fourdiers habit to make his: despe.

with the same of the same of

the control of the second

" Saturday the 8. of Oftober.

This day was brought to the Bar in the house of Commons, Sir Edward Herne, high Sheriffe of Lincolnshire, being taken at his owne house in rescuing a Cart load of Arms, which was bringing to his house for the security thereof, & is bringing up to London. And after he had made a long speech in his own defence, he was commanded out of the House, and then the Commons fell into debate of the many missensamours by him committed in the said county. And after calling him in again, he was ordered to be committed close prisoner to the Gate, house, till further leasure to proceed in judgement against him.

Also were letters read in the house from Yarmouth, that the Earle of Warwick hath driven into that port, 3 ships come from Holland with 300000, l. in coin, and 50. Commanders, who had letters from the Queen in their commendations to his Majesty to entertain them into service, saying, the worst of them would not be assumed to looke Hotham in the face. They are all apprehended and bringing up to the

Parliament, with the thips and their burthens.

Then were read letters from Devonshire, declaring that the Earle of Bath is there apprehended, and the high Sheriffe of Dorfetshire, which.

are comming up likewife to the Parliamenr.

This day came etters from Yorkshire, intimating that Mr. Edward Hotham with his forces have wonse the Castle of Carwarth, about three or foure miles from Yorke, from the Cavaliers, and placed a garrison in the same, with Ordnance and other Ammunition, and is marching to Pomfret, with a resolution to belige that towne and castle, in which is the Earle of Cumberland, Sir VVilliam Savill, and their confederates Cavaliers.

Also letters were then read from Hereford, that on Munday last the Lord Saint Iohn with his Regiments came before that towne, and without any resistance the gates of the City were opened, and they let come in: the Cavaliers that were in the town are fled, which town his Lordship is strengthning for the use of the Parliament, expecting Squire Robert to come thither with his forces, and Marques Hartford, the Farle of Cardigan, and their followers: but hope with Gods offishance

cat

tifi

of lies

to be able to refift them, and defend themselves.

Memorable Accidents,

From the 3. of Ollober, to the 10th of the fame, 1842.

P.P. Linder

London, Printed for Stephen Bowtell in Popes bead Alley, 1642.

MUNDAY, 3. of Offeter.



of th

Ta Conference of both the Houses, there was a Letter read from his Excellency, the Lord Generall, intimating, that he had tent to the Earle of Dofa, defiring him to acquain the King, that he had a Petition from the Parliament to deliver to the King, and therefore hee would know how, or in what manner it might be transmitted to him, the said Earle returned answer, that he had opened his desire to the King, who decla-

red, that he would entertain any overture or Petition that came from both his Houles of Parliament, but hee would not accept of any that came from such a Person as he had proceed ned a Traytor.

Intelligences out of the North lignific that the Archibishop of Yorke, mildoubeing his owne latety in Canada angle, which he had lately fortified with men and Ordnance, and that it was not of sufficient strength to defend him, it any forces from Hall should surround him, privately in the night withdrew himselfe from thence into the City of Yorke where he now resideth. That Sir John Harbania sonne is sallied out of Hall with 200. Horse, and 200. foot and come to Donesser, where forces from Rabarbania. Shefficial, and other places of the West-riding are gathered unto him, making a compleat body of 2000, horse and foot who traine and exercise themselves thereabouts, giving out, that they intend to settle the Ordinance of the Malain there, and to preserve the peace of the County.

Hereupon the Lord sacill and Sir Walina Savill are retreated into
Promper castle, and have gotten in to them about 2000. of the trained fouldiers.

fouldiers and that they had taken Sir Iohn Savill, slain nine of his men, and taken foureteen of them prisoners, who were levying a power in the West riding for the Parliament. And that 600, men are shortly to come out of Lincoln bire to Newarke in Norsing ham bire, being part of the Parliaments forces, to secure that Towne.

The Plague still increaseth at Newcaptle, which as the report goes, hath chased the Farle of that Towne from thence, who is either gone

to the King, or retired into Ogle caftle.

Ketleby and Strading, with their two ships, the Swallow and Bonaventure, are arrived at Newcastle where many of their Sailers and men deferted them, who were supplyed againe by the Major of that towne,
out of the London Colliers, hee inforcing them with victualls to goe
aboard: but when Captaine Batten, with his fix ships sent by the Earle
of War wicke, came to parley with them, they yeelded themselves unto
him, without striking a stroke, or discharging one Piece of Ordnance
against him.

The old Farle of Derby is lately dead at Chefter, which, as is supposed will make the Lord Strange his son, endeavour to comply with the Parliament, lest he lose both his land and his Earledonie.

It is certainly reported, that Count Maurice, the Kings youngest Nephew, is dead of his wounds at Ludlow; he was so weake after the encounter at Worcester, that hee was faine to be carried on a bed from thence.

Hereford and Worsesser have expelled the Commissioners of Array out of their Counties; they offer their services to the Lord Generall, who hath secured the City of Hereford, and put a Garrison into it.

Sir Ralph Hopton, and the other Cavaliers, that could not get any shipping at My bead, to be transported over into. Wales, are gotten into Pendennis Castle at Falmonth, intending either to make good that Fort against their assailants, or to slie from thence by Sea into some other parts.

The Earle of Bath, who hath shewed himselfe so ready to execute the Commission of Array in Devensbire, is apprehended by the Inhabitants of that County, and comming up to the Parliament.

An expresse out of Shropshire, dated the 30. of September certifieths that the inhabitants of Shromeshury. in obedience to the Kings Warrant, brought in their Armes, viz. Poles, Clubs, Piked stayes, Hedging bills, and Forrest bills, in great store, and some few Musquets and Swords, telling the Commissioners, they were the best Armes they had. And that on Sundayes in the Churches of that County, are read Declarations, shewing, how acceptable a service it would be to the Kings.

King that the Inhabitants of that Countie would bring their Arms into the Magazine at Shrewesbury. That by a Warrant from the King the substantial Inhabitants of that County met on the last. Fast day, where the King comming late to them, Hee made a short speech, and so dismissed them for that time.

That out of Cheshire are brought thither great store of Armes and some of the Gentry of that County, who stand for the Parliament; and that many of the Gentry in Shropshire, who stand also for them.

are robbed and plundered.

of

That on the 28.0f September, the King made a generall muster of his Army, where Captaine Skriven was knighted under the Standard.

That the Kings Infantery have increased two for one; his Cavaliery but little, and that his Army begins to draw towards Worcester, and that it is supposed there will be shortly a battell about Bridge-north. The County is extremely oppressed with the Kings souldiers, who will have what they list, and pay what they please.

Tus s DAY the 4. of Odober.

The Earle of Bedford hath left his troopes behind him in Som, merfershire, to disarme the malignants in the West countrey, they have taken great store of Armes from the Lord Pawles. Sir John Stowell, and some of the Berkeleys, and from divers others and

they are gone to Blandford in Derfet bire to doe the like.

The King hath sent for a Mynt to Shrewesbury to coune money, because he hath no other filver but Spanish Royalls of eight, and whole Plate, to pay his souldiers with, his Commanders hee payeth with Plate, and the Common souldiers with Royalls, which they enforce the people to take for six shillings a peece, whereas they are worth no more then source shillings and source pence, or thereabouts.

The Lord Generall hath written a Letter to the Parliament, defiring them not to thinke much of his long stay at worcester, because he hath gained them two Counties, viz. Herefordshire and worcestershire and that hee would secure all those parts before his departure from thence; the City of Hereford hath raised 4000 pounds for him.

and worcefter (here hath fent him 200. horfe.

The Parliament are providing here of flat bottomed Boats, with their carriages, for the Lord Generall, whereby hee may with the more ease and speed transport his Army over Rivers, if hee should happen to come where Bridges are broken downe by the energy.

A Proposition is made to all such as will adventure the setting

torth of 1000. Dragoneers, and some troopes of Horse to go into Lancalhire, to secure the peace of that County against the Papilta and the Lord Strange, now karle of Derby, for which the publique faith is given to receive 8. per sent. and other recompence.

The Parliament is much offended with the Articles of Newtraling, and of other dangerous consequences, which have been concluded by some of the Yorkelbire Genery; and they have sent downed Declaration to the contrary, to be presented to that County at their

next meeting, which will be shortly.

The Towneimen of Manchester in Lancashure have quitted themselves like men, and valiantly repelled the Earle of Derey, who had
itraightly belieged them; for though it be an open Towne, yet they
have to barricadoed all the advenues and passages thereunto, that
the said Earle could not obtaine entrance unto them; they have
saine above 200 of his men, and taken divers Prisoners, and though
he made many shot with his Ordnance, yet they received little hure
thereby, and but small losse of their men, the Country thereabouts
have ayded them with men, Amunition and victuall as much as they
could, whereupon they threaten the said Earle to seize upon him,
and to bring him up to the Parliament.

WEDNESDAY, 5. of Offeb.

The Scots to manifest their Brotherly affection to England heareing that the Parliament wanted able and sufficient Commanders
to leade their Armies, and manage their War, have testified their
readinesse and willingnesse to a slift the Kingdome, in permitting
threescore men of note six to performe those services to come bither,
who are now arrived here out of Scotlana by Sea, and are gone this
day to present themselves to the Parliament.

His Excellencie the Lord Generall, hath tent a Letter to the City of Covenity, withing them with all speed to fortifie and strengthen themselves, and to provide themselves with store of Armes, men and victuall, lest they should at unawares be surprised by the King who as is supposed intendeth to return that way towards the North

Doctor Bajimet hath of late bin unkindly used by the Goaler at Torke, who to expresse his malice towards him, thrust him into the lower Prison, where he was forced to lie on nothing but straw, but Mr. Hoyle an Alderman of that Gity went to visit him, and is become his Bayle, so that he is now at liberty-

The Lord Generall hath fent the Lord Brooks with foureteene hundred

hundred men to Hereford to make good that City, and to preferve it for the King and Parliament, he is now arrived there, and hath, the

The Parliament hach given Commission to Sir Edward Abodes and Mafter Hotham to raile moneys, Horse and Place in Torkelbere, for the defence of the King and Kingdome, and also power to apprehend all voted Delinquents, and all others that shall oppugne the orders indproceedings of Parliament, as also power to publish a reception into mercy, to all fuch as speedily shall law downe their armes, defer the King in acting of any dangerous Counfells, and returne, fubmit and joyne themselves with the Parliament.

The Earle of Wannick hath tent advertisements to the Parliament, that at Dunkirke, & Oftentin Flandersthere are three Ships laden with Amunition and other provision destined for Ireland: the Parliament hach fent to the Spanish Embatlador here, requiring him to fend a Mellenger to countermand them, because it is against an Article in

the Treaty of Peace betweene England and Spaine,

A Letter came bither from a perfor of good qualitie with the Lord Generall, fignifying, that both the Armies are about twelve miles affunder, and that a Battaile betweene them was shortly expected defiring all good people to pray, that the Lord Generall may have good fuecefle for the King and Parliament. ner to higher or insectify to distand: and elic King to une

had the second of the wind of the dest and The and the had the

Aptaine Lees who was taken at the skirmish neere Southam in Warnick-Shire, is cleaped out of the Gase-house in Westminster where he was imprisoned but, whether the Keepers default were wifull or negligent reflectato be examined to the Indian

Intelligence of frame certifieth that eight Ships out of feverall Harbours of that Kingdome, vizi, Naus, Briff and Roebell, are gone into Ireland with Atmes victuall, and other provisions for the ayd and comfort of the bloody Rebells there, to bad a neighbour hach

Eighand of that Popula Nation

day s The Parliamene defiring to testifie to all the world, their care and zealous affection to the King and his Royall Progeny, have given special caution to the Lord Generally to secure aswell the Kings person as the persons of the Prince of Wales and Duke of To ke, which may sufficiently cloid malicious mouths from afperfug them with contrary intentions in ton bloom stood and tod egade bellegis.

A Ship came from the Queene of England out of Holland, laden

with 300 Barrells of Gunpowder, many Muskets and other Ammunition tome money, and 150. Souldiers for the Kings use; but springing a leake at Sea, and being distressed by soule weather, she was forced for her safety to put into Tarmemb in Norfolke, where that Country people seized upon her, and have her in custody for the Parliament, whence we see the Adage verified, Man purposeib, but yed disposets.

Both the Houses have had a Conference, where a Letter was read from the Lord Generall, importing, that he could not send any forces to rescue Manebester in Lancastere, from the violence of the Earle of Derby, because the Kings Army was gathering together, and therefore he thought it not safe to disunite his power, that the King had tent to the Earle of Derby to advance towards him with all his Forces consisting of a pout 2000, men, and that since the King had resused to accept the Parliaments Petition from him, hee desired to know their pleasures what hee should doe therein, That the King had sent the Lord Fulkland one of his Secretaries into Ireland, as hee supposed to no good end, and that the King permitteth his souldiers to plunder all men as well those he esteemeth his friends, as such whom he accounted his enemies.

It is certainly conceived, that the Kings Army is in such distresse for want of moneys and other necessary provisions, that it will be forced either to fight, or speedily to disband: and the King to supply those defects purposeth to coine his Plate and to ingage his lands if any dare to adventure the hazard of such a morgage, he hath craved the beneficence of the Inhabitants of Shoop-shire, with a promise of repayment upon his good successe and hath ordained the Sherisse of

that County and others to collect it.

The Lord Herbert son to the Earle of Worcester, hath gotten a running army in South water, wherewith he plundereth and ransacketh all the Protestants in Monmouth and Glamorgan shires, but his deare brethren the Papists are not deprived of the least haire of their heads.

Captaine Thompson, who was in service under the Farle of Bedford, is gone with three Troopes of Horse to Pendennys Castle at Falmonth in Cornwall, to rout Sir Ralph Hopson and his Cavaliers, who have ta-

ken that place for their shelter.

The Swallow and Bonaventure are come into the Downes and are now under the Farle of Warnicks command as they came along upon the Scottish Coast they put into Edenburgh Frith, hoping to have victualled there, but the Scots would not suffer it, though their men were very sicke and wanted fresh victuall.

FRIDAY.

FRIDAY, 7 of Oftob.

This day the High Sheriffe of Lincolneshire, a strong Malignant, was brought hither in a close Coach, attended by divers Drag acers, and carried to the Parliament.

Cornad Castle in Torkesbire, which belongeth to the Arch-bishop of Torke, and which he had lately fortified, is taken by young Mr.

Hetham.

10-

he

he

at

ad

r-

le

e-

ad

r-

d

W

d

0

n

A Letter from Woresfer dated 4 Octob. certifieth, that the last weeke there came a 100 Horeford bone Gentlemen to the Lord Generall in the name of that City and County, desiring two precess of Ordnance and a thousand men for a Garrison to detend them they promised to Billet those Souldiers, and to maintaine more at their own charge, as also to send to the Lord Generall 300. Horses for Dragoneers: The Souldiers and Ordnance arrived lasely at Hereford on Friday night last. The Souldiers at Workester are making of Trenches and fortifications about the City, the Citizens have promised to lend the Parliament three thousand pounds, the Malignants there, for seare of pillaging lend as freely, as others doe for love, they are also indeavouring in that County to raise money for the Parliament. The Lord Generall intendeth to stay there, untill the City be well fortified.

The Parliament hath sent a Congratulation of thankes and encouragement to the Towne of Manchester, and inhabitants of the County of Luneaster, for their valiant resisting of the Farle of Derby and his Complicies, who had made violent warre upon them, promising them all, who had bravely defended the Towne with the hazard of their lives and estates, ample allowance of all charges and moneys expended or disbursed in that service, which they declare to be consonant to the Law, acceptable to the Parliament, and be-

neficiall to the Common-wealth.

It is certified out of Derceibire that the Inhabitants of that County, are now bufily imployed in the demolishing of Sherborne salls, whose walls they finde to be thicke and strong, which was the cause that the Earle of Bedfords small Ordnance could not make abreach in them.

SATERDAY. .

of a friendle to be Kee it of the Care

SATURDAY, 8. of Offober.

Out of Derby bire the relation is, that they expect the King will at Manchester in Lancasone, and that the Earle of Derby with his Army of Papists, and ill-affected persons are marched to the King, as hee had enjoyed them, though fore against the said Farles will, who earnestly endeavoured to vindicate the honour, which he supposed he had lost there by his shamefull repulse.

That Lievtenant Colonell Sweeley (who was one of the Kings attendants at the House of Commons.) hath beaten up his Drums in Derbylbure for voluntiers to serve the King in this intelline warre, who at Chesterfield in that County, could get but four and twenty thred bare striplings, and at Derby but fix more such younglines.

From T

he was

he was

that he

was di

ofhis (

which

wheth

tinge

law of

Th

dred h

attem

Salisb

zens o

came

OWE

hire.

it was

ing

hare.

The

with whom hee is marched away to the King.

The Parliament required of the Farle of Lerseller, the view and perutall of his Commission and Instructions which were given him by the King, for his command in Ireland, which he refuel, desiring that hee might have tune to acquaint the King with their demand, and first receive his answer; whereupon they replied that in regard the charge of the mannaging of that warre proceeded from them and the Common wealth, that hee should have no allowance nor permission to goe from them, unlesse hee will produce and shew them.

It is reported, that there is an Army ready in Ireland to comeover into E-gland which, as it is supposed is the cause of the Lord Parklands going thither from the King, for the prevention whereof, the Parliament hath consigned rivelve of the Merchants Ships that Adventure for Ireland to guard the Irish Coasts all this winter.

Colonel Cholmeley Regiment is advanced from the Lord General to Benaley, twelve miles from Worceffer, and the Kings forces are drawne to Brdgeworth, where is a great Heath or Common fit for two Armies to combate in.

The House of Commons have drawne up an impeachment of high Treason against Captaine Leggi Keeper, by whose wissunces or negligence he cscaped and they have constituted one Mr. white of Westminster to be Keeper of the Gate-house in his roome.

FINTS.

SPECIALL Namib.9. PASSAGES

And certain Informations from severall places, Collected for the use of all that defire to be truly Informed.

From Tuesday the 4. of Oltober, to tuesday the 11. of Oltober. 1642.

Manchester, October 1.

Here was likewise information, that the Earle of Derby had befieged the towns of Mancester, and great feare there was of his future claps; nevertheleffe he was peaceably suffered to raise his Forces towards the Towne; and on the sudden he was furrounded, and the Earle himselfe was hardly put to it; for he was within reach of Captaine Skanner; who reported afterwards, that he thought to struck him off his horse with his Patreson : there was divers flaine, but no certainty of the number.

The Lord Generall by letters also certified the Honse, that divers of his Commanders were fled and run from his command, many of which he hash taken and imprisoned, and defireth farther answer, whether a Conncell of Warre may be called for the further executing of the Lawes upon such fugitives, according to the custome and law of Armes.

Wils hire, September 29.

There was intelligence that a party of Cavaleers, about one hundred horse, was the last weeke neere New Salum in Wileshire, and attempted to enter the Earle of Pembrookes House at Wilton neere Salubiary to p'under, pillage and spoyle all therein, but the Citizens of Salisbury having notice thereof, divers of the trained Bands came to them well armed, and drived them from thence, and followed them almost to neere upon the edge of Somerfet and Dorfetthire, but they came not within thot or reach of one another; but it was reported that they made some spoyle further West, towards the Vize, or about some part of Sir James Thynns quarter, being not farre from their Randenouze at Markham in Goucester-Thire. After .

After which a letter was read, intimating that the Marquesse of Hartford, since his landing in South-Wales, hath violently entred into the Earle of Pembrookes house and Castle in Glamorganshire; but it was conceived it was treacherously yeelded up unto him by a neere Kinsmans of the Earle of Pembrookes; neverthelesse, Sir John Mounson of &c. by the assistance of the Deputy Lievtenants hath vowed to root his foundation there hence within these ten dayes, if God permit, but in the meane time he increaseth his Companies store, and hath got most part of the Armour and Ammunition thereabouts.

Shrewsbury, Odober 3.

The third day of Oltober there was a Letter produced by the Eart of Holland, and read in the House of Commons, which came from the Lord Generall the Earle of Effex, wherein his Lordhip declared that hee hath received the late Petition of both Houses and that hee had fent to the Earle, of Dorfer for his affiftance, to present the faid Petition to his Majesty; and that immediately up. on the fight of the Lord Generals letter and request of both Houses concerning the faid Petition, the Barle of Dorfet as by intreaty from the Earle of Effex, came to his Majesty at Shremesbury, and befought his Majesty that he would be pleased to accept and receive. an humble Petition of both Houses, which the Earle of Effex hath. received from the Ler is and Commons, for your Majesties accepration thereof; his Majesty replyed and faid that he would not stop his cares to peticioners, but will give free accesse to those which sha'l bring them, except onely those which are Traytors to his Person: the Lord Generall and the Earle of Dorfer was at large heard; and. unto which this his Majesties refusall of the said Petition, and his Majeflies answer, in saying He would not receive it from a Traytor, they generally agreed that his Excellence should have further instructions to advance his Forces, and to give no quarter, or spare any that oppose him, but to execute death, according to the law of Arms.

They also drawed up further Instructions to be sent to the Deputy Lievetenants of all Counties in England and Wales, with full power given them for the seizing, apprehending and disarming of all Delinquents in their precincts, and to imprison and take the Examinations of suspected persons, and make report to both Houses of.

Parliament.

Yorkelbine, October 4.

The Declaration and Votes of the Lords and Commons concer-

ning the late treaty of Peace in Yorkeshire was againe read, wherein the Parliament renounce the late agreement made between his Maiefly and the Committee of the County of Torkeshire, with divers reasons for their disagreeing thereunto: First, that it will be prejudiciall and dangerous to the whole Kingdome for confent therunto. Secondly, what dangers might befall that County to withdraw their Forces from the affiftance of the reft. Thirdly, that it is prejudiciall to the ordinance of the Militia, in regard it preserveth the peace and fafety of the Kingdome. Fourthly, that many things in that agreement are very unequall, being much more advantagious to one fide then to the other, for that it would be a strengthning to his Majesties Army, and the chiefe cause that that County will become the leat of warre, and at his Majesties pleasure to make this County his winter quarter which by Gods providence they hope to suppresse and to root out the foundation of that horrid rebellion willingly consented unto by Traytors and Delinquents, which are about his Majesty.

These and other reasons the Lords and Commons hold themselves bound in conscience, in regard of their severall protestations that they have made to hinder all further proceedings upon that agree-

ment.

Shrewsbury, October 2.

After which, they Voted in briefe thus, that Master Hotham and therest of the Committees for Yorkeshire, appointed for the raising of money. Plate and Horse, shall have power to receive and pay all it bursements to Souldiers and value those treasures as in their judgments they shall meet, and that Master Hosham and the rest shall pardon all those that shall lay downe their arms, or else to punish such as are disobedient to the orders of Parliament.

There was this day order given, and expresse command to all Colonels of the trained Bands in the Ciry of London, for their continual exercising and drilling of Souldiers; and that one Regiment according as in order, be henceforth exercised one day in the weeke, and so every one weekely after, till such time as they are made fix and expert Souldiers, for the desence of their lives, Religion, and fortunes; and during the pleasure of their Collonels; there was like-wise report made, that betweene Shrewesbury and Ludlowe there was a battaile fought betweene Prince Roberts forces and the Lord

Generals, and that there were 250. or thereabouts staine on both sides, and the greater number of the staine was the Parliaments For-

ces, as by relation from the Cavaleeres; and that there are divers. Commanders taken prisoners: the Prince hereupon counsellethis Majesty, that a Councell of Warre may be called, for the executing of those Captives; but his Majesty will not give consent there into, but such is his tender care over his Subjects, that he defireth not tevenge nor the blood of his Subjects, but those that are willing to serve him shall be entertained, others that resuseth it to be ransformed according to every mans place and office at least a monthes pay or make an exchange one for one, and so to be sent backe from whence they came according to the auntient rule of martiall discippline; the certaintie of this perticuler claw is not yet knowne nor any credit unto this report given till further intelligence from the Lord Generall.

This dai likewise diversantient and brave experienced soldiers in Scatland came to the house and proferred themselves to be at the command of his Majestie and Parliament; and after some discourse and debate thereof, Master Speaker by consent of the house gave them many thankes, and prayed them to give in their names and they should be forthwith imployed and their commissions to be in readinesse for the raising of their soldiers, who departed the House with many congratulations and thanks giveing. Captaine Ridgley and other Commanders was appoynted this day to attend the House to receive their instructions for their speedy going to his Excellency the Earl of Essex; and having received their instructions from the House they were forthwith Commanded to get their troopes in readinesse and to march forthwith out of the Towne which was accordingly performed.

This day also divers Officers was discharged and imprisoned for receiving, spending and consuming of their Souldiers meanes, having given no sufficient account since the receit thereof, and for want of which many of their Souldiers are run from them.

Westminster, October 5.

They tooke into consideration the escape of Captaine Legge, and six others, formerly taken by the Parliaments Forces, at Coventry, and that the Goaler thereof should be sent for, to be examined thereupon, for it is supposed he gave consent thereunto; the reason that induceth the Parliament so to believe, it is because the Lord Brookes gave expresse Charge and Command, that he should be close prisoned, and what Messages, Letters, or others, that should be brought him, were to be opened before him in the pre-

fence of the Goaler, or his Officers under him; the Goaler notwith-flanding his strict Command, gave him leave to go and Tipple with a Keeper, and was often told that he would give him the lurch one time or other, which happened accordingly; there was great fearch sent forth after him, who returned answer to the Maior of Coventry, that they conceived he was sled towards London, and not elswhere; hereupon it was ordered that Posts should be spedily sent forth and commanded all Maiors Bailsfes, Justices of Peace Constables and other pettie Officers for the apprehending of the faid Captain Legge and his consederats and that that party which shall to take him, shall have a reward for his paines therein.

Bristow, September 28.

They likewise appointed and sat upon certaine Instructions to be sent to the Major and Aldermen of Bristoll, to make stay of the serviceable Ships in that harbour either New-sound-land-ships, East or West-India-shippes. or the ships now preparing for the Straights to be attending for his Majesty and Parliaments service, for the transportation of men. money and cloathes to relieve the poore Souldiers in Ireland, and upon all occasions to be in readinesse, and to weigh anchor on the first faire winde, if God permit.

Master Rushworth earne this day to the House, and delivered a Letter to the Speaker; after reading of which, he had many thanks

returned for his great paines, travell and care herein,

There was likewise report made, that since the Parliament hath commanded the Tennants of the Earle of Northamton, not to pay any of their rents, either to his steward or other, or by Bill of Exchange. The said Earle hath privily sent Letters to the Lord Brooks, that if the Parliament would receive him, he would hazard his estate life and fortune, in the desence of the the King and Parliament, but he cannot be accepted of upon those considerations.

Holland, September 23.

A Marchant living at Middleborough in Holland, certified the Honse, that Colonell Goring doth daily allure and intice divers Commanders and experienced Souldiers, to come over for England, to aid and affish his Majesty against the Parliament; assuring them that he will prevaile with the Prince of Orange that if they shall hereafter leave his Majesties imployment, they shall have free accesse and right to their Company, and the like Command as somerly, divers whereof by relation of their often discourses, would willingly and joyfully hazard their lives in his Majesties service, upon

consideration, that if his Majesties imployments ceaseth, they may be assured of their former Command, both from the Prince, and the States of Holland; the Prince of Orange hath done his indeavour in his Majesties behalfe, and the States hath been sollicited therein, desiring their assistance towards his Majesties necessity, or otherwayes to give way to the Prince, and those under him, to raise Money and Arms, but the States have utterly resulted it and made Proclamation, that if any Ossicer or other, that presumeth to to leave his Command under the Command of the Prince and States of Holand, and goeth without leave, or otherwise have not the consent of both, shall be for ever Casheired, and never to have any further Command, under the Prince or States of Holland.

There was a messenger sent to Barnard, or otherwise to ride till he had overtaken Captaine Rudgley, and the rest of the Teoopes of Horse for their speedy returning back to London, who came accordingly; and that the Parliament further appointed that the said Captaine Rudgley should take his journey towards Colebrooks, and there to have surther instructions, when, where and at what place,

he shall make his repaire.

There was a complaint of a scandalous Pamphlet, which was written and printed in derision of Sir John Savile, wherein is set forth that the said Sir John Savile and his Company ran away; whereas it is well-known to the contrary that since the beginning of these distempers, he hath been as forward in hazarding his life in defence of his Majestie and Parliament, as any gentleman whatsoever in this Kingdome, the gentleman which made the complaint, was intreated to have patience till further leasance, and Sir John Savile should have redresse herein.

Somerfetshire, Ostober 6.

They likewise this day gave Warrants to certain Officers, to raise their Companies in the Westerne parts, in Dorsetshiere, Sommersetshire, Devonshire, and Cornwall, and them to traine and exercise, and upon all occasions to be in readinesse, during which time of their continuance, they may he ordered and kept in a peaceable subjection, that no riots, outrages, or other misdemeanors, be committed amongst them, against the Inhabitants of the said Countyes; and to give account of their disbursements, and make restination of the overplus, if any shall remaine behinde, which was accordingly promised to be performed.

There was intelligence brought to the Honse, that the Lord Dig-

by hath lately been at his Fathers house neere Sherbourne; but in a disgrifed manner, not like a person of his rancke, but as a private passenger, and sew or none of his servants knew him, his soole was the first discreer of him, and then he suddenly departed, searing least he should be apprehended by the Inhabitants of Sherbourne.

The House this day committed a rayling Minister to prison, for that in a Sermon, he scandalized the proceedings of Parliament.

They likewise took into consideration the arreares of some money which is due unto certaine Officers at Sherbourne, now resident in London, and it was surther appointed, that the Treasurer make payment thereof to such as bring their Tickets from the House,

which is accordingly done.

Report was made, that Captaine Jones, Captaine Vinson, and Enligne Jones was fled from his Majesties service, and prossered themselves to the Earle of Essex, to serve his Majesty and Parliament, but they were denyed to have any Command, of Horse or Foot, in regard they came disarmed, and without any of their Companies with them, searing least they came in policy to get strength, and so returne to his Majesty againe; but as yet my Lord Generall will not put them in any place of trust, till surther enquiry of their former carriage.

There was also at a Conference, certaine instructions agreed on to be drawn up for the Scots Commanders, some to go for Ireland,

and other some to go to his Excellency the Earle of Effex.

Boston, October 3.

This day also the high Sherriffe of Lincoln who was formerly taken and apprehended at Boston by Sir Anthony Erby, was brought to the House, and after examination was committed to the Sergeant at Arms, till further examination and certaine informations from the said Sir Anthony, concerning his misdemeanor in that County, the Lord Fairfax in Torke, hath by relation taken, and imprisoned, five or six of the chiefe Commanders under the Earle of Cumberland, who were taken neere Doncaster, Pillaging and robbing of Sir Thomas Medcalfe, and Master Steward their houses, the rest of their Companies sled, though others were in custodie, but were let at liberty by the high Constable of that hundred.

Ireland, Septemb. 26.

Then a Letter was read which came from Ireland, intimating that there was fixteen Spaniards and Italians taken ar London-Derry; three of which were Engeniers, and divelish in ventors of mischiefes under

under Marquelle Spinola, at the Seidge of Bredagh in Holland.

They likewise agreed on, that certaine sorces should be raised to go to his Majesties Islands of Gersey and Garnsey, and that the Cattles of each Island, should be well fortified, both of Men, and other Ammunition; and that whereas there is at the Castle of Cornet in Garnsey, but sisteene or such like, and they of great ages, a Pention yearly shall be allowed to such old Souldiers, and thirty at the least of young and lusty youth, to be placed in their roomes, and them to be monthly paid by Captaine Dorrell, who is Governour of the taid Island.

Saterday, the Houses agreed that a Regiment of Foot, and three Companies of Trooners, should forthwith be raised neere Bristell, and Mineard, and from thence to be transported into Wales, and advance to Marquesse Hertford in Glamorganshire, who is preparing great Forces there, and intendeth speedily to bring them to his Majesty. Ther was intelligence that in Herefordshiere, one Master Saunders a great Recusant, had ten light horses taken from him, but with great violence he opposed the Deputy Lieutenant, yet at last, he was taken and imprisoned, and his house searched, wherein there was found 100, mens Armour, with Furniture for 40, horse at least.

There was also appointed soure pieces of Ordinance to be sent to Kings-Castle in Shropshire, where Sir John Merricks regiment lyeth. Sir Thomas Metam in Torkeshire sent a Petition to his Excellence, wherein he humbly intreateth that all former passages might be forgotten, and he would endeavour himselfe to assist the Lord Fairefax and the Commissioners there for his Majesty and Parliament; and he further entreateth his Excellency, that he might some satisfaction towards the losses he hath lately sustained by the souldiers of Hull, who tooke away many Kine from him and his tenants; and what prejudice or injuries he hath done or supposed done by his occasions, he will make restruction thereof, and be conformable to the ordinances of both Houses of Parliament; which was referred to the consideration of a Committee.

Westminster, October 10.

A Committee also fat for further supply of Victuall to be sent to the Earle of Warnicks, for that his store is almost spent; and that if preparation be not before-hand made for the victualling of their Ships there will be divers scouling thips slip to and fro to the Cavaleers with all manner of necessaries at their pleasure: hereapon there is expresse command that provision be made ready, that no long saymay be made in any of the harbors, that his Majesties ships come in

All New

Printed for H. Blumden. 1 642.



PERFECT RELATION,

Or Summary of 50 BOOKES:

Shewing all the

DECLARATIONS, MESSAGES, AND
Answers, with their Proceedings between the Kings Majesty,
and both Houses of PARLIAMENT.

AS ALSO.

All Newes, Letters, and Informations, touching the Earle of Effex, and the Earle of WARVICES Proceedings: And the Estate and Fortunes

Of IRELAND.

With all other notable Occurrents which have hapned both by Sea and Land, in these His Majesties Dominions, and in sundry other forraine parts, from the 29 of September, to the 11. Day of Ottober. 1642.

LONDON, Printed for Francis Coles at his Shop in the Old-Bayly. Odob.12.



PERFECT RELATION,

nde by

fiddiets.

He exp

btake for found whe to

bem.

beir Qua

that duty

sabbath i

ty and I

bow the Devon-f

ation of

Declarate this king the value

Isowa The

Or Summary 1800 BOOR 18:

DECLARA 10.768, SAESAAGES, AND Anger, with their Proceedings between the King as Stajefts.

45 4780,

Ad Newes, Letters and Lesonantions, touching to Enterof Effer, and the Earle of WARVVICKES Proceedings: And the Effert and Fortunes

OF IRELAND.

With all other notable Occurrents which have happed both by Sea and Lund, in the le His Majesties Deminions, and in surface for aire parts, from the 29 of September, to the 11. Day of Oldfor. 1642.

I on D. O. N. Printed for Francis Color al is Slop in the O : Bayly. Odeb.13.



Aperfect Relation of Summary of 50 Books, Containing the substance of all the Declarations, Mef-

He Earle of Elfex his speech to his Army near Worcester, Septemb, 24 1642. Whering its declared every particular Order and Dury, which he expects to be by them performed. With his Royall Protestation, being also prescribed to be taken throughout his Army. Wherein he promises to undertake nothing but what shall tend to the advancement of the true Protestant Religion, the securing of His Majesties Royall Person, the maintenance of the just Priviledge of Parliament, with Liberry and property of the Subject, and to run an equal hazard with them, and either bring ten off with honour or fall with them. That he will heare the complaints of the poore, and execute size against all. That their pay shall be constantly delivered to their Commanders, and if default be ade by any Officer, they shall find speedy redresse.

has speech he desireth every. Officer to endeayour by love and affable carriage to command his

falliers : And that they be very carefull in the extraining of their men.

o less measurement of the large twice

He expecteth that all those which voluntarily engaged themselves in this service, should willingly silcheerfully obey such as (by their owne election) they have made Commanders over them. And toak speciall care to keep their Armes in for service, that they may be alwayes ready upon Signall broad of the Drian of Trumpet, to repaire to their Colours, and march upon service. To doe no soleto the Inhabitants of the Countrey, where otherwise he shall be forced severely to panish tem. That they self satisfied with such quarters, as if all fall to their lot, or be appointed them by steir Quarter-masters. That they shall (if appointed for Centries or Perdues) faithfully discharge that duty, or else they are sure to undergoe very severe censure. That they shall not prophane the subath by being drunke, or by unlawfull games, under paine of punishment. Whosever shall interest the feeding of his Horse with necessary Provender, whereby he may be unfit for service, shall laster a Moneths imprisonment, and be cashiered. That no Trooper or other souldier shall suffer his laddee to feed his Horse in the Come, or to steale Hay, but shall pay every man for Hay sixe pence by and night, and for Oats, two shillings the bushell. Lastly, that they avoid cracky.

The Earle of Bathes Declaration to the County of Devon, with their Answer. Also the manner low the said Earle endeavoured to put the Commission of Array in Execution at South-moulton in Devon-shire, and how his men were driven out of the Towne by the Inhabitants. With a true Relation of the great battell between Prince Robers, and the Parliament forces at Worcester. By which Declaration, the Earle professes that the hath undertaken to doe nothing contrary to the Lawes of this kingdo ne nor hartfull to any that shall observe it; And that he hath no Authority, nor will take the value of sixe pence from any man, but to his unsermost protect them, that every man may enjoy

sowne.

The Answer is, That the disturbances in this kingdome have growne through the inferring of the commission of Array with the Milki sund that the Array invades the Milki and bath been the croy

W. meb

PERFECT RELATION,

Or Summary 30 BOOK 1 3:

duction, with the

S Majefry, TIGHTLY

BOUND

E, and the Enleys

both by Sea and forrain purts, 642.

Land, so thole His from the to of Sentences to

He exp nd chee ntake fp Iy foorid

beir Qu that duty

day and

Devonlation of

Declara

the valu Bown

The Commi

"Lon D. O. N. Printed for Francis Colo at la Slice athe O .- Bayly. Offelia.



Aperfect Relation of Summary of so Books, Containing the Substance of all the Declarations, Mes-

Jages, Answers, with other Proceedings, &c.

He Emile of Ellex his speech to his Army near Worcester, Septemb, 24, 1642. Wherin is declared every particular Order and Duty, which he expects to be by them
performed. With his Royall Protestation, being also prescribed to be taken
throughout his Army. Wherein he promises to undertake nothing but what
shall tend to the advancement of the true Protestant Religion, the securing of His
Majesties Royall Person, the maintenance of the just Priviledge of Parliament,

with Liberty and property of the Subject, and to run an equal hazard with them, and either bring am off with honour or fall with them. That he will heare the complaints of the poore, and execute fice against all. That their pay shall be constantly delivered to their Commanders, and if default be

he by any Officersthey shall find speedy redresse.

liftis freech he defireth every Officer to endeavour by love and affable carriage to command his

fidiers : And that they be very carefull in the extraiting of their men.

He expecteth that all those which voluntarily engaged themselves in this service, should willingly in cheerfully obey such as (by their owne election) they have made Commanders over them. And make speciall care to keep their Armes in for service, that they may be alwayes ready upon Signall blond of the Drim or Trumpet, to repaire to their Colours, and march upon service. To doe no soleto the Inhabitants of the Countrey, where otherwise he shall be forced severely to punish tem. That they religiously distributed with such quarters, as if all fall to their lot, or be appointed them by their Quarter-masters. That they shall (if appointed for Centries or Perdues) faithfully discharge that duty, or else they are sure to undergoe very severe censure. That they shall not prophane the subath by being drunke, or by unlawfull games, under paine of punishment. Whosever shall reslect the feeding of his Horse with necessary Provender, whereby he may be unfit for service, shall lifter a Moneths imprisonment, and be cashiered. That no Trooper or other souldier shall suffer his hiddee to feed his Horse in the Corne, or to steale Hay, but shall pay every man for Hay sixe pence by and night, and for Oats, two shillings the bushell. Lastly, that they avoid cruelty.

The Earle of Bathes Declaration to the County of Devon, with their Answer. Also the manner low the faid Earle endeavoured to put the Commission of Array in Execution at South-moulton in Devon-shire, and how his men were driven out of the Towne by the Inhabitants. With a true Relation of the great bartell between Prince Robers, and the Parliament forces at Worcester. By which Declaration, the Earle professes that he hath undertaken to doe nothing contrary to the Lawes of this kingdome, nor hurtfull to any that shall observe it. And that he hath no Authority, nor will take the value of sixe pence from any man, but to his intermost protect them, that every man may enjoy

o sail sees, women and chilore twit our me, sawell

The Answer is, That the disturbances in this kingdome have growne through the inferring of the commission of Array with the Militiaguid that the Array invades the Militia, and bath been the only

BEATIE

(4)

meanes of breaking the peace. And that by the Declaration justifying and explaining the Committion of Array, a man of 40 l. per annum, and impotent, shall find a mans Armes, and a man to weare them, and a potent man of 100, 500, or 1000 l. per annum shall find no more.

The Earle of Bath, with the Lord of Chichefter, and others of quality, being come into South-moulton, the Towne armed themselves, both men, women and children, about the Crosse in the Market-place, at least 1000 with Muskots, Halberds, Black-Bils, Clubs, Pikes, Dung-Evils, and Poles: The women filled all the Steps at the Crosse with great stones, and got up and let upon them, swains that if they came there they would braine them. And some of the Gentlemen comming towns the Crosse to publish the Array, as it was thought, the people presently shouted, crying they be come at which, all being ready to stand against them, the Gentlemen tooke horse, and durst not after show themselves in the street. And when the Earle rode forth of the Towne, they threw stones at him and his men.

Prince Robert with a Troop came to Worcester, and joyned with Sir Iohn Byron. The Parliament had about 10 Troops near the City. Prince Robert sallyed out, puts his Horse in Battalia, and seemed to challenge the encounter. Colopell Sands marched up, and charged the Prince so effectually, the eleven of them quickly sell, Prince Robert or Prince Maurice being fore wounded in the head, or in his hand. Gomnissary Wilmot comes and relieves Prince Robert, who had a single encounter with Colonell Sands, who received a fore wound, but thrust his sword up to the hist in Commissary Wilmots body, then Captaine Wingars Troop came on, and after him Captaine Fines and Captaine Hale, then came up Captaine Austins Troop, and gave a most desperate charge: Whereupon, the Enemy retreated into Worcester, and Captaine Austin followed and did execution on them, and tooke to prisoners: Serjeant Major Donglas was slaine on our side. The Lord Generall is now in Worcester. There were not above 30 slaine on either side.

A Relation of his Majesties comming to Shrewsbury, 20 Sept. and going from thence 22 day to Chefter. Together with the Lord Grandsons surprising Nantwich, and the plundring of divers how fes in the Towne and County thereabouts of fuch as flood well affected to the King and Parliament thewing that they have difarmed Sir Thomas Delves, my Lord Crewes, Sir Richard Wilbrahams, and all the other Gentlemens houses thereaboute, they and their poore Tenants being forced to leave their houles and the Towne. That this day the King is at Chefter, and all the County from 16 to 60 is to attend his Majesty; where he was received by the Major and Aldermen, Sheriffes, and all the Companies in the Townes, with their Gownes, and all the trained Bands of the City, the Bels ringing, Drums and Trumpets founding. The Lord Dellon, and another Irish Lord a great Rebell, came with His Majesty into Chester. Sir Richard Wilbraham met His Majesty, and fell on his knees, but His Majefty would not take notice of him. He and Sir Thomas Delves are committed to the Sherife, both these Knights declared themselves for the Militia. About two hours before the King came, there came a Troop of my Lord Stranges horfe, and 80 horfe-loads of Muskets and Bandaliers, and such like provision, and there are 200 more at his house that came from New-castle. It is said there are 5000 comming out of the North through Lancathire for His Majetty. The Earle of Effects expeded in Cheshire too morrow, or on Munday, Sept. 26.

His Majesties Demands and Propositions to the Major, Knights and Burgesses of Chester, with their Answer: In which, there is nothing which is not recited in the former perfect Relation or ele is false and not worthy to be recited.

Exceeding true and Joyfull newes from Worcester, which being formerly recited in this Abstract, I doe purposely omit.

The latest remarkable newes from Worcester, Chester, Salop, Warwicke, Stafford, Devon, Yorke, Lincolne, Counties: With a cruell and bloudy speech of the L. Paules to his fellow souldiers in Sherborne, Sept. 7. Wherein he gives them order to kill men, women and children without mercy, but to referve such Ministers as they could take, that were well-wishers to the Parliament, to be flead alive, or if any of them can find a more tormenting punishment. For this speech I cannot believe the Lord

. .

Paula

Sco

fom

or S

cho

170

afte

fom

Sc.

din

apo

the

1

fho

Re

and

All

Co

thu

crc

valet had any fuch intention, much leffe a tongue ro utter it. And for the other newes, the fame are

corest in the last weeks Relation, which therefore I overpasse.

A Continuation of true and speciall passages from severall places of this kingdome, as also from Scotland and Ireland, from 22 Sept. to 29. wherein is the wed that His Majelty, 27. Sept. Went from Shrewsbury to Chefter, leaving most of his Army behind him, taking with him not above 1000 foot, and soo horse. And fince his being there, many of that County and out of Wales came and proffered their service to his Majesty.

That his Excellence Sept. 21 marched from Northampton towards Coventry.

One Captain Phips 22 Sept. brought a Petition from Coventry to the House of Commons, desiring Jome and of Horle, and some peeces of Ordnance. And that Colonell Hampden might be fent thicke; or some other affiltance.

Sept. 24. Letters came from the Earle of Warwicke, that Stradler and Kettleby two English Pymes are taken, their Ships and Amunition his Lordship keeps for service, having fent the Captaines

to London.

Mar-

The wards

ment

med

that

or in

Wil Hale.

emy e 26

7 to

OU-

s to

m-

lis

Sept. 26. Captaine Alble, came lately out of Ireland, with Letters from Munster, declaring that the English and Scots have gotten a great victory against the Rebels, who having 7000 horse and focunder the Lord Museroves command, won Lymericke after 6 or 7 houres skirmish, then marthed towards Mourn-Abby, where met them the Lord Dungarvan, the Earle of Cork son, and about 1700 English and Scots under his command, and fought a fierce battell: In which 700 Rebels were Saine, and the rest fled, leaving behind two great peeces of Ordnance, many Muskets, and so many Pikes, that the English knew not what to doe with them, but burned a great many in the field. Befiles, they lost much provision of victuall, 30 or 40 Venison Pasties, with which they intended to feast after the Protestants overthrow.

His Majesty 22 Sept.came to Chester, and the next day returned to Shrewsbury.

Sir William Ruffell, Sir John Byron, with others lately fled from Worcester, were pursued, and fome 7 miles from Chefter in a skirmish were taken prisoners by Colonell Fines and Captain Brown, and about 20 of their men flain, and the rest fled, which two Cavaliers are comming up to the Parli-

His Majesty is daily expected at Hereford, about 2000 Welsh-men entred that Towne, pretenaing they have a Warrant from his Majelty to possesse the same for his use. But after a dayes abode there, they carried themselves inhumanely, attempting to disarme the Townes-men; Who stand upon their guard, and have expelled many of them, and fent into the Countrey adjacent for ayd of

the trained Bands, hoping to expell them quite out of that County. Fryday, Sept. 30. 1642.

Master Pyms speech at a conference of both Houses of Parliament, 22. Sept. declaring there the necessity and union of His Majesties 3 kingdomes, in matters of Religion and Church-government. 1. That one forme of Prayer should be observed throughout the 3 kingdomes. 2. That there hould be one Chatechisme taught for instruction of youth. 3. That the Assembly of Divines for Reformation of Religion and Church Lyturgy (hould convene (as formerly intended) with all speed, and to that end His Majelty should be petitioned to passe a Bill. And that some of the most able and judicious Divines of the kingdome of Scotland, and of other the Reformed Churches should joyne in this Assembly, and a Remonstrance thereof should be sent to their Brethren of Scotland.

All which was granted. The Lord Monbray and Malirevers his Agent appeared in the Exchequer-Chamber before a Committee with his Patent concerning the coyning of farthings, and confelt the charge of coyning

thirty pounds worth of farthings in materials and fervants wages amounted to 6-And Sir Henry Mildemay and one of the Committee alleadged that coyning was a flower of the Crowne; howfoever if the Subject could make it appeare that there was an abuse either in the creation or execution of the Parent; it was to be vacated, and thereupon the informers were left to their further defence.

would answer it, when and where he should be appointed.

True and happy newes from Yorke-shire, Declaring the Resolution of the Lords, Knights, Centismen of that County, agreed upon at the last Affices holden at the last City: And by some of the

Ball S

nd gi

North

mertic:

te D

d Co

crecus

Th

me t

and fo

The

he po

arn

abet !

bute t

te C

mi bi

Mad

اعلج

receiv

At

relater

Lim

their f

mand

wolls

a Ex

mit !

giving

defen

to le

orre

Th

there

Low

Th

Countrey presented to His Majesty and to both Houses of Parliament.

That they defired to meet in the Castle-yard at Yorke, which they were not onely denyed, but charge was given to the Office there not to admit them. And when they were assembled upon the place appointed by His Majelty, and acquainted the Countrey there met with the forme of a retation which they consented to, the Earle of Lindsey violently interrupted them, who will after Troop attended him snatched a Coppy thereof out of a Gentlemans hand of good quality. And some of his Lordships company laid hold on his bridle and cloake, haling him in great fury, and said, or are a company of traiterous rogues and villaines. Also a Knight of this County was affronted by the Lord Savil there, who forced him to deliver unto him a draught of that Perition which he was reading to himselfe. Neverthelesse, they waited to present the Perition to this Majelty, which His Majelty would not accept of.

The Lords and Commons thereupon affured them that they will interest themselves in these them

demands.

An exact and perfect Relation of the happy proceedings of the Earle of Bedford, and his force against the Maquesse of Hertford, Lord Paules and their confederates, since their sight from step-borne Castle, she wing, that when the said Earle of Bedford had profligated the Marquesse and he confederates, he tooke order for setting the Militia, with which generall consent all that County we performed And understanding that the Marquesse and the rest are gone to wards Dorchester to settle Commission of Array, then dispatched his forces thither wards, whereof the Marquesse informed marched with his forces 8 miles surther to Pedle towne, where the Papists being many, yet northing to give him any countenance, they betooke themselves towards Glocester, where they could so be admitted, but were sent backe to Cessiter, where for a time they were entertained for their monies; but when the Earle of Bedford came thither with his power great multitudes joyned with his forces, where was staine some 8 or 10 Cavaliers and the rest field. Then they berooke themselves to Bridgenorth, where they could not be entertained, having so abused the Inhabitants at Tewaday. They still passe and scout up and downe and can be no where received. The Earle of Bedford since his sufficiency or hazard of war.

27.day the Earle of Lindsey with his sonnethe Lord Welloughby and a great company of Cavaliers came into Lincolne to settle the Commission of Array: Whereupon the Lord Welloughby of Parham opposed him, and the encounter with words was violent, but the Earle of Lindsey stiding his

strength weake, privately departed and did nothing.

Instructions of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, for the Lord Williagoby of Parham, and to others of that County, for the settling and preserving of the peace thereof, wherey he hath power to raise such other numbers of horse and foot of the Trained Bands, or others, as her shall thinke sit, and to place Colonels, Captaines, and other Officers of those Forces which shall conduct them against such as shall oppose them in the execution of these Instructions, and to some with, kill and slay all such Opposers.

He shall cause Mountague, Lord Willoughbie, with others his Confederates, to be summoned to render themselves into his hands to be brought up unto the Parliament, to answer for their actions according to Law. And if they disobey, or he be denyed entrance into Lincolne, or any other towne in that County, or into the houses of any his Confederates, he shall beliege and subdue the said City, townes, and houses, seize their persons, and bring, or send them safe to the Parliament He shall restore to their dwellings and goods, all persons, that have been driven or sted out of the

(2)

Open County, and certific what losses they have received, that they may have satisfaction out of the Delinquents estates of that County. And if he find no considerable resistance in that County, here fall settle what some he thinks sit of horse and soot for keeping the peace of that County and City, and give notice thereof to both Houses. He hath power to require the aide of the Lord Lievtenants and Deputies Lieutenants of the County of Yorke, Nottingham, Rutland, Northumberland, and Northumpton. He is authorised and required to disarme all Popish Recusants, all the aforenamed puties that have levied Warre against the King and Parliament, and take from them all Tents, waggons, Horses for service, great Saddles, and also all warlike surniture, and from all others which have sent Monies, Horses, Armes, Ammunition, or Vactuals, to the said Rebels, or to assist the Delinquents, or Malignant party, now about the King, or to any other place, to be imployed winst the Parliament; as also all such as have subscribed that scandalous Petition sent to the House of Commons, by the Sheriffe of that County, and all such as have put the Commission of Array in election.

They or any three or more of them, whereof the Lord Lievtenant to be one, shall require all perfeas that have in their custodie, any part of the publike Magazine of that County to deliver the same them to be imployed for defence of the County, and for refusall, to seize, carry away, and dismethe same, as aforesaid, and to cause the persons so refusing, to be apprehended as Delinquents

md fo to be fent to the Parliament.

ome

They are antitorized, and required to put in execution, in the faid County, and City of Lincolne, the propositions of both Houses, of Parliament, concerning the subscription of any Monies of Plates, and Monies of Plates, and places for that service, and Treasurers, Receivers, Commissaries, for valuing of Horse, and their meet Officers, and shall have power to send to such as are able, to know what they will contribute towards this businesse, and shall have power to pay such soldiers as he shall carry into or raise in the County, out affine Monies raised upon these Propositions, and shall account for the overplas, if the be, and another of County, out of Money and Plate is under written, that they may be entred also there.

minitipy if any man of confiderable effate have removed out of the County of Lincolne, they shall inquire where they are setled, and give notice thereof to the Parliament, that order may be taken to receive their Answers concerning the Propositions for subscription of Money, Plate and Horses for

timee of the Kingand Parliament.) most ward

A true Relation of the late battell before Worcefter, wherein is declared (besides what is before whated) that Colonell Sands was much wounded, taken prisoner, and left in Worcester, Captaine Long flaine, Captaine Windgate taken prisoner, and inade forced to ride naked before the enemy in their flight to Ludlow, Prince Rebert and Maurice are both wounded, and some of their chief Commanders slaine.

wolfer rean too loo bar and do Smurday, Ottabil. 1642.

Examples for Kings, containing a Discourse of Regall and politicke Government, that a Prince will be true of his word, just in his sentence, religious, no shedder of innocent blond, circumspect in giving credit to evill reports, beware of parasites, be well advised how he begins war, couragious to defend his Subjects and offend his enemies, and to deliver his mind plainly.

The Parliaments Letter to the King of France, wherein is mentioned, that the Amunition feur to Ireland was taken by a French Man of War, and a Letter was to be drawne and fent to the King

for restitution, which was done accordingly

The Lord Separge marched with 2200 Horse and Foot towards Manchester, and when he came there demanded entrance, which being denyed, he commanded his souldiers to charge upon the lowne, and for source or sive hourses the light was very furious, till the Lord Farefax and Six Jahr Horse source came thither with their power, and then they all fied.

The greatest part of the Gentry and Commonalty of Yorke made head against the Parliament

foes, having received many men and Armes from Sir Iohn Hotham, whose some commands them. the Lord Fairefax being Generall. They have won many victories, and taken ftrong holds; Sir Will Savill and many other malignants are fled to Pomfret Calle; but the Lord Fairefax will make chale after and befiege the Caltle, where is great flore of Armes and Amunition. of topred soliton sying

The

ours II

heely

Img o

The

red di

Comm

be was

dawn

His

div a

and the

King to

Queen

acy or

The

tellixe

AV

Enleo

for the

refused

AL

viceaf

House,

The

ring the

The

The ping a f

The

The Court of Parliament have propounded to His Majelty, That His Majelty would be pleased to withdraw his forces, recall the Commissions of Array, and withdraw His Person from those wie

ked persons whom he is environed with.

The Prince Paligraves Declaration to the Parliament, Shewing that he came into England with intent to doe his best for feeling the difference between the King and Parliament ; but for atime being not admitted to His Majesties presence, he lay at Eslex house, and perceiving he should doe no good, went backe to Holland, Prince Robert going with him; But his Mother the good Lady Eliza beth) could not perswade him from comming into England: Whereupon, she refused to give him her Bleffing.

27. Sept. A Letter was read in Parliament fent from the Paligrave, declaring that he had often perfwaded the King to returne unto His Parliament, and that he never used any means to the contrary, neither had occasioned any Amunition to be sent against the Parliament : And defired their Lordships to let him have a 10001 for supply of his present necessities, which after some debate

in the House of Commons, was done accordingly.

The Marqueste of Hartford flying from Sherborne, marched, came to Minyard; but the Earle of Bedford pursuing of him, fent a Post before to stop his passage into Wales, and so pursued him to the Towne that he was forced to possesse himselfe of a strong Inne there. The Earle with his forces continues there, and a great number of the trained Bands of feverall Counties having to closely before the Inne, the Marqueffe dares not looke out of doores; but it is supposed, that within two or there dayes hunger will bring them forth.

A famous Battell fought by the Earle of Bedford against the Marquesse of Hartford, and the Dord Paulei, with the rest of the Cavahers at Minyard, 27 Sept. Where the Enemy comming neare t Towne, 25 Sept. the Marqueffe fent out Colonell Laniford with foure or five Horfe to give him charge, and they were forced to retreat. The Earle fent out Warrants to withdraw all the Barket from that place for better hindering of the Marquelle his going into Wales, &c. The Major of Bri

stoll fent Ships to fecure that Port-Towne, and hinder his faid passage. 1920 1920 1940 A sied wisses

His Majesty 28. September marched with his Army from Chester to Shrewsbury, where it is

thought he will have a meeting with the Earle of Effex.

Sept. 29. His Excellence possessing Worcester, was informed by the Towne that much Gun-power and are der was laid in a cellar near the Towne-hall, which (as was confessed by some taken prisoners) was insome to blow up his Excellence, &c. This was discovered by one Master lackeson dwelling in Worce with the confession of the confess

Prince Charles by His Majesties command is guarded with 200 Horse and 400 Foot near Ladow cos: The Castle, the trained Band also lying there to that end. It is reported Shrop-shire, Derby-shire, and On I Flint shire, have taken a forced Protestation to assist His Majesty; but it is thought their Resolution Worces will not hold when the Parliament Forces come to affift them.

A Letter from Master Johnson, one of the Elders at Edenborough to Master William Agodin Illions Cambridge, with a Petition of the Churches of God in England (therein inclosed) To the King and the Lords and Peeres of this Realme, tending to the pacification of the distraction of these times.

A Continuation of speciall and remarkeable Paffages, shewing,

Sept. 29. The House of Commons drew up an Impeachment of high Treason against the Earle of Lindsey, Lord Willowshop his sonne, Sir Iervice Scroop, Sir Iohn Munson, Sir Charles Scroop, and Indian Sir Edward Herne. An order made for issuing of Proclamation to cite them, and all other the Car mand from His Majesty not to goe into Ireland upon the Houses Order, and Master Goodwin is sent that a I

The Rebels in Ireland having fet up a green Raffe with a fag, bearing the King of Spaines Coms in the nature of a Standard have received great supplyes from Spaine. But the Proreliants have hely obtained a great victory against them in Muniter, and taken amongst other prizes to of the King of Spaines Colours.

The Houses had Letters from Chester, that fince the King came thither, his Cavaliers have plumthed divers honest mens houses, especially Sir William Brewersons house, and endeavoured to put the Commission of Array in Execution there, wherein the Lord Chalmler was most active, wheremost he was voted by the Commons guilty of high Treason, and an Impeachment was ordered

drawne up against him.

His Ma efty intended to returne to Shrewsbury on Tuesday laft, 500 Armes are come to His Maiely at Chefter from New Caltle, and the Lord Strange is come into His Majefty with 2000 men. mithree or foure other Regiments raifed in Wales and thereabouts all appointed to march with the

King to Shrewsbury.

The Parliament have fent a Meffage to the States of Holland, defiring their care, that upon the Onens taking Ship for England no supplyes come with her, nor any quantities of Amunition, Momy or Men, but what shall be thought necessary for her conduct.

The Commons have agreed upon an Order, that for the Guard of the Seas there should be appointwillize of the Kings Ships for the Irish Coalts, and 12 Merchants Ships for the English Coasts.

A Vote for expelling Sir Ralph Sidneham out of the House, being a great Array man, with the

Enleof Bath. It is ordered that the grand Committee should take speedy course for payment of the Allowance

forthe Kings Childrens maintenance at Saint lames, which bath been detained ever fince the Kings mused to passe the Bill for Tunnage and Poundage.

A Letter from the Lord Herbers, with His Majesty offering to come and attend the Houses letweaf they will paffe a Vote that he shall not be questioned for any Act by him done since he left the House, which Letter is referred to the Grand Committee.

The Lord Major informed the Houses, That he tooke and committed a fouldier in London wea-

ing the Kings Colours. It is informed there are many of them about London.

The Commons have made an Order for regulating the Sheriffes of Londons charges, and in kee-it

ing a free Table during their Shrivalty. Black of of the addition and how the place has a may

The Earle of Bedford informed the Housesby Letters, the Marquesse of Hartford Lord Sommer lord Paul: and others, in all 26 procured some small Cole-boats to transport them over Severne, at and are gone towards Wales, intending to meet the King at Shrewsbury; but he left behinde him all hisother confederaces and Cavaliers, who are dispersed about the Welsh-country; Sir Heavy Barbley, O with two of his brothers, Sir Coarles and Sir John Barkles are impeached of high Treaton by the Parton lument. Master Pollard and others were taken prisoners at Minyard by the Earle of Bedfords Fotos cs: The Earle himselfe will come up with his prisoners to the Parliament.

On Fryday last it was reported to the Parliament, by a Member of the House come from Worcefter, that Sir Iohn Byron was flaine not far from Worcefter by a Shepheard in the field, witha basker Bullet, and that Captaine Donglas is alive, bur forely wounded and taken prisoner by Prince Mores Forces, and that Prince Robers and his Forces are got into Ludlow. wall has ellered miles

Sir lohn Lucas a prisoner in the Tower, taken in Effect for endeavouring to affilt the King against

the Parliament, to be released upon baile for his appearance.

The Earle of Northamptons Estate and Lands are ordered by the Parliament to be sequested, and is Rents in London to be gathered up : All to be disposed for repairing the losse his meanes sustained adin taking the fouldiers coases and cloathes going for Ireland, the waggon and horfes taken from

the Carryer, and the cheft of Surgeon's implements stope about Northampton
The Houses much distracting His Majesties speech made in the Head of his Army, have ordered
that a Declaration shall be drawne up to cleare them, satisfie the Kingdome, and to shew that they

(10)

never intended wholly to extyrpe the Lyturgy and Common Prayer, but according to Fils Majeries owne proffer) to purge the same of such corruptions as are not confident with Gods word, and of fensive to tender and weake consciences.

Munday, Oftaber 2. 1642.

An Ordination and Declaration of both Houles of Parliament, to the Lord Major of London, for religious observation of the Lords day. And a command from the Major to all Church-wardens and Constables of London Wards, for due execution thereof. Also the Election of new Captaines for

the Cities security with their names.

That none be luffered at any time on the Sunday other then dinner or supper time to be drinking in any Taverne, Inne, Tobaccoshop, Alebouse, or other victualling bouse, nor any to sell, stand with Ernit, Herbs, or other Victuall, or Wares in the Street, Lane, or Alley, in the Day, or the Evening, or any Milke woman to cry Milke there, nor any to unlade Vessels or other goods, earry goods on shore, or in the streets or to pack and load any goods, or doe any unlawfull exercises and passines. And that every keeper of any Taverne, Inne, Cookes shop, Tobacco house, Alebouse, or other Tipler, or Victualler be charged not to receive, or suffer to remaine, any person to eate, drinke, or take Tobacco in their houses, onely Inholders may receive their ordinary Guess, or Travellers, and such like, who remain for a time there to dispatch their necessary businesses according to the laws. And if any be found offending, to be brought before the Lord Maior, or other Justice in London to receive punishment.

A Relation of a late tumult in Chancery lane, by certaine Gentlemen of Lincolnes-Inne, 28. Squember last 11 or 12 a clocke at night, who attempted to let fire on the Court of Guard, then pumped the servant one John Reeve, a Cooke there, and wounded the Cooke in both shoulders.

Intelligence from Yorke, touching the meeting of that County, shewing that Poinfret and Knalbosough Castle were seized on by the Lord Generals command: The Earle of Cumb. and some sew of every Regiment were got together for the Array, the Musketiers they made Dragoneers and sent the Pikemen home. The L. Fairesan, with his party kept in Leeds, and the Community there being at his command, Sir Iohn Savill comming to Leeds, was met by two Troops, being about 30 horse, who bid him yeeld as a traytor, which he resusing, they discharged and killed two of his servants, and tooke him with some others prisoners to Poinfret-Castle; but upon the Generies treaty he was delivered within a day or two. And 29. Sept. at Leeds both sides agreed to lay downethe Array and Militia.

The Sicknesse is fore begun at New Castle, where before the Haven two great Ships arriving, the Officers came into the Townes or victuals and other provision, saying they came for the King; but before their provision was all laid aboard, sixe Parliament Ships surrounded them, to whom they yed

ded without any flaot, and fayled away with them.

Tuefday, Ottober 3. 1643.

The newest Proceedings in Ireland, shewing that O-Nesse came before Munster with near 15000 men, pretending he had the Kings authority, where they of Munster gathered themselves under the Vice-Presidents command; and though a small number in comparison roused and scattered their maine Battalia, and slew 200,000 losing above 25, so that Sir Rhitim O Nesse lodged that might in the woods, and the next day stole away disguised in a common souldiers habit. The Province is cleared near 30 miles about.

The English Ships for the Parliamen: chased certain Spanish-Frigots laden with Amunition, intended for the Irish Rebels, which strucke into a creeke about three miles from Galloway, which goes to Munster, where they were set upon by the English, and their lading seized to be imployed

against the Rebels.

The Scorch Forces under Colonell I efting have taken many Gafiles and other places of eminency from the Rebels.

My Lord Grand for, Cartaine Fertle, Captaine Gelfon, and others, have left their Troops tothe

12"U.C

arid icis

· Ti

of H

form

(ball

with

dere

GDE

It

WEI

fich

and o

bath

Gera

woul

Th

the or

In

fent t

Th

Ordn

Dives

Bey

Scoto

laine,

The

policy

Th

by two

bongh

The

King, i

The

in Eng

Serj

Simar

The

tholen.

The

raliers,

The (

Mal

E

T

(11)

wile would, and other Officers play leaft in light, having gotten into firging holds, and there she Ro-

his to come up to the Wals of Dublin doing great spoyle.

The Lords and Commons 19. Sept last found it necessary that 1000 Dragoneers with some Tropp of Horse he specially raised and set forth to suppresse the malignant Party in Lancashire, and preventionaine powers, and will recent it an acceptable service, that any well disposed persons of London shall advance 16000 to that end, declaring that they shall have the publicke faith for re-payment with interestat, 8, per cent. and the House will consider for their further Recompence And have or stered Sir Isha Wallessen, I sha Warner and Thurse Andrews Aldermen, shall be Freaturers for the subscription monies.

It was ordered a Ostob by the Parliament, that these which will advance. Horse and Armes towards furnishing the 1000 Dragoncers shall have the publicke faith for security of re-payment, with achother recompense as the subsembers of the 16000 lare to have, and Master Maximilian Beard

and others shall be appointed for the valuing and prizing of the Horses and Armes.

Englands memorable Accidents, declaring, That the Major of Worcefter is fled away. The King

hath difarmed all the Protestants in Stafford-shire.

The Barle of Westmerland bathcaken two field-peeces, and all the Armes at Bromley, the Lord Guards house, being yet within age. Sir Thomas Delves in Cheshire is deprived of Armes that would serve soo men.

The Duke of Richmond and another Lord were at Sheels, expecting the Queens arrivall, who if the come thither is to be conveyed to Bottle-eastle not far off for feare of the tickurste.

In Notfolke the Gentry are fetling the Militia, where great store of place and money is raising to be

The Archbithop of Yorke hath fortified Cawood-cattle within eight miles of Yorke, and planted

Ordnance on the Wals, maintaining a garrison of his owne servants Tenants.

Sept. 27. It was related, that at the encounter near Worcester, Prince Robert was wounded on the head with a Pole-axe and Count Maurice shot in the shoulder, and lost one hand. That Six Lewis Dives and Commissary Wilmot are dangerously hurt. That on the Parliament side, Colonell Sandy is gievously wounded with a shot upon the ribs, Serjeane Major Douglas, and Captaine Brimes, Sectionen, are slaine, Master Fines, and Captaine Wingare were not to be found, and on both sides 26 laine, 14 being of the Kings Party.

The King hath gotten 26 peeces of Ordnance into Shrewsbury, and hath preferved the Towne by

policy. His Cavaliers kill up all the Deere whereloever they come.

The Marqueffe of Hartford, with the Lord Paules, and the Lord Seymonr were met in small Boats by two Bristow Pinnaces, who beat downe their sayles, and forced their returne to Myn-head.

Sipi.29. Van-tramp fent word to the Earle of Warwicke, that many Irish Rebels at Dunketke

bought a Frigot thereto transport them to Ireland.

The Embarque of Ships in Holland which should have come hither with Men and Armes for the ling is taken off There is now ready to come from thence 200 men, and some Ammunition.

The Queen went lately difguifed into Booke-fellers shops at Rotterdam to know what newes

in England, but being discovered forbare to come again.

Serjeant Major Douglas is dead, and was interred at Worcester on Tuesday last.

Malter John Fines is found at Tewksbury in Glocester-shire, but Colonell Fines slew the Lord John Sumari, brother to the Duke of Richmond.

The present Lord Major, Alderman Pennington, by the more numerous and stronger voices was thosen Major for next yeare, where a great many were for Sir Iobn Cordwell, others for Alderman Truss.

The Lord Generall hath put Worcelter to the ransome of 5000 L. for their entertainment the Ca-

raliers, and diverting his journey from Shrewsbury.

The Cavaliers at 5 hre washing fortific themselves with trenches 6 miles compasse about the Town

R .

The

The Earle of Warwicke bath fent 2 Tun of filver to the Parliament, taken by him at fea, going for Ir. I main a Frigot from Dunkerke.

man

his F

Earle

Sir 7

Chel

out, t

to the

lent o

and th

nance

trey W

in to

aplac

Lords

but w

ley; ar

very u

ded I

we ha

they h

their (

lofton

muske

AI

flie, no

defend

wicke

Lord 1

SIT AT

Effect, 1

His

ment,

1000 T

turné te Bendly

the rela

bury an

Excelle

Counti

there de

A tru

On

On

Articles, and Acts of Parliament, taken out of the Records of the Tower, shewing how Traitors have seduced the King by wicked Councell, to take Him from His Parliament, and raite Warre against them.

Wednsdar, Ollober 4. 1642.

of Yorkeshire, wherein is declared, that all Forces shall be disbanded, and those under Caprane Hotham, or any other Commander belonging to the Garrison at Hull, should speedily remete Hull, that no violent act shall be done by the Garrison at Hull, within the County, of the City of Yorke. That the Commission of Array and Parliament Orders for the Militia, be wholly suffected in this County. That no Commission be imposed on this County, but what is legall, and presented in good Termes.

That no Ammunit on or Forces shall enter the County in hostile manner, otherwise the whole

County shall rife, and suppresse them.

That if any carriage for the King or Queenes houshold be to passe this County, it shall be conducted by the Sheriffe with a convay, which he and the Gentry shall appoint: And if the Queen come through this countrey, they will be seech Her Majesty to bring but few Forces, believing they shall waltupon Her Majesty, with a safe convay besitting their duty and her honour.

That no Warlike professor shall passe through the Countrey.

Than none that be arrefted as delinquents for either partie by armed men, but by the legall officers, and their affiftance onely.

That who loever shall be proved Authors, contriver or assisting to the burning or pillaging of Sir Edward Rodes, or any others house in this County, shall make reparation (if able) and however be brought to Justice.

That a generall amitie be made between all the Gentlemen and others of this County, and that

they shall be her eafter as one man to defend each other.

That His Majestie shall have all liberty to remove all Canons & Ammunition of his in this County. That all armes of the Trained Bands of this County, taken from them since 21 Sopt. last shall be presently restored; and Captain Hotham shall leave behinde him all brasse pieces of His Majesties now in Doncaster, except those which he brought from Hull.

That no Forces shall be raised (during the King and Parliaments difference) in or payd by this County, for this Warre, but what shall be already leavyed or raised, and those to goe out of the

County prefently.

That an humble Remonstrance of these Resolutions be presently sent to the King and Padiament,

with a Petition that the like may be done for the peace of the whole Kingdome and regardle and the

Acrue coppy of a Letter sent by Prince Robert to His Majesty, declaring that upon His Majesties commands he went to succour Worcester with his Forces, and found Rebels on both sides of the Towner that all things in great disorder, so that they had been all lost, had they not met by chance with two Troops of Horse and 5 of Dragooners.

The circumfrances related by Mr. Crane (whom His Majesty Knighted) being Prince

Roberts Cornet.

Speciall passages, and certain informations from several places.

And that on Friday, Sept. 23 the Maior of Herriford shipped 400 men and 45 of his best Horses

at Minthead, and about 12 of clock at night, fet layle for Wales.

S.pi. 29. Two Letters were presented to the House of Commons, one from the Lord Inchequia the popular inclosed from Captain Cale at Co. ke, shewing how great a defeat the Lord Inchequia had given the Rebels, and at a conference of toth Houses, it was resolved that the said Lord such quie shall be Captain Generall of the sorces in Munster, and Governour of the Province. In

2 8

Red. Heron high Sheriffe of Lincolnshire, was apprehended by Sir Authory Irby a Parliament man, and so muruly that they were forced to tye him in a Cart with Ropes, and carry him to Botton.

Officer T. The latelt remarkable Truths.

Manchester hath been besieged by the Lord Strange and his partie ever since Saturday last; his Father the Earle of Darby lyes at Ormes-church unlurched. It hath cost the city 350 l. The Earle of Essex is at Bridgenorth: The King hath taken with him Prisoners Sir Rico. Walbrababa, Sir Tho. Delves, Mr. Mannering, Mr. Berkenbead and his son, and divers other Gentlemen of Cheshire, for opposing the Commission of Array, all their houses the Rebels have plundered, giving out, they will hurt none but Roundheads: Captain Duck hath burne Sir William Breartons Coy-Duck to the ground, and a reck of hay by it: his name before was Captain Felsbury. The Lord Generall sent out 1000 men to take Hereford, which they present did without much opposition.

On Saturday, September 24. The Lord Strange brought part of his Forces before Matichefter, and the rest on Sunday morning; in all about 2000 foot, and 600 horse, with 8 or 9 pieces of Ordnance. The Towne upon notice betooke themselves to their Armes, having then sew of the Counnew with them: two posts were sent out, the Bels rung, and on Sunday, the Country came cheerfully
in to helpe: on Munday morning the Lord Strange playd upon the Towne with his Ordnance in
aplaces, and so hath continued night and day ever suce, but done little harme; 200 or more of my
lords Souldiers are slain, with some Comminders of note, whereof Mr. Fisley, and Captain Byram,

but wee have not left a man.

arre

alty

훼

On Tuesday his Lordship made divers assaults but was bearen back: at night he summond a parley, and a cestation of Armes was agreed upon till 7 next day on both sides, he demanded the delivery up of our Armes, and to march through the Towne with his Army, which denyed, he demanded 1000 l, then but 200 muskets, and lastly but 50. He was answered, he should not have a sword; we have wirhstood them now 7 nights and 6 dayes, many of his Souldiers run away, who confesse they have neither meat nor money, but what they get by robbing. The Enemy have discharged their Ordnance about 300 times, and their muskettiers have done what they could, yet we have not lostone person in fight, only a Boy unarmed, standing on a stall, and 5 of our men by buriting their maskets being over charged; but wee have killed above 100 and taken 80 prisoners. Wednsday, October 5, 1642.

Aspeedie Post from Heaven to the King of England, containing an Admonition to His Majelie, not to fight against the Gospell, and the truth of Gods Word, and those his Subjects that will
defend his royall Person, and seale it with their bloud, and returne to his Parliament, fortake those
wicked Counsellours which seeke the abolishing of the Gospell, and the best of his Subjects, viz.
Lord Kembolton, Mr. Strond Mr. Marim, Sir Henry Ludlone, Mr. Holle, Mr. Pim, Mr. Hampden,
Sir Arth. Hastridge, Alderman Pennington, Captain Ven, the Earle of Warnick, the Farle of
Esser, the Earle of Stamford, the Lord Brook; and Sir Io'n Hotham.

His Excellencies Resolution, concerning his present Proceedings sent to both Houses of Parliament, October 8. 1642 declaring that on Wednsday last he sent to the Parliament for supply of 1000 Dragooniers, he lyes still at Worcester, and when he shall receive new forces, he will return to Ludlow. He hath fortified all places about the Towne, and placed a strong Garrizon at Beidly. Fre hath sent to Bridgenorth on Dragooniers, by them intending to make good that and the relit of the Towns thereabouts, and to cut off, or strongly fortify all the Bridges between Shrewship and Worcester, whereby to stop the Cavaliers passage and returns to this side Severne. His lacellency was presented at Worcester with a Petition by the Gentry and Commons of divers counties, to take some course for the healing of the bleeding wounds of the Church, which suffers between Papists and Sectaries, which Petition his Lordship sent to the Parliament, which was there delivered on Wednsday last.

A true Copy of the Instructions agreed upon by the Parliament, and fene to His Excellency,

that he should restraine all Impicties, disorders, and plundering in his Souldiers, and march to wards the Army raifed in the Kings Name against the Parliament and Kingdome: and fight when and where he it all judge for the peace and lafety of the Kingdome, and doe his belt by barrel, or otherwife to receive His Majetyes Person, the Prince and Duke of Yorke, out of desperate hand about him. And take opportunity to cause the petition of both Houses herewith, sent to be presented to His Majesty. And to publish, that if any seduced to assist the King, shall within ten days returned not doing any hollile act in the interim, and joyne with the Parliament, that the Parliament will receive them with favour, provided, that none shall be admitted into either House, who stands suber ded without fatisfying the House, whereof he is a member : And except all persons standing im ched or voted in Parliament for any Delinquency, and the Adherents of those that fland impeached in Parliament of Treason, or have been eminent persons and chiefe Actors in these Treasons , And except the Earle of Brillow, the Earle of Cumberland, the Earle of New-caltle, the Lord River. Secretary Nicolas, M. Endymion Porcer, M. Edward Hid the Duke of Richmond, the Earle of Carnarden the Lord Viscount Newarks, and the Lord Viscount Faulkland.

To apprehend all these that stand impeached in Parliament, or have been declared Traitors by es ther of the Houses or other Delinquents, and send them to the Parliament. To receive the long or contributions of money, plate or horse from all willing to make for support of the Armies charge And certifie all the monies and horses values, that the persons may have the publicke faith for sain faction. And to protect all His Majesties subjects from violence by any of His Majesties pretented Army, or any of his Lordships souldiers, and cause the Armour and goods of any person to be restored. being unjustly taken. And observe such further directions as he shall receive from both House of

Parliament.

Thursday, 6 October. 1642.

A Petition for Peace, directed both to the King and Parliament. I. That the more disputed in of man against God, especially those of swearing, drunkennesse and whoring may be more thank punished. 2. That the more disputed sinnes of man against man may be more favourably interpreted, and mutually pardoned. 2. That the City of London with the Suburbs may take the outlier of Allegiance and Supremacy, concluding with a clause to behave themselves with that quietness, and cence and reverence which is due to His Mafelty. 4. That on the Parliaments part the King be again intreated, and on His Majesties part, he would be perswaded upon the premisses (and what with like reason may be requited) to joyne againe with His Parliament. . That all possible meanes may be used for disbanding or lessoning the Forces of each side, or at least that they be kept at good diltance, and in the meane time with due discipline regulated. 6. That the charges of maintaining both Armies may not be laid on the shoulder of only one Party; but in merciful proportion upon all the abler fort of the land. 7. That in matters (Doctrinall or Disciplinall) touching Gods service, we expect a division from the more learned, and more unblemished Worthies of the Clergy, and not from Lay-men. 8. That the chusing of these able and godly Divines, may be (as hererofore) by the sinterage of all the Ministers of the land. 9. That there be not given to the Petitioners for Peace too just Reafon for them to use and apply this too apposite.

A Declaration of the Lords and Commons in Parliament, wherein the Inhabitants of Mancheller are commended for their valiant refilting the late Lord Strange, now Barle of Darby, and encoursging them in their faid valour, and to endeavour to suppresse or apprehend the faid Earle, or any his complices, afturing them allowance and payment for all disburfements or loffes in that fervice.

The last Declaration and Votes of the Parliament concerning the late treaty of peace in Yorks thire, wherein they renounce the faid agreement, as being prejudiciall and dangerous to the who kingdome. That any one County should stand as Neuters. Together with instructions sent to Malter Edward Hotham, and Sir Edward Rhoder, Whereby they have power to publish it, and to pardon the that thall fubmit within ten dayes.

A Coppy of a Commission under the great Scale of Ireland from Sir William Parlens, Knight

rali

Wig

foot

foug

fron

fron

vife

Wb

to h

It

His

Bra

his I

there

Parli

expe

His

may

With

and i

Wor

CXCC

C

T

(15) 1 .

paronet, and Sir Ioka Borlafe Knight, Lords Justices of that kingdome. That all Papille are to be difarmed in and about Dublin, and for reftraining the accesse of any suspicious persons thinker, and the preservation of Dublin in safety and good order.

Erado, Ollah 7. 1642.

Joyfull and welcome Newes from Shrewsbury, declaring that his Excellency learning abar Ludlow was in a good efface, fant Colonell Hales and Captaine Branes with 1000 Foot, and 600 Horle speedy to Shrewsburys Whereupon, the Cavaliers marched up with about 6000 Horle and Foot, and met Captaine Branes, but prefently after came in the Earle of Effex with his Forces, and soone cauled the Cavaliers to fly, the Earls of Lindsey their chiefe Generall being fore wounded, and 50 Cavaliers staine, but not above a of our men at the most. This was OBok 4, 1642.

Letters were lately fent to the Parliament from Scotland, declaring that they are refolved to perition His Majelty for accomodation, which if he reject, they are refolved to affilt the Parliament with force of armes for defence of their just cause, and to bring all Delinquents to condigne punish-

ment, which the House accepted with great joy and thankfulnesse.

The Earle of Pembroke hearing (as he supposed) feeled Wilt-shire, returned towards the Isle of Wight; but receiving information in his way by Letters, that about 1000 Cavaliers were come into that County under the Lord Commiss command, he turned backe bringing with him 200 horse and foot, and in his passage divers of the trained Bands came in to assist him, and Offet, they met and sought at last the Earle got the victory killing 40 Cavaliers, and taking 20 prisoners, with the loss of

10 menthe Lord Covery being forced to feape away diffuiled.

A continuation of certaine speciall and remarkable Passages. That Letters came to the Parliament from the Earle of Essex at Worcester, Ostob. 3. wherein was inclosed a Letter which he received from the Earle of Essex: Both to this effect, The Earle of Essex writ to the Earle of Dorset for advise how to present the Parliaments petition to His Majesty, and to move His Majesty to accept in Whereunto the Earle of Dorset answered, that he had acquainted His Majesty therein; Who replyed, he would any petition presented from His Parliament, but not out of any traitors hands: Whereupon, after some debate, it was voted that the Earle of Essex should goe forwards according to his instructions. The Earle of Essex also by his Lords fully related the fight at Worcester, assuming them there were but 25 killed on both sides.

It was also informed, that one Captaine Busker under the Earle being taken upon a Revolt to fly to

His Majesty, was adjudged and lost his life by martial Law.

The Parliament was also informed by Letters from Manchester, that the Earle of Darkie slege is raised by them, 350 of his Cavaliers being slaine, and 200 taken prisoners, and with loss of 6 men,

his Lordship with the rest of his forces being merched to Shrewsbury.

The Parliament were further informed by Lerters from Wilt-shire, that since the Earle of Effect going to the Isle of Wight, the Cavaliers have done great spoile, especially in plundering and pillaging the Lord Dutterns house. And that the Marqueste of Hartford with his Cavaliers have possessed themselves of Cardiffe-castle in South-Wales, treacherously yee ded by Master Herbers the keeper thereof.

On Tuesday came to London goof the chiefeft Commanders in Scotland, who offer to ferve the

Parliament in this expedition.

nted

운동각 두 듯

es of

like

y be

nce,

Ar-

the

cr-

rom

£8-

fter

ma-

And that Scotland hath sent eight Commissioners, whereof soure Earles and soure Lords, who are expected here with a Declaration to the Parliament, and a Petition, with Instructions to present to the Majestie, the effect whereof is after mentioned; and that the Synod for the setling of Religion may goe on and meet. Notice of 3. On Wednesday, Master Referent, came from the Earle of Esles, with Lords, that his Majestic hath drawne up all His forces into an entire body about Shrewesbury, and it is thought he provides for a set battell. And his Excellency hath also drawne up his forces to Worcester, eight Regiments more come to him, inten lung speedily to advance from Worcester, to execute his Instructions.

The Parliament have appointed Sir Robert Harlow, and Master Serjeant Wilde, to goe downe to Worcester to secure it, and examine Delinquents there.

That Captaine Leg broke out of the Gare-house on Tuesday last, and Messengers are sent divers

wayes in pursuite of him.

Attue Copy of a Letter from Captaine Wing at a now prisoner in Ludlow, taken by the Malignant Party, in the late Battell at Worcefter, and fent to a Member of the house of Commons, the wing how he was stripped and forced to ride naked into Ludlow, and that unlesse within ten dayes be would turne to them, he should die a cruell death, With his resolution to die in the Parliament cause.

A Covenant for Religion, King and Countrey, made by the Lords, Knights, Gentlemen, Burgesles, Ministers, and Commons of Scotland; wherein they declare how they are bound in confesence to defend the Protestant Religion and the Kings person with the Lawes of the Kingdome.

A worthy Speech spoken to the King by the Recorder of Hereford, wherein he befeecheth His

Majestie to abandon His evill Counsellors, and embrace peace.

Suturday 8. October 1643 Day 103 page almost and siring me

A Declaration of the Lords and Commons of the Parliament of England to the high and mighty Lords and States of the united Provinces, defiring them not to suffer no Ordnance, Armour, or any other warlike provision, to be brought over to strengthen the Kings party, nor fend over any contreymen to farther our destruction.

The names of the Scots, Elders and Ministers chosen by the Commssioners of Scotland, to be sent to the Assembly of Divines, appointed by the Parliament to be holden at London for the setting of

Religion.

The Elders are Lord Maitland.

Sir A: chibald Iohnston.

The Scots Ministers are, Master Henderson. Master Buyly.

Matter Donglasse. Master Gelapse.

Matter Rubersurd. J Master Borchricke.

Munday, 10 Octob. 1642.

A Continuation of speciall remarkable passages, declaring that 3. Ottob. Letters came from the Earle of Warwicke, that he had taken two ships laden with Ammunition and Armes, and about 700.

pounds in money, wich came out of Denmarke to affift the King.

It was Voted in Parliament, That for His Majestie to deny the receiving of any Petition by their hands, that he accounts Traitors, is in effect a flat deniall of receiving any at all from them; for in proclaiming the Earle of Essex a Traitor, he had proclaimed the whole Parliament Traitors; and therefore that the Earle should advance forward with his forces, and use meanes that those Votes should be presented to His Majestie,

The City of Hereford have fent 350 men to Worcester to aid the Parliament.

His Excellency fent 1000 foot, and 4 troopes of horse, to make good the City of Hereford, and settle the Militia there, and that a sufficient Garrison should stay there to maintaine the peace.

Sir Ralph Hopeon, with about 100 men is gone into Cornwall, but the Marquelle of Hartford is in

Monmouthshire in Wales.

A ship was driven in at Yarmouth (being bound for Newcastle) which came from Holland, bough and sent by the Queene to His Majestie, wherein were about 140 Commanders, and 12 peece of Ordnance, with great store of powder, all which were sent up to London.

FINIS.



Printed at London, and are to be fold by Francis Coles in the Old Baily.

Munday the 10. of Ottober.



N the morning Letters were read in the House of Commons from Captaine Hotham in York-shire, lightfying that the Country doe now plaintly differne how they were de luded by the Malignants in that County in agreeing to the Articles of pacification, that they drew them to it with no intent of peace but to threngthen their owne party, and to get a further opportunity to worke their mischievous intents. That a great part of the Gen-

try and Free-holders have protefied against the faid agreement, that they doe goe on with the rayling of Horfe, momes, and Plate upon the propolitions, and intend very fuddenly to put the Militia at execution; defiring that fuch Horse and Nonies as are raised in that County for more security, may be carried into Hull, till a fir opportunity to fend the lame up to the Parliament, which, was o dered accordinally by the Houles, and an all bases of the other days and . Th rev

There were other Letters read in the House of Commons which came from:
Dorfetthire, informing that by meanes of the Marquelle of Hartford and his contederates, with tome of the Malignant Clergy in that County, they were formerly much disquieted and had fome divisions amongst them, but now the fince the Marquelle escape from Sherburne they are all very well reconciled and in.

peace, and goe on with their Militia very cheerefully.

There was also another Letter read in the House from Mr. Henry Anderson's Member of the House of Commons from the Bishoprick of Durham, signifying that there are divers Popish and Prelaticall Clergy in that Bishopricke that doe stand stiffly for the Commission of Array, and doe threaten to plunder the House of all such as are for the Parliament. That the Earle of Comberland hatis raise Troope of Horie, and threatens to plunder fir Henry Anderson house, and some others about him. He also by the said Letter defired the Common that since the Delinquent Clergy in that Bishoprick have bin so forward to raise horse and monies, to maintaine the Commission of Array, there might be an imposition laid upon their Lands and elates for the raysing of two Troopes of horse for the Parliament. Whereupon after some confideration of this businesse the House ordered, that there should be Warrants sent downe to the said in Henry Anderson, to make inquiry of the names and estates of all the delinquent Clergy in that Bishoprick, and to informe the same to the Parliament, whereby there may be some course taken to Associate in in their estates for their delinquency.

There came severall Letters this day to the Commons from Manchester, feeting forth Gods wonderfull goodnesse to that Town, in freeing of them from the cruelty of te Lord Strange, now Earle of Derby and his Cavalliers, whom they have forced to remove his siege from before Manchester, killed neare about 200. of his men and taking many prisoners, amongst whom is one Doctor Mash. a.

Divine but a great malignant against the Parlament.

The Bill for the Afkimbly of the Clergy by the fifth of November next was

againe read the fecond time and committed.

The Lords sent a Message to the Commons informing them that the Earle of Leicester. Lord Leiutenant for Ireland hath now delivered up his Instructions which he received from his Majesty to the Lords, and the Lords desired the Commons to joyne with them in taking a view of the same; and that such of the said instructions as should be approved of by the Houses should be put in execution, and the rest discreted: Whereupon the Commons ordered that the same should be referred to the close Committee of both Houses to consider of the next day.

There was also information given to the Commons that there are three ships providing in Dankirk with Ammunicion and other provisions intended to relieve the Ribells in Ireland and that the faid ships are ready to put to sea; whereupon it was ordered that a Metlage should be sent to the Earle of Warwick to acquaint him therewith, and to defire that he would use his best vigillancy for the interrup-

ting the faid thips.

Tuesday

Tuefder the 11. Ottob.

Apraine Kettleby, Captaine of the Swallow that lately revolted from the Earl of Warwick, with Captaine Stradling, was taken at New-Castle, was this day brought to the Parliament: Whereupon there was a report made to the Commons touching his revolting, and that when he was taken at New-Castle there was a warrant from the King sound about him, whereby he was Commanded to take in the Duke of Richmond, and to go to Holland to the Queen, and to pursue such directions as hee should receive there from her Majestie, and to sight with, kill and slay all that should oppose him.

Whereupon after some debate it was ordered that the land Captaine Kertleby should be committed to the Counter prison in London, and that an Impeachment of high Treason should be drawn up against him. It was first ordered that hee should be committed to Newgate, but afterwards altered, for that it was infor-

med the Commons that the plague was very hot there.

Sir Simon Duce, a worthy Member of the House of Commons, declared to the House that he would freely give 100, 1. more then he had undertaken for to-

wards the charge of the Army.

There were more Letters read in the Commens from Manchester, but to the same effect as the former reciting the seate given to the Earle of Darby and his driving from there's Also that the sid Earle of Darby dyed with very griefe for

historiche Lord Strange his eruelty against Manchester.

Whereupon there was a Declaration drawn up by the Commons to this effect. That fuch Gentlemen or others that have or shall hazard their lives or estates in affisting the Towne of Manchester in their desence, and shall endeavour to apprehend the said Earl or any of his Accomplices, shall have an allowance from the Parliament for their charge or disbursments in that tervice; And such their actions and endeavours are declared to be agreeable unto Law, acceptable to the Parliament and Common-wealth. And also ordered that there bee publique thanks given in all Churches within the County of Lancaster for this great deliverance.

And it was likewife gedered that Dr. Maft taken prisoner before Manchester.

should be fent for up to the Parliament.

It was informed the Houles by letters from Scotland that they have lately had an Afferibly there of the Lords and Gentry of the whole Kingdome and that upon confideration of the Commission of Peace agreed upon by the King and Parliament, by which it is granted that in case of different arriving in either kingdome, they shall crave the brotherly advice of each other, and a certayne number in each Kingdome to be appointed to treat together and advise concerning the same. They have agreed upon certaine Articles to to be rendred to the Parliament concerning the present distractions, and have appointed Commissions: of the Lords, Gentry and Commons of that Kingdome to the number of 51 perfors to treate with the like number of the Lords and Commons in Parliament concerning the said Ascicles, tending to the Peace and happinesse of both King-

domes; which propositions was very well approved of by the Commons; and the Commos is and the Commos was then brought into the House and read, by which the said course of treating betwirt both Kingdomes, in ease of any discontents, is warranted and provided for.

There came Letters to the Houses from the Lord Generall from Worcester, informing that he hath sent the Lord Wharton with 7. Troops of horse to Kiddermin start to discover the state of the Kings Army, and to prevent the Cavalliers in their plundering of the Country thereabouts, that hee also sent Captaine Browne, with his Dragoneeres to releeve Manchester, but the siege was at an end before he came, so that he was returned agains to Worcester: That the Lord Coventry came to Worcester and freely offered himselfe to his Excellency to be sent up with a strong Guard to the Parliament, but his Excellency taking the Lord Coventries owne word sent him up to the Parliament without any Guard, who now remaines at his owne house in Westminster, but hath not as yet bin with the Parliament. That the Kings Army is in great distressed behind of their pay, and that the said Army consistent of nine thousand foot, and two thousand five hundred borse, and one thousand five hundred Dragoneeres and not more.

It was then informed the Commons that Mr. Griffith a late Member of their House accused for ravishing the Lady Sidney, (upon which he fled) is now in the L. Generalls Ariny, whereupon it was ordered that hee should be sent for to the Parltament. It was ordered by the Commons upon a motion that the Cittzens of Ex ter should take three hundred pound out of the monies they have raised upon the propositions, and imploy the same for the more better fortifying and securing of the said City against any that shall come against them.

Wednesday the 12,

Her was an order drawne up to be sent into Dorset-shire, that such as have undertaken for horse, monies, or plate in that County, shall forthwith with bring the same to the Committee appointed for the subscription for that County to have them listed. There was one Mr. Dorrell a Citizen called to the Bar in the House of Commons, for saying that Mr. Pym had taken a bribe of 30. 1. but upon his examination he conselled that he had heard it so reported, but could not tell by whom, nor how to prove the same : whereupon for that it was conceived he was the first devisor of that scandall; it was ordered, that hee should be conmitted to prison, and brought to condigne punishment.

Master Fount aine the Lawyer was also brought to the Bar, for that when the Committee in London came unto him to know what he would give or lend upon the Propositions, he used them with very slight and offensive Language, telling them that the Parliament could not give them power to tender any such Propositions without the Kings consent, and other such like expressions in a malignant manner against the Parliament. Whereupon it was ordered that hee should be committed to prison to answer the said speeches. And upon departe of that businesses there is was a Letter presented to the Commons, shewing by what illegall,

meanes the King raiseth moneys by his own authority. That he sent a letter to on Master Tobs.

Posseed that he would lend him took pound for like moneths, which if hee should refuse
he would force him to it against his will, which Letter was presented to the Honse.

There came more Letters to the Parliament from the Lord Generall informing that the Kings Army was making of provision to advance from Shrewsbury, and that the Lord Generall is informed that they either intend to see up his Army, or march to London, the latter whereof he rather believeth, for that the Oavalliers have perswaded his Majety that if hee come neet London he shall find a very strong party that will assist and then they will plunder all the Roundheads in London and Subui be and adjucent Commits might be plut in a readinesse for their owne defence, which the Houses ordered accomplish be plut in a readinesse for their owne defence, which the Houses ordered accomplish, and that the close Committee of both Houses should make inquiry after all the billes and appropriate the Rings intentions to march my towards London, that so every man in the City and Country may take care for his own sequences. I and upon their guard. As also the Commons ordered that the information which they received concerning Captain Dalliform Confirming for the blowing up of the Lord Generalls Magazine, should be added to the fail Dellaration.

The Lord Generall alto by his leners anothered that the King Teffeleth to exchange Captaine Wingut for young Stranguadge, but alorands Capeaine Bampfield iff exchange of goof. for his randomous there was a tener read in the hande of Commons from Secretary Wiebolits Signifying xhanding Majeffy hath commanded bidies declare to the Houses that hee will not give way chasany of their Members should bell meditardrelandles they ordered Bur upon debate it Mas declared by the Commons in commiscration of the himentable condition of that Kingdome they are enforced to fend over two of their Members by the authority of Parliament, not with finding his Majetties distillens. There was report made to the Commons that the Protestant forces in Ireland have fent up to the Parliament a Romin Pryar which they make from the Rebells, whereuponts was ordered that hee should be committed to the Ficer. There was also a letter read in the Commonk from Ireland, informing that the Rebels and Romith Prichschere doe much delude the Armies by perfulating them that they have the Kings authority for whatthey do, and that the K. had dif laymen the presentings of the Parliament. There were feverall orders drawn up by the Commons to be lent into Nortolk. Suffolke and Effex, that they should forther a fendup to the Parliament such horse, plate, or moneys as they have undertaken for in those Counses when "To facil act walited in If or me Milling my Williams and course of the of Wight this manning and de te-

He Bill for the Affernbly of the Clergy was read and wored the fast time and there were serraine Ministers added to the left in the rooms of times that are dead; and of the structure not approved of and the fast Bill was ordered to be new engrolled and fent up to the Lords. The Commons draw up an order that there should be atmes benight and fent into Scotland in exchange of thole armes which the Scotland becames benight against the Rebells. There same other lesters to the Idones from the Lord Generall by which it was informed that the Kingasadvanced with his army from Shrewberry and is

and that the Cevallifers are confident to find a strong party in London. The Lord Generall also informed that he intendeth to advance with his Army and follow close after his Majestic.

The Committee made report to the Commons that they have tent out wrrants for the apprehending of divers emininent persons in London who are suspected to be chiefe malignams, whereasy there may be some course taken with them to prevent divisions in the Citie.

There was a motion made to the Commons from the Country of Hariford, defiring that they may dispole of luch armes as are in their County for their owne fecutity, and to pur their County into a prefent pollure of defence, which was granted accordingly. There was an otder drawn up by the Commons that there should be a speedy course caken for the regulating of the rates of the Custome-house according to the new booke of Rates, and that Mr. Green should be appointed a Commissioner to view their accounts. There was a motion made to the Commons that the Adventurers Forces in Ireland have lately taken at Sea g. great Ships comming from Spayne laden with Ammunition and other provision intended to affilt the Rebells in Ireland. There was a Saylor brought to the House and committed to prison for that he bring employed in one of the Earle of Warwicks thips, called the May-flower, madea muruny un the thip for two months pay beforhand more then any otherwiche fleet had. The Commons appointed certain of their Members to goe into leverall Counties neer adjacent to London, to halten the railing and fending up of horse, moneyes, or plate upon the propolitions for the maintenance of the Army. Report was made to the Commons that Sir Thomas Isrmay hath great store of Armes at his house in Sustolke which puts the Country in great feare. it being all's much fulpefted that his Majestie would come with his Armyinto those parts; Whereupon it was ordered that his House should be searched and his armes taken from him and carried into Bury to be kept in fafe cuftody for the fervice of the King and Parliament.

rt

It was ordered by the Commons that there should be post, and chaines fet up in all places about London and the Suburbs and stricks watch kept for the better security of the same, in case of any danger. There came letters to the Parliament from the North part of Treland, informing that Colonell Leistley hath lately given the Rebels a very great defeat in those parts, and that he bath recovered from them Charlemount a place of great eminency, and killed a great number of them, and taken much arms from them. There was a Proclamation this day published in print from his Majesty for the adjourning a part of Michaelmas Tearm untill the

eighteenth of November next.

Fridaythe 14

N Friday the Earl of Pembrooke costs using to London the night before from feding of the Militia in Wiltshire, and securing the Isle of Wight, this morning made report to the Houses that he had brought to I owne along with him the Earl of Buth, in the Earl of Buth, in the Early Barkley, fir Ralph Sudenham, for Francis Dorrington, for Hugh Pollard and some there taken about Sherburne by the Ea. of Sections forces, whereupon it was ordered that they should be committed to severall prisons, and Impeachments forthwith to be drawn up against them. And it was then also informed the Flouses that there are 7 troopes of horse, and a socious of the Ea. of Bedfords forces gone into Cornwall against fir Ralph Hopson & his consederates. There was a great debate in the House of Commons concerningsome course to be taken for the difference of all malignants in the severall Counties of this Kingdome, and at length

was put to the question and voted. That the Deputy Leinterants for the Militia shall have power to difarme all fuch persons as miligrants that have refused to contribute to the Propoficions for the rayling of horfe, movies or place for the fervice of the King and Parlia nent; that so frace they refule to affit the Parliament and Kingdome in this time of imminent danger, they may be disabled from raysin; any strength against them. The Bill for the assembly of the Clergy being new ingroffed was fent up to the Lords for their affent. The Commons allo test a Mellage to the Lords, defring their concurrence with them in certaine Orders which they had drawne up, viz. An Order for the fending of fuels Armes into Scotland as was prumited them upon their lending of men and Armes into Ireland. An Order for the fetting up of Poffs and Chaines in divers places about Coven Garden, Saint Martins, Southwark, and other places about the Suburbs. An order for an agreement with the Adventurers for Ireland upon long further Propositions which they tended to the Parliament, upon which they offer their owne charge to undertake the regiming of Galloway wholly from the Rebells, and to maintaine the Protestant forces there. And an other order for a contribution to be allowed to the Lady Baleingles towards her great lostes in Ireland to all which Orders the Lords upon tome confultation declared their affent. There were Letters read in the Houses from Holland, informing that fince Captain Stradling and Captain Kostlebyer thips were taken at New-Cattle, which were intended to fetch the Queen over from Holland, her Majelly hach altered her inrention and is now refolved to go over into France; and only fleies in Hotlan ! till fach time as her Almoner which flee fent for from France comes to fetch her, who is every day expected. Also informing that there hath been a meeting with the States Generall, and States of Holland concerning the Parliaments Declaration, and that the States of Holland do endeavor for a complyance with the Parliament, but the States generall declare theinfelves as Neutrall; but there is another meeting fidainly appointed about the faid bufmeffe, at which the Prince of Orange is also to be pretent; who came lately to the Hague upon occasion to christen his young daughter.

There was also a copy of a Letter presented to the Houses from the Queene of Bohemia, wherein she doth utterly-disclaim the proceedings of her Sous in England, and delire they may

be called to a ftrist account for the fame

There was also report made to the Commons that the Counties of Gloucester. Worcester, and Chester have joyned themselves together in a combination to raise forces for the terrice of the King and Parliament, and that Gloucestershire have already sem 1500. Dragomers (which they raised in that County) to the Lord Generall, and have also taited and tent monles along with the faid 1500. Dragomers to maintain them for two months.

There was also information to the Commons that Hereford and Shropshire are agreeing upon an affociation between the nicloses to joyn their forces together for the fewere of the King and Parliament, An I there is also the like affociation concluding between Effex & Middletexe.

Saurday the 19. Ottober.

Etters were also presented to the House of Commons this morning which came from the Lord Generall the day before; The I etters enformed thus much that the K. is advanced with his Army which he hath devided into two parts, one part swhereof Prince Robert hath the command of, and in the nature of a flying army marcheth before, and the King with the other part marcheth after. That Prince Robert hath been at Wolnerhampton and made great spoile there, and is now marched to Brumidgham some 12, miles from to-

wentry intending to plunder there, but the Townsinen having notice before hand of his comming feneraway their wives and children and the chiefest part of their goods in cares to Cowentry; and the nicless bravely withstood Prince Robert, whereby he hath done little hurt there, but both plundered and made great spoyle at some other Towns thereabouts.

That the King with his other forces; is advanced to Woolnerhampton, and howfoever the Cavaliers have laboured with him to come up to London, it is now rather conceived he intend to joyne with the East of Derby against Manchester, and then to march into Yorkshire against Capr. Hotham and to affilt she harle of Cumberland. But the Barl of Eller is relolved to march close after his Majestes sarmy, and as it is hoped will find ainly interceps them in their passage, he being now advanced from Worrester within J. miles of his Majesties Army. The Commons appointed a Committee of their House on Munday nevero taxe view of all the Soh urbs about London, and so appoint poles and chains to be fet up in all fuch places as they shall conceive needfull . There was one Mr. Eletcher a Lawyer three times called so the Barne this day in the house of Commons for religing to hibicabe to the Propositions, and speaking forme words against the lawfullnesse thereof, and it was ordered that he should are no the house hill further leafure for his examination i there was 3 or 4 other Gentle nen exdered to attend the house upon the same businesses, The Commons this morning perfected the Declaration to be published to the Kingdonia contetuing the Kings proceedings with his Army and to advise the Kingdome what ways and couries the Houles think fitting they should take for their feet ritie in this dangerous and distracted times. And in that Declaration the houses do in an extellent manner fet forth Captaine. Dallifon his confpiracy for the firing of the Lord Gene rails Magazine, and that he was first hired to kill Sir John Hotham, but he refusing was afterwards brought into the Kings prefence, and had moneyes given him to let upon the deligne for the Magazine, but by Gods providence was prevented, which Declaration the Commons delivered to the Lords at a conference this day for their affent,

At which Conference the Commons having also presented the Lords with certaine votes which they had agreed upon this day and the day before, viz. the vote for the disarming of Malignants, and securing of their persons, by which vote it is also ordered that the L.Major and Sheristes of London shall forthwith different divers Citizens in severall Wards in London named; as chiefe Malignants for that they refuse to contribute to the propositions.

And for the differing of all other Malignants, the Commons have appointed a Committee to confider of a fix way and meanes for to doe the fame. An other vote was, that the Rendo danprofits belonging to all Bilhops, Deanes and Chapters, Prebends and their adherents thall be forthwith inquestred for the service of the Kingdome, for that they have bin, so forward to affish his Majesty in this monetural. War against the Kingdome, And lastly att other vote was, that all the Kings Rends, profits, and other Revenues belonging to the Crowne, and payables in any of his Majestics Course of Instice, or otherwise, shall be payed into the usual places bear Receipt, but not expended or disbursed upon any occasion without the consent of both Hotses of Patiliainents and substantial of the standard of the

To all which wees the Lords upon some consultation declared their assents. This day allow the Commanders that lately came out of Scotland, with Led it of Reconcendations to the Lord Generall, that they may be imployed in the Army and a secondary of the Lord Generall, that they may be imployed in the Army and a secondary of the Lord Generall, that they may be imployed in the Army and a secondary of the Lord Generall, that they may be imployed in the Army and a secondary of the Lord Generally that they may be imployed.

and made great foother sere, and to now marshed to Brant of them was a ser of the fire

Perfect Diurnall

OFTHE

PASSAGES

IN

PARLIAMBNT:

K. K. London

From October the 10th, to the 17th. 16 42.

October 17. London Printed for Walt. Cook and ROBERT WOOD, en prevent all false Copies, under their Names, 1642.

Monday the 10. of Ottober.



Onday Letters were read in the House, that came out of fhelbire, fignifying, that his Majesty had sent unto that County to borrow 2000. Land that the Lord Cholmley had used great means for the raising of the said summe, but the greatest part of that County retused to lend any money, being much incensed against the Cavaleers.

A Petition was also read in the honse in the behalf of that County, wherin they show the great sears and danger they are in, desiring that some aid might be sent thirther by the Parliament, for having their arms taken from them they say wholly at the mercy of the enemy: which Petition was referred to the close Committee to consider of some speedy course to relieve that county.

M. Perers the minister comming lately out of Ireland, brought Letters to the house, signifying, that the Marchant Adventurers have taken five ships that were comming out of Spain towards Washford in Ireland, to aid the Rebels, and had taken therin great store of Arms and Ammunition, which is conceived to be of the value of about 200000, land that five ships are gone from Dublin towards Washford, to prevent the bringing in of any aid to the Rebels there.

S

This day there was debate in the house, conserning the E. of Lieceftern going over Generall into Ireland, and in regard of his long staying
here which may seem to be some neglect of that service) and now he de
fires to be dispatched thither by the Parl, he had refused to shew his Instructions, which he bath from his Majesty to the House, they conceived
that it was not safe, especially at this time when the great Distractions
are in this Kingdom, that he should go over, without acquainting the
Parliament with his Commission and Instructions.

Letters were read in the house which came out of Yo kshire, intimating that Cap. Hotham and divers other Gentlemen of that county, have behaved themselves very valiantly, and published the Parliaments Declaration, concerning the illegality of their late Treaty of peace, and that the said Captain Hotham hath strongly fortisted Doncaster, Selby, and

Caywood Castle.

noned the Trayned Bands of that county to appear before him by vertue of the Commission of Array, but they refused to make their appearance

or to obey his fummons.

The House of Commons having appointed Officers for raising of two Regiments of souldiers in the County of Lincoln, Warrants issued forth for the chirging of Carts, and many Teams of horses for the drawing of their Waggons with Arms and Ammunition, with other Carriages; for which service every two men and sour horses are allowed 14, shallings, per diem.

Tuesday the II. of Olloker.

T Vefdsy Letters came from the Earl of Effex which were read in the House, shewing that he had received intelligence, that his Majesty intended to march with a Running Army of horse towards Coventry, or some other wayes, and leave only some Forces at Bridgmorth and Shrenf-burie.

Wherupon his Excellency sent Letters into Derbysbire, Norhamptonshire, and Warwickshire to taile those Counties, and had sent 10. pieces of
Ordnance and 2 000 men to Coventry to secure that City, and sent another strong Garrison to Burmegum, and intended to march with all convenient speed towards Kuttermaster, which is two miles distant from
Bewdly, and in the mid-way between Worster and Bridgnorth, the said
Town of Kittermaster being a place of great conveniency, both for stopping of the Kings Forces from marching this way towards Coventry, and
the cleannesse of the wayes, it being a dry sandy Country, it is supposed
some are already gone.

This day Captain Rittleby one of the two Captains that perfidiently betrayed

betrayed the Trust that was reposed in them by the Parliamen (concerning their guarding of the Irush Coasts against any forrein supplyes that should be brought to the Rebels) and turned Pyrats against the King, and his liege Subjects, was brought up to the House, and after examination, was sent to the Tower, and the house agreed that an Accusation of high

Treason should be drawn up against him.

This day Letters came to the hone out of Lancashire, informing that the new Earl of Derby hath bin lately sent for to go with his Forces to the King, but he yet remains in that County, and is very busie to get more men, whether it is because he is ashamed to go to his Majesty with a lesse number then formerly when he besieged Manchester (he being then 2000. Strong) or whether it be with an intent of revenge by a second artempt upon Manchester, it is not well known, but certain it is, that he lost at that time at least 200, men which were killed and taken prisoners, and 250 are run away from him since.

The Lords having ordered that the Earl of Leisefter should bring his Instructions which he hath received from his Majesty for his going over into Ireland to the house, the said Earle this day according as he was appointed brought his Instructions and presented them to the Lords, and after some debate thereof in the Lords house, they seat a Message to the Commons, defining a Conference, at which conference his said Instructions were read, and the whole matter concerning the Instructions and the inconveniency and stimes of his going were referred

10 a Committee to make report therof to the house.

This day a Jesuit being taken and brought to the house was examined by the Committee, and confessed that he was a Jesuit, and thereupon hee

was committed to prison.

Letters came to the house from Hereford, declaring that there is a strong Garrison of the Parliaments Forces, and that they have very strongly fortified the City, and disarmed the malignant Party both in the City and the Country adjacent, so that the whole Country is now in a good posture of defence.

Wednisday the 12. of Ollober.

W Ednesday morning, the House of Commons being mer, an Accusation was drawn up against Captain Kittleby, and sent up to the Lords House.

Then was brought to the honse a messenger that was taken by one Captain Ridgly at Colbrook which was found to have many terrers about him, that came from some which are in actuall service against the Parlame s, which letters were carryed to the close Committee to be perused.

Inf

Information was given to the house by Latters out of Holland, that the Queen is prepared to go from thence, and that there is a Bishop lately come over out of France to the Queen, and it is reported that hee comes to invite her Majesty over into France.

Yer it is faid by those that are near to the Queen, that she intends to

come for England.

It was also informed by letters out of Yorkshire, that the Archbilhop of York is frighted away from Pomster Castle by Cap. Horksm, and that

he is gone to his Majety.

Letters were read in the house that came from Shrowsbury, fignifying that divers Cart load of Arms were lately brought thither; which
came our of Plintshire and Denbyshire, and that Prince Robert with a
great part of the Kings Army are at Bridgmerth, and that Prince (barles
is made a Colonell.

His Majesties Army is in great disorder for seceiving not their pay, they live only upon plundering the country, and will not be comman-

ded by their Officers,

Captain Tompson this day came and informed the house, that he had taken Sir Edward Radney, Sir Edward Berkley, and his brother, that assisted the Marquis of Hartford in his Rebellion, but Sir Iohn Stowell, Sir Ralph Hopson, and divers others with about 200. men were sted into Cornwall to Pendemice Castle, being a place of great strength, and was under the Command of one Captain Slanie, who hath joyned himself with the said Sir Ralph Hopson, and the rest of his conseder ites, but a Regiment of soot and three Troops of horse that were of the Earl of Bedford his Forces are marched after them, and that a great part of the Trayned Bands of Somerset ships are likewise marched after.

He likewise informed that the said Sir Edward Radm, and the rest of the prisoners taken, were comming up to London, and would be here this Night.

Wherupon order was given by the house, that they should be com-

mitted to feverall prisons, which was done accordingly,

Divers Orders were made in the House concerning money to bee paid unto those that went down with Carriages and Waggons to Worfer with his Excellencie the Earle of Essex, and for the better sortifying and strengthning of Southampson and other Towns of consequence, and sent up to the Lords for their concurrence.

Information was given to the house that the County of Somerset are exceedingly incensed against Sir Ralph Hippon, they conceiving him to be a principal. Agent to cause the disturbance of the peace of that county, and that they have burnt his house down to the ground, but the chief cause

canse therof was to get out these Delinquents, which are now brought to town which stood upon their guard the e.

con the show was monthly the ta of Ollober.

- Hursday the House of Commons being met, Mr. Rushwood having bin imployed by the House down to the Army, being returned prefented a Letter to the House from his Excellency the Earl of Effex, by which Letter he informed the house, that he hath intelligence, that his Maiesties Army are in great disorder for want of money, and that he wil be fuddenly inforced to march from Shrewsburie, and that it was conceived that his Majesty would if it were possible march with his main Forces to Coventrie, and so towards London, for his Majefty was informed by those that were about him, that he had a ftrong party in and about Landon. Whereupon his Excellency defired the Parliament that the Trayned Bands about London might be in a readinesse, and that the City should be strongly fortified, and that the Parliament would take order to fecure the perions of fuch of the chiefest of the City . as are most suspected to raise a party against the Parliament, whereby if occafion of gryall thould happen there may not be a civil mutiny in the City. Whereupon the houle ordered that the close Committee thould make diligent inquiry after the chiefe malignants in the City, and fend Warrants for them, and they also gave Order for putting the Trayned Band of Middleiex and other adjacene Councies in a readinesse, as was defired colon cost to the month agained mode trace

The Lord Generall hath also sent Letters to divers Counties, that

the Trayned Bands should be ready to stand upon their Guard.

His Excellencie also informed the house that on Tuesday last he sent 12, pieces of Ordnance and source Regiments of soot, and source Troopes of horse before to Kittermasser, and intended to march after himselse with his whole Army this present Thursday, his Excellency expessing 7. Troops of horse more, which were of the Earl of Bedfords Forces to

come unro him at Worster the 14. of this month,

This day was also presented to the house a Letter from Collonell Sands, Declaring that he was in a good way of recovery, and hoped to be able to come to London very shortly, and withall he sent a Letter, wherein the declares that those Letters that were written by the Lord Falkland and Secretary Nicholas, concerning the fight at Worster, and that Gollonell Sands should acknowledge that it was through missinformation and his own ambition drawn to side with the Parliament, and that his Conscience did satisfie he was ingaged in a bad cause see to bee salse and scandalous, and that if he had ten thousand lives, he would hazard all in this cause.

Divers souldiers that had bin entertained for Troopers, having sold their hosses and come up again to London, and being apprehended, they petitioned the house that they would give them new horses, and they would be willing to serve again, at which the House was much incensed against them, acquainting them with the danger they were run into, according to the Rules of Martiall Discipline, and ordered that they should be sent down to the Lord Generall to receive such punishment as was sit.

Frisay the 14. of Odobor. Int as quit A self ofeld

Riday, the House of Commons fell into debate of drawing up of a Declaration to be published to the Kingdome, to stirre up the people to stand upon their guard for defence of Religion, the Lawes of the Land, and the liberty of the Subject; because they had received certain information, that his Majestie could not continue with his Army at Shewsbury, the Cavaleers having pillaged that County, almost as much as they can, and that it was the advice of those that are about his Ma estie, that he should march with his forces towards London.

Inf rmation was likewise given to the Honse, that Captain Legge which lately made an escape out of the Gate-house, was come again to

his Majetties Army.

There was a debate in the House; concerning the nomination of certain Commissioners to be chosen of the House to treat with the Sees Commissioners about the using some meanes of reconciliation between

his Majestie and the Parliament.

In regard that the Scots have sent Armes and Ammunition to relieve the Protestants in Ireland against the Rebels in these times of distraction, when they could not receive aid out of England, it being stopy the way at Chester; It was agreed, and so Ordered, that the same number of Armes should be sent into Scotland, in lieu of those they had sent into Ireland.

This day a motion was made in the Honse, about Mr. Witherings, that hath obtained a Pattent of the Postmasters Office, but in regard of

other bufineffe ie was put off till Thursday next

Mr. Fountain the Lawyer was brought to the House's a Delinquent, for speaking dangerous words concerning the Parliament, and questioning their power for appointing Commissioners to tender the Propositions for the raising of horse and money; and being talled into the House, and brought upon his knees and examined, he consessed that he had spoken some such words; but he had a good affection to the Parliament; whereupon he being demanded what he would contribute upon

upon the Propositions in this time of great extremity, he was filent, and refused to answer at all, upon which he was presently committed to Prison.

Letters came to the house from Secretary Nicholas fignifying that he had received command from his Majettie, to let them understand that his Majestie doth expressy command, that the Par iament do not fend Mr. Goodwyn and Mr. Reynolds into Ireland, or any other of their Members; whereupon there was a great debate in the House, and it appearing to the house by divers. Letters out of Ireland, that the Papists and especially the Jesuites and Priests, do use many subtle practises to incenie the Armies and the whole Countrey against the Parliament, boalling that the Rebels have the Kings hand and leal for what they do, and that the Parliament will not beable to defend them against the King and his Forces, and that the great O Neal that Arch-Rebell, hath Commission from the King, and holds good correspondence with his Majestie: It was therefore ordered, that there two Gentlemen should. forthwith go over into Ireland, with instructions to inquire after the tive stare of rhings there, and to certifie the house concerning the fame.

Information was given to the House, that Col onell Lesley he' given a great overthrow to the Rebels in Ireland very lately, and that he hath killed and gaken Prisoners at least 4000, of them,

Sutterday the 15, of Ottoker.

Satterday the house of Commons being met a Declaration was read in the house, shewing that his Maietty with his Forces cannot continue in Shropshire any longer, and that they intended to march towards. London, and plunder the Country as they go, and that his Maiefly being drawn away by Papilts, and those that are disaffected to the true Protefrant Religion, endeavors to deffroy his good fubiects, and therefore the house think it fit to declare the truestlate of rgings to the whole Kingdome, that they may be thirred up to thand upon their guard, and give all the affirmance they possibly can to the Parliament, for if the Kings Army should prevaile they would not only plunder and spoile the honest hearted subjects of their goods and formes, especially the City of London, which they much thirly after, but would take away many of their lives, and would prove diffructive to the true Procestant Religion and bring the whole Kingdome into Bondage and flivery, declaring amongst divers other things that they have no intent to alter Religion, or the Church-Government any further then the taking away of Bi-Thops, which have bin yero Kingdome, On

On Alexander a Scottishman being taken, was brought up to London, and committed to the Gate-house for taking mony to kill Sir John Herham:he being examined before a Comittee, confessed that a Knight that was with his Maiefty when he was at York, did perswade him to do the fact, promifing him a great gratuity for it, and being partly drawn to consent therunto, being afterwards brought by the faid Knight into his Majesties presence, and it being made known to his Majestie, that he was the man that should do the fact, his Maielty came to him, and commanded him to do it, and appointed that he should have a good re-

The house taking into consideration that the Bishops have beene the principall Incendiaries of the great diffractions that are in this Kingdome, and have fince the beginning of thefeWars contributed the grea. rest part of their Revenues for the maintenance of the warre against the Parliament. It was voted that their whole Revenues thall be lequelized for the publique good of the Kingdome. It was also voted that all such as do refuse either to give or lend horse, money, or place (being able) upon the Propositions for the service of the King and Parliament, shall be difarmed as Delinquents, and an Order was drawne up that the Lord Major of London fhould make fearch and difarm many particular mens houses in the City, amongst which is one M. Blunt, M. Berkly, and Al-

derman Wright, and divers others.

Letters were read in the house that came from his Excellencie, intimating that on Wednesday last News was brought to him at Kittermafter, that his Majellies Army were marching towards him, Whereupon he prejently marched forth with his Forces, and put his Army into a Batalia, and after two or three hours expectation of their comming intefligence was brought that they were retreated back another way, and were marched to Wolverhampton, and that the Kings Army being divided into two parts, Prince Robert with about 8. troopes of horfe at the same time when the other Army appeared, marched to Burmegum and had gotten into the Town, and plundered it, but they having some notice of his comming, had carryed most part of their best goods to Coventrie.

It is ordered that a Committee should go about the suburbs of London on Monday next, to take a view where it is most fit and convenient to fet up Battes, and maste chains, and other provision for desence of the fame.

FINIS,

Memorable Accide

From the 10th of Odober, to the 17th of the fame, 1642.

London, Printed for Stephen Bowsell in Popes head Alley, 1642.

MUNDAY, 10 h. of Ottober.

He Parliament hath received Intelligence from the Army at worcefler, that there was a conspiracy to have blowne up all the Lord Generalls Magazine, the party that should have effected it, is a scarrely man named David Alexander, who had gotten some employment under Sir John Meldoun, a brave Commander of his Nation, and now in service for the Parliament; This impious wretch hash beene ex-

amined here, and confesseth, that his reward for the tact should have been 500 pounds; that Sir loba Culpepper gave him ten pieces in hand for an encouragement, and the feat being done, he should have received the refidue from a great Personage, whom he would not discover. This deligne thus disclosed and prevented, is to be esteemed a mercy, not much inferiour to that of the Gun-powder plot.

Out of the North it is related, that the Propolitions of Neutrality were so farre approved of by Master Hotham, that hee withdrew his Forces from Deneafter to Selby, and promised to fend to the Parliament for their affent, without which he would not conditiond unto them, and if the Parliament agreed thereunto, then he would jubicribe; but the Parliament by their. D. claration diffenting he marched to Careed Caftle, with 200, foot, and two troopes of Herfe, the Archbishop had left threescore men there to defend it, who upon the first shot against it. yeelded to Master Ho ham, who now possesseth it. It is thought that Sir lobn Ho, bam hathat Hull 3000 foot, and foure troopes of Horfe. The River that comes from Tork is blockt up both at Camooa Castle and Selby so that there is no passage by water to that City which as it is conceived, will be fuddenly be eaguered. In

Nothing hamsbire they daily expect and wish for Forces from the Par-

At Shremethury, the Cavaliers give out, that they have 12000, foot, and 4000. Horse and that they intend to irise and advance towards London, either this day or to morrow. The Mintris hard at workelin Drapers Hall there, and cometh money there with all expedition. The King hath gotten thither an exquisite Engineere, who in shewing his rare devised his works, hath burnt the Princes and the Duke of rorks faces, the Duke was againe abroad the next day after it, but the Prince is so much have therewish, thanks was faine to keepe his Chamber. The Cavaliers about the King are so consident of their good successe, that they affirms, if God would stand Neuter, they make no question but to doe well enough.

Sir Nicholas Slaming, Governour of Tendenny, Castle at Falmomb, stayeth all the Ships in that Harbour; hee hath seized on a Ship laden with Corne, and taken another with Salt; he hath taken a great deale of Lead out of Humburger, and given them a bill of exchange to be paid here in the Kings Exchequer, and he hath also stope the Society, a great Ship belonging to the Tinkie Company.

The Lord (evening hath rendred himself to the L. Generall desiring to submit to the mercy of the Parliament. Count Refers perceiving his deflection from the Kings party, hath plundred his house in were cestershire. It is thought this Lord will lend the Parliament a considerable summe of money, for the maintenance of their Army,

The Plague is still hot at Noneastle, but somewhat decreased this weeke, it hath sweet one place in the Towne cleane, which caused many of the Souldiers to retire into the Countrey adjacent, where they are billetted, untill the fury thereof ceaseth. The King sent a Letter to that towne, commanding them to choose such a Major as should be faithfull for his service, whereupon they made election of Sir lohn Marlow, who is a person ill-affected to the Parliament. The King hath also sent Commissions to raise men in that County, who are to be commanded by Colonell Gray of Warke.

From Yorkeshire we are certified, that Master Hotham lest Sir Edward R hodes at Donesser with 300, soot, and 120. Horse to guard that towne, and since hee hath received 2000, soot, and three troopes of horse more to reinforce his strength. That Master Hotham hath taken Wresel Castle neere Selbs, and hath sent a troope of horse to Sherburne neere Cameed Castle. That the Cirizens of Yorke have rammed up their Posterne gates with earth, so that if Master Hotham should present himselfe before any of their other gates, he might indanger his forces upon the mouth of their Canon. Lincolnshire men have raised forces to helpe Master Hotham, and have sent some of them to Barton. Sir Thomas

Thomas Glembarrand Sir Francis Worder are pathering of Forces at Tudeaster, for the Earle of Comborland many of the country people retire into Verkes to defend that Chylagainst Captains Hotemand his Forces.

THE S.D. A. Y. the X the of Odober.

The Ancholikeprof Toke for scare, first fled out of Concod's Castle to Torke, and being since affrighted with Master Hohanus feigure of that Castle and his necreapproach to the City, went to Shefter, and from thence on Saturday last is gone to Shemsibary to the King.

The Mahenants in Tarketore plunder all those that will not furnish them with mony, and declare themselves against the Parliament.

The London Adventurers Ships that went into Ireland, have blockt up the River at Gallown, forthat no aid can come to the Rebells by Sea, and they have also taken a Castle upon the River of Lymerick, and fortified it, and thereby interclosed all passages by water to that City. Some of those Ships met upon the Instead Court, with five spends Ships, comming from Saint of the Rebells some of them they tooke, the fifth can aground, which they beset with five of their Ships, so that shee cannot researched which they beset with five of their Ships, so that shee cannot researched them, they have divers heavier Chests in them, wherein store of cover is supposed to be inclosed, but they were not searched it is credibly apported by a person of credit that camelately from thence, charillivers of the Rebells have voluntarily consoled, that they had never begun this Rebellion, if they had not had Commission from England to authorise them to undertake it.

His Excellency. The Lond Generally hath fortified Droutinh, fix mules drom Herochen I he intender h to march specially to Sinewasbury, dil is whole strength is shift to be eighteen Regiment of foot, and 70.

The punctual and summary newes from Marcheller, so, that the Earle of Darly had besieged it with 4000, soo. Horse, and sixe pieces of Ordnance, that he boasted to the King, he would take it in some hours but hereckoned without his Host that he made neare an hundred short with this Ordnance, but did little execution with them; that the thome for their better defence shad to their did their outrances, and made trenches in their fields, and planted coverely one small piece of Ordnance, which was all they had supon the Bridge, which they had loaded with Missing bullets, wherewith they slew Captaine Ordnance and many of his order, and then gave their such a volley of small show that made a great many, both horse & footto fall.

The Earle parativing his mismore specifielesse, sounded a parley,

being

and told them, that if they would yield up their Armes, they should be iccured from any other detriment, but they answered, that they would live and die with their Armes, which to incenfed him that he furjoully battered them with his Ordnance, but to no purpose, and when he law the Countrey lend them in 600 men, he tell off and retreated to Warrington with the loffe of at least 300. men; divers of his dead fouldiers were taken up out of the River at Warrington, and the Lord Molmux his sonne in Law is either dangerously hurt, or slame. but that is cautelously concealed for feare of dishonour and reproach. in this prefervation, we may see Saint Paul verified, to the comfort of those that rely upon the Omnipotent God, viz. If God be for us, who can be against us? The towne lost onely hive men, by ill accidents amonest themselves a visit of the artist

rens there end we action of class mayor A sat oW ED NES DAY, the Lath. of Oftob.

Tis Excellency. The Lord Generall hath fent a Letter to the Parliament, therein manifelting, that the Kings Army is in such warmand necessity, thabshee must rife and march into some other County ! his fouldiers want their pay, and fultenance groweth very scarce in Shropbire; for the Inhabitants there, have hardly wherewithall to sustaine themselves and their cattell all this Winter.

The Farle of Newsaftle, since the Plague grew hot in that towne. retired into the Bishopricke of Durbam and hath fettled the Commitfron of Avray there, all that County are dilaffected persons, which

causethetheir case compliance with him.

From Worcester a Letter expresseth, that the Earle of Camaron is taken by some of the Parliament troopes, and that the Lord Generall hath caused a Gallowes to be set up in the Market-place to hang some of the towner-men that betrayed Colonell Fines troopes to Count Robert; and that there is a Cheft found in that towne, with 1000 pounds worth of Plate.

The King of foring als ships have taken two and twenty Hamburgh thips laden with Armes and Amunition, and bound for Cade and Saint Lucar in Spaine, the Portugall Ships carrying the panish colours on their tops hailed them and made thew of friendship to them inviting their Captaines aboard and by that policy tooke them all.

The King of Spaine hath abased the value of his blacke money, and thereby undone thousands of his Subjects; for he that in such money was worth a thousand pounds, is become not worth two hundred. He hath loft five and thirty thips of this Plate fleet, which were caft away in a whirle wind comming from the West Indies.

The Parliament hath agreed, that fifty persons out of Sealand,

being of the Nobles, and other of good quality, shall come hither and fit with the like number of both the Houses as a Grand Committee, to confider and treat of the welfare and fecurity of both the Kingdomes.

Captaine Keelby is committed prisoner to the Counter in the Poultry, and is ordered to be arraign'd of high Treason at the Kings

Beach barre, the first weeke of this next Terme.

Captaine George 7 hompson came this day to towne, and brought along with him Sir Edward Berkler, and Sir Edward Rodner, who were taken in Sommerfesbire, these were Coadjutors to the Marquesle of Hertford.

In the afternoone of this day, about forty Wagons with Amunition and flat-bottomed Boates upon Carriages, were conveyed out

of the new Artillery Ground towards the Lord Generall.

Intelligence is come from the Fleet in the Downes, that the Dunkirk Ships goe into Ireland, and carrying the Irish colours, take upon them the execution of Oneals Commission: for what inever English or Scottish Ships they seize on, they throwe all the men overboard or elfe hang them, and they commit the like cruelty upon the very Doggs in those Ships.

There are lately five Ships wrackt upon the Coast of Flanders, betweene Calico and Graveling, whereof three were Scottish men, the

fourth a Hull man and the fifth was a Ship of Bristoll

The Earle of Warnick is sent for by the Parliament. because they will not expose him to cold windes and stormes on the Sea this winter, and Capraine Swanly, who did good iervice in the The of wight, and was a great meanes of the speedy surrender of Portsmouth, is substituted in his roome, he is ordered to guard the English Coasts, with twelve Ships all this winter and thirty other Ships are destined allo to guard the Irish Coasts, to stop all reliefe that may come to the Rebells by Sea, from any forraigne Nations.

THURSDAY, the 6th of Odob.

I I's Excellencie the Lord Generall, hath written a Letter to the County of Warmick, advising them with all-speed to raise their Trained Bands and Volunteers to oppole the Kings forces if they. come that way, because that he understood that the King intendeth to rife with his Army, and to march fodainly from bremshury, and that he had written to the three Counties of Northampson, Darly and Lesesfer, to gather head and refift them if they should retire into those parts this if they does he promiseth to give them teafonable assistance. and tabular Fr. 14 visit of the Parliament.

The House of Commons sent Sir Welliam Army, and some others of their Members, to Mr. Formant a Lawyer in London, to know of him what he would lend towards the manuscrance of the Commonwealths Wars, he told them he would not answer to that Proposition, to which refutall they got him to set his hand unto, he being brought before the House, they asked him whether that were his hand, and whether he would stand to that Amwer, he affirming his resolution therein, they told him that it was an high contempt, for which they centured him to be committed to the Gatehouse and that the Sheriffes of London should differen him, which was accordingly performed.

The faid House upon further debate of such refusals, finding how unequall it would be, that all the charge should rest upon well affected people, and yet the ill-affected should receive equal benefit with them in the defence and security of their persons and estates. Voted, that if any able or sufficient person in this Kingdome, should refuse to lend money, for the present good and safety of the Commonwealth, he should be disarmed, and his name returned to the Parliament, to be dealt wishall as they in their discretions and wishomes

should thinke to be most meet and convenient.

The Parliament hath ordered, that all the Counties in this Kingdom, especially those that lie neerest to the Kings forces, shall have all their Trayned bands and Volunteers in such readinesse, that they may be called together in a few hours warning, to resist those forces

if they come into any of their Counties,

All the Lords of the secret Councell, and the whole Assembly of the Church of Scotland, have sent the Parliament a Declaration, wherein they protest and promise with their hearts and hands under their Oathes, to defend their persons and authority, with their Armes, bodies & lives, in described Christs Gospell shorty of their Country, the maintenance of Justice, and punishment of impulty within this Realme, or without, notwithstanding the great opposition, as they desire God to be a strong and merciful desender of them, in the day of their death, and comming of our Lord Jesus Christ.

In the evening of this day, the Earle of Burh, and some nine or ten more of the dis-affected Gentry of Deven, and Sommerses for former, were

brought to Towne by Serjeant Major Caron.

FRIDAY, 14. of Offeb.

Rom Worcester the Intelligence is, that some Lords are come in to the Lord Generall, that have deserted the Cavaliers violent courses, and submit themselves to the Parliament. The Lord Generall

nerall hath divided his Army, confifting of above 24 thousand, into three Brigades, there being about eight thousand in each Brigade, which he hath sent divers wayes to stop the Kings marching, who intendeth, as it is given out, to come to London, supposing to have there a confiderable party to assist him, but his Excellency purposeth to follow him which way soever he tendeth.

The King hath set forth a Proclamation to adjourne this next Terme, from the 24 of this instant, to the 18 of the next Nevember, but there is no legal cause inserted for such adjournment, and therefore it is deemed to be a policie to keepe People from resorting to London lest they should be allured to adhere to the Parliament, how much this may prejudice men in their Law Suites, may easily bee

discerned

The Citie of Gloncester have gotten here six great peeces of Brasse Ordnance, which are now carrying thither, wherewith they intend to defend themselves, aswell against the Kings Cavaliers, as against the Lord Herbert, who hath gotten a small Army in Mommentabliere, which is the next adjacent County unto them, if he should happen to assale them.

The Lord Generall sent a Message to the Parliament and to the City of London, to informe them that the King intendeth to come upon them sodainly, and therefore he advised them to make spec-

dy provision to defend and secure themselves.

His excellency, the Lord Generall, hath tent a Brigade confiding of five Regiments of Foot, and ten Troopes of Horie to Bendeley and Kedermister upon the confines of Stafferdshire, necre which some of the Kings forces are, and it is thought there will be some blowes between them, if the Cavaliers do not flie.

The King, (as the report is) departed on Tuesday last from Shrengbury to Bridgewith, he sent his Ordnance downe the Severn in Boates, and at his departure, his Souldiess pillaged all in Shrewesbury both good and bad: There is a rumour, but how true time will manifest, that some of the Kings Horse, have plundred Walve ham; ton and Walhall in Staffordshire, and Browisham in Warwickshire.

The City of Coventry are in a good posture of defence, for they have gotten twelve peeces of Ordnance, and many of the Country

thereabouts to defend themselves.

SATURDAY, 15. of Ottober.

The Lord Coventry is returned to the Parliament, they have fined him 5000 l' for his Delinquency, and he hath promised to give them 5000 l' more, to helpe to detray the charge of the present War.

This day the Farle of Barb, together with Sir Edward Berkely and Sir Edward Rodrey, were committed to the Tower by the Parliament.

This day also a great Butt filled with Plate and money, was brought into the Guila Hale of London from Banbury, for the Parliaments assistance. His Excellencie the Lord Generall, hath given the County of Darb, two peeces of Ordnance, which lie now ready ar Coventry, but they are in great care how to obtain the quiet

conveyance and postession of them.

The Earle of armicke fent a Ship, named, The Happy Entrance, to convey the King of Portugal's Embassadour home, which comming into the River at Lisbon, met with a Dutch Ship there, and commanded them to strike their colours, which they refused, thereupon the Captaine told them he would send some of his men to take them downe, they bid him doe it, he sent them, and they knockt them downe, the Captaine not brooking this affront, discharged a broad side upon them, and one of the Bullets slying close by the Kings Court, he sent a command to the Captaine to desist, who obeyed, but he lyeth there still watching an opportunity of revenge, which he hath vowed to effect to the sull.

The Parliament is drawing up a Declaration, to be published to the whole Kingdome, expressing the danger that the Commonwealth is now in, and what necessity there is of all mens aide, and therefore they defire, that every man with his perion or estate, or

both. should give a ready and a cheerefull assistance.

Justice Long in Cle kenned, was this day attending the House of Commons, his man there waiting upon him, was observed to have the Malignant colours in his Hat, who by order was Immediatly apprehended and carried into the said House.

F15 75.

The Debauched

CAVALLEER:

Or the English

MIDIANITE.

Wherein are compared by way of Parallel, the Carriage, or rather Miscarriage of the Cavalleeres, in the present Reigne of our King Charles, with the Midianities of old.

Setting forth their Diabolicall, and Hyperdrabolicall Blaspemies, Execrations, Rebellions, Cruelties, Rapes, and Robberies.

Doe unto them, as anto the Midianites, as to Sisera, as to Jabin at the brooke of Kison, Psal. 83.9.10.

Penned by G. L. and C. L. for publique good.



O+10: 18

LONDON, N for HENRY OVERT

Printed by L. N. for HENRY OVERTON, in Popes-head Alley. MDCXLII.

The debauch'd

CAVALLEER,

or the English

MIDIANITE

Christian Reader

Sic Canibus Catulos similes Ac matribus bados. Noram:Sic parvis componere magna for lebam. Vigill.

zus delatum fil.

E pleased to consider, that the intent of this ensuing Discounter is wholly to render a viprous brood of prodi-B gious Incendiares both of Church, and State, more odious in the eyes of all the Kings molt loyall, and religious Subjects throughout this Kingdom, that they may here by be excited to contribute, both their Prayers, Substance, and all the Interest they have with God, and man, against these debauched Cavalliers either for their fequeltration from the presence of our King or for their totall extirpation out of this Realme of England.

In which Difcourfe, shall be dispatched the fe two particulars. 1. Concerning the name of Cavalleers.

2. Concerning the degeneration of these wretches from the name of Cavaltier, by feverall characters (a) running parrallel with the Midianites, and who did fet themselves against the Israell of God, and the God of Ifrael.

1. Concerning the name of Cavallier. Condemnari nemo debet, ante-

There is a rule in the Civill-law, none ought to be condemned bequam nomen e- fore his name be knowne. Since therefore we come to condemne the damnable practifes of those men who beare this name, we shall endeavour to make it knowne unto the world.

The word Cavallier used amongst us here in England, is derived

from the Italian word Cavallero, which fignifies an Horse-rider, as that word is deriv'd from Cavallo, which fignifies an horse, whence the Italians have this usuall speech amongst them, monte Cavallo,

Mount, or Get upon your Horfe.

There is another word like unto it in found, and used amongst us here in England, and that is Chivalier, being derived from the french word Chevalier, which fignifies an horseman, as that word is derived from Cheval, an horse, whence the Frenchmen have this usuall freech amonst them, Mounte Cheval, up and ride, and whence also our english Noblemen in their tilting have the notion of Chivalrie

amongst them.

We are not ig norant, that fome Ancients deduce the name of Cavallier from the latine word, Caballus, which fignifies a great horfes: as if the name Cavallier, were as much as Caballier, V, and B, being letters which are fymbollicall, and to being tranf-elemented, they eafily fally forth, and run one into the other. And the Greekes Becman doth observe; derive it from the Greek compound Kacamer, from the weighty and burdenfome faddles, which are cast upon the backs of great Horses.

However, though not utterly difallowing these two last derivations, because they are ingenuous, we shall accurre unto the former, both the French, and the Italian fatisfaction, and fo much the rather, because our Cavalliers here in England, are either French, or Italian, at least in the affection, yet not withstanding we shall especially agree to the Italian originall, as the most proper head radix, and foun-

taine.

The name it felf, we confesse, is honourable, and is equivalent with our Miles, Armiger, Armigerans, vel Equus auratus, which is a Knight, a Souldier, or a golden horseman. But these unworthy miscreants have made the very name a reproach, as the Antichristian Prelates, the name of Bishop, which in Saint Pauls time was worthy of double honour, but by reason of their tyrannicall usurpation, is (as old father Latimer expresseth it) worthy of a more than a donble, (even) a Treble reproach.

Thus according to the Physitians, Corruptio optimi, fit pessima, the best thing being corrupted proves the worst: and a good name

being abused, is now become most odious.

And therfore now, fince the name of Cavallier is known what it is, we now descend to shew in the second particular how it is for the present abased, and abused by these sons of Belial, who have degenerated from the honourable reputation of the terme of Cavallier, as shall appeare in these ensuing Characters, paralleld with the Midianites.

The Characters of them are gathered out of the Bookes of Numbers, and Judges.

1. The first Character of the Midianites.

They were full of rage, and blasphemy, when the Altar of Bank

was throwne downe, Judg. 6.28, 29, 30, 33.

So are the Cavalleers, what makes them rage, but that the Priests, and Altars of Baal; are throwing downe amongst us? and what makes their blasphemies breake forth, but their rage? according to the speech of the Prophet Isaiah c.8.v.21. They shall free, themselves,

and curse their God.

Now to give a list of their raging blasphemies, our joynts tremble, our hands shake, and our pens do quiver; yet how ever, to render them more odious to all the world, we could do no lesse, then depaint them out in their owne labours, and publish to the world some of those blasphemous execrations, which upon certain information we have gatherered and inserted here as followes,

(a) Whereas have our being.

did avow, and Heathens did confesse, that we live, move, and have our being, onely in the living God. Act. 17.24. yet these men say, they live, move, & have their being in a mortall man.

(b) Lo behold nthat Gospel (b) We drink a health to the confusion of the Gospell of Iesus Chrst. which is the only means to keep men from everlasting confusion, do these men wish confusion to us, throwing away the onely plaister that cancure their wounds, and the onely remedy to save their soules. Procul, o precul este prophani. Vir.

(c A speech sul of blasphemy (c) We drink a health to the confusion of PIMM's God.
if they meant the true God, whom he doth serve, or at least of uncharitablenes, also adjudging him to worship a salse God.

(d) Here is an unparalleld (d) We will drink, and be drunk, and whore, and be damnd, and will blasphemy, not be beholding to God to fave us. contrary to the principles of Nature, Reason, and Religion.

(e) The round V.

heads might (e) We had rather be in hell with our Comrades, then in Heaven, be out of hea- with the Roundheads.

ven, with those who are termed by them Roundheads, then be in Heaven with such swearing & and blasphemous Cavalliers, if it were possible that such fins should reigne in Heaven.

A 3

Thefe

These five particulars were reported by a Godly Gentleman who went with a message to the King, who declared that he heardall these himselfe, which Mr: Norton a Minister now about the Army recei- (f) Oh to ved from his mouth , and fent up in a letter to Mr: George Walker a Reverend Pastor of a Church in Watlingstreete here in London these men which Letter by him was delivered to the Parliament, that the wor- grown to, who thies also might read those horrid Epistolarie Execuations.

(f) The Divill that made us Damme us.

This was avowed in a Pulpit, by that reverend Preacher of Gods the first queword Mr: Simpson who came lately from Holland.

(g) Agreat Company of Cavalliers comming to plunder a Town, made your inthey fwore, that they would robbe, and flay all the Round-heads in flead of anthe Towne; but some of that Rascally Crew demanding how they swering God, might know the Round-heads from the rest of the Inhabitants. Anfwere was immediatly returned, they would make them wish God (g) It is well Damme us, and all who would not wish God to Damme them, they we know who would rob and flay for Round-heads.

And thus by their Notorious Blasphemies, they doe some nota- heads in the ble despight, and wrong even to the Spirit of Grace, the Holy Ghost nion; viz. All

Heb. ch, 100. 29.

Wherefore we lift up our hearts to Heaven in the words of the not with their Psalmist, Remember this O Lord, that the Enemies have reproched owne damnathee; and that this foolish people have blasphemed thy Name, read tion; rather Pfalm. 74. 18. Thus we leave them to God to whom Vengeance should cleave belongs, that he may execute on them the Iudgment written, And to our mouths, thus we have done with the first charracter.

2. The second Character of the Midianites.

They were men of Cruelty and Oppression, Judg. 6. 2. 4. because should proof the Midianites, The children of Israell made them Dens which as this. are in the Mountaynes, and Caves, and ftrong holds, and they En- 2 Parallel. camped against them and destroyed the Increase of the Earth and (h) o quot Neleft no Sustenance for Israel neither Sheepe nor Oxen. &c. and thus romes, quot Dothe Holy Ghost proceeds to emblazon, and set forth their opressing mitiani, quod commodi, ques Cruelties.

Now let the world judge whether "the Cavalliers of our time do Imites Dionifi not fully answer the oppressions of those Midianites spoken of in the hasce peragraworld; and many parts of this Kingdome can by fad experience vere terras. give teltimony hereunto. How many of the Kings faithfull and loy- Hilly. Indica.

what fenslesse stupiditie are have forgot their maker ! and know nor the Answer to stion in the chilis Catechisine, Who they lay, The

are the Roundthose who will our tongues than fuch hel-Iith language ceed from us

Baffiani, quet

(i) Vivitui ex apto, non hofbes ab hofpitutus, Ovid. non hobes ab hopite fo pes. Palin. (k) Populus Invidentio: Immicion, Implacabilior fub Sole, Solis nullus eft Judeis. Buxtorf. Synag. Iudaic. (1) They may well fay of themselves, as the people faid of themselves in Salvians dayes, Iniulti funt Barbari, & Avari funt Barbari, & nos l'oc sumus Infisumus. Impu- Character. dici funt Baibari & nos hoc Jumus. Omnium denique Improbitaties co impuritatum plens funt Barbari, co nos hoc fumus. Dei.

3. Paral. (in) who are

all Subjects have beene forced to leave their dwellings? and (asthe Ifraelises when purfued by the Midianites) to run to the denns and caves of the earth? Those who were able to relieve and feed others. Vitus ex vapto, how are they now forced to beg their owne bread? and those who had faire houses to dwell in, good beds to lie on, how are they constrained to lie in the open fields? (lest he should be exposed to (i) their rage and robberies) who have nothing but a Stone for their Pillow, the Bank for a Bolfter , the Earth for their Bed, the Graffe for their Rugg, the Trees for their Curtaines, the Hedges for their Vailance, and are like to have (if not feafonably supplied) the Winter Snow for their Sheet, the Skie for their Canopie, and the chirping Birds of the morning to be their Alarme, to awake them. To bring up the Parallel close: as Midian did destroy the encrease of the Earth, and c. 22. p. 426. left no fultenance for Israel, neither Sheepe, nor Oxen, nor other beats; so have (k) these cruell Cavalliers destroyed the fruits of the Earth in many parts of this Kingdome, spoiled Corne in the ground, burned much up when gathered into the Barne, or standing in the Reeke; and as for taking away their substance, they have by violence broken into houses, taken away all houshould stuffe, and provision left nothing but naked walls, infomuch that men had not bread for their Wives, and Children. And as for taking away the beafts (as nos hoc sumus. the Midianites did from Israel) to make that true, they have driven mens Deere out of their Parkes, mens Sheep out of their Folds, mens Oxen out of their Ploughes, and Horfes from their Harrowes, condeles funt Bu- straining mento part with their horses, to further them in their unbori & nos hoe warrantable Designes. And thus we have also done with the second

The third Character of the Midianites.

They were rambling Renagadoes; now here now there, one while at Gaza, Judg. 6. 4. another while by Ophrah, Judg. 6. 11. another time at Baals Alter and the Grove, Indg. 6. 28. 29. another time in the Vally of Jezreel. Judg. 6. 33. another time at Beth hittah towards Zererath, another time at the border of Abel-Meboluh unto Tabath, Judg. 7. 22. and another while at the Rock of Oreb, Salvian. 1. 3. and the Wine-presse of Zeeb. v. 25. one while in Karker, Judg. 8.10. de Gubernat. and another while at Tabor, Judg. 8. 8. and fill to surprize Ifrael.

Thus do (m) our Cavalliers rove from one place to another. First, from London to Yorke, from Yorke to Hull, then to Beverley, then like the vaine to Yorke againe; thence to Warwicke, thence to Banbury, then to and light per- Warwicke againe, thence to Coventry, thence to Nottingam, thence to

the

en

N

to worcefter, thence to Shrewsbury, and the Lord knows how foone fons of Abimethey may come againe to London.

-Nam toties versaest fortuna locorum. And thus we have done also with the third Character, The fourth Character of the Midianites.

* They were a crafty and a subtile Generation to beguile Israel and senses, who ensnare them with their wiles, seeking to get Israel at an advantage Numb. 25. 18.

So are our Cavalliers it feems, the Serpentine brood, a subtile Gene- out of the ration: Witnesse the faigned Letters they send, the false Alarms they found, the suddaine surprisals they make, to take us at an advantage Vatablus by Policie; for never had they yet the power to stand before the face termes, Inflaof our Army.

The fifth Character of the Midianites.

They were uncleane both by bodily and spiritual uncleannesse. Namb. 25. 6. 18.

We put firituall and bodily uncleannesse together, because one sel- from Shire to dome goes without the other. As for bodily uncleannesse, wee will Shire, and not accuse them how many they abused; you may take that ex conceffio, for they faid themselves (as hathbeene intimated in the fourth another, Particular of their Blasphemies) that they would Whore, Drinke, and be Damned, wherefore it they doe not whore, at least they lie, both which Sinnes God will judge; yet we cannot but give you the Report of the Country, of two Cavalliers who ravished one Maide while another flood by and held the Horses: of 7. more, who abused another, before thee could be released from them; besides the many Rapes and Chamber-Adulteries, which we leave to the All-feeing Eyes and Revenging Hand of Iultice, and as for Spirituall Uncleannesse, which is Idolatry, that cannot be free from their Campe, having so many Papists and prophan: ones in their unhallowed and Pfendo-Catholique Army.

6 The Sixt Character of the Midianites.

They were frequent in plotting Combinations with the Children of the East, the Amalekites and others to discomfit Israel. Indg. 6. 33. Judg. 7. 12. Judg. 6. 3.

So doe these (n) Cavalliers combine with the Pralaticall partie, (n) chisfostowho are the children of the East, and with Papilts who are these A- mus loquitus malekites, with persons accused of treason, with divers Delinquents, nicam ad poand Incendiaries both to Church and State; To give you a view of pulum Antivtheir Plots and Combinations, looke backe to their Indeavours of chienne. Surprising the fixe Worthies of Parliament, their Plots to enter the

lech, whom the Septuagint call persons maz d and affrighted out of their were hired with 70. pieces of filver house of Baol-Berith, whom biles unstable. rowling from Towne to Towne, from Citie to City, from one Kingdome to

Towne of Hull, their late desperate Plot to blow up our L. Generall in which tter. Yet to all their Plots we may fay as to the Conspirators of old. Afforting your felves together, O ye people, and ye shall be broken in p.eces &c. El. c.8.v.9.10. They were subqued, suag. 8.28. Thus was Midian subdued before the children

7. One Chathe Midianites.

Read Pf. 82. 9.10.11. 15. 16. 17. 18. verses.

rafter more of Ifrael, fo that they lifted up their heads no mo e, the Country was then in quetter More is the pitty that the Cavalliers doe not run parallel with them in this character; yet they are not subdued, and yet is not our Land in quietnes. But doe unto them O Lord as unto the Midianites, as to Sifera and labin at the brook of Kifon which perified at Endor; they became as dung for the earth : make their No

bles like Oreb and Zeeb, coc.

Christian Keader, thou haft presented to thy view by these characters that which might make thine eares tingle, thy heart tremble, thy joynts flutter and blood to frartle in thy face, that the Name of the living God flould b thus blasphemed by mortall men. Oh! stand amaz'd, and wonder, that an holy God should fufter such hellish Blasphemies to goe to long unpunished that they (being but wormes under his feet) he should not trample them powder, and make them lasting Monuments of everlasting vengeance. God lets them live to long to make your rifing more visible, and their fall more difmall; wait but a while and you shall see what flaughters your God will make; he is whetting his glittering Sword, lifting up himfelfe on high, his hand taking hold on Juffice; their blow is comming, their doome approaching. their judement neere, their fin ripe, the fickle of Gods wrath will foone cur them downe, they shall wither like the graffe, be scattered like chaffe before the winde, and confumed like stubble before the everlasting burnings. Oh I thinke no time too long, no labour too great, no cost too much, in so good cause, against so bad enemies : they are the greatost enemies to Christ that ever this land bred; they have litted up fwords against him, drank healths to the confusion of him, they defile his Name, abhor his Worthip, throw out his Ordinances, oppose his Gospel, maligne his people, and would lay all his honour in the dust; yea they would intringe your liberties, enfnare your confciences, pull Lawes up to throw you downe; they expect to be happy by your mifery, and rich by your poverty; these idle Vagrants would faine live by the labour of your hands and the Iweat of your browes : Oh! how can you hold your hands from these men of violence and blood, lest that curse come upon you of this Land which was denounced by the Prophet Ieremiah, c. 48. v. 10. Cufed be he that doth the worke of the Lord negligently : and curled be hee that keepeth back (in this case especially) his sword from blood. Wherfore turne your plate into money, your Coach-horses into Warre-horses, your Pleughshares into swords, and your pruning-hookes into speares, and make ready for the Battell. Let us tell you, you have that marke to shoot at, at which God is aiming to have his arrowes flick in their fides, and be drunk in their blood. O yee Inhabitants of England, in whole eyes Christ and the Golpell, your Lawes and Liberties are Precious; goe on and prosper, up and be going, up and be doing, and up and be fighting, and the Lord be with you. If you will not, take heed lest ye be found fighters against God, fellonious to your selve rebellious to Nature, treacherous to your Countrey, injurious to posterity, and infamous to eternity. Wherfore to conclude, as Mofes spake unto the people, in Numb. 31. 3. Saying. Arme some of your selves unto warre, and let them got against the Midianites, and avenge the Lord of Midian; and so doe you also gains the Debanched Cavalliers, or the English Midian tes

·是市最市的水源水路水路水路水路水路水路水路水路水路水

FINIS.

DESCRIPTION CONTRACTOR ASSESSED

MAIESTIES

PROTESTATIONS

To all His loving Subsects:

DECLARING

His Resolution for the maintenance of true Religion, the Lawes, and Liberty of the Subject, with the just Priviledges of PARLIAMENT.

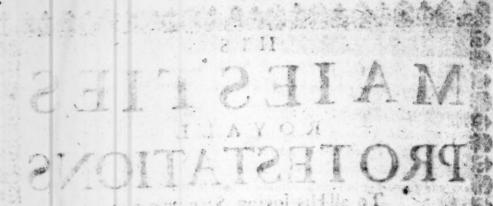
His MAJESTIES Outh taken at His Coronation.

PHOV.16.10. A divine sentence is in the lips of the King, his mouth trainsgresseth not in judgment.



Stol: 22

LONDON. Printed for WILLIAM GAY. 1642.



The second secon

公本中の出土の中 20

or or

LONDON. Princelfor William Cay 1642.

The PREFACE to the READER. Sore sales

Have been, and am (unfortunately) at this houre a sad observer of the I have been, and am wrapt in admiration, that a Kingdome in it self to exclude forrighing (though it hath beene steepy) so devinely fortified to exclude forraigne invasion, should at last shrink under the barden of its own happinesse, much more wondering, that a truly pions King, and a religious people should at one time actually disagree so much in what they both desire: I meane no ill, and seare none, therfore will boldly communicate to your generall view the Protestations I have seen from His Majesty, and my approbation of them;

1. In a Letter from His Majesty to both Houses of Parliament. Jan. 20.

The conclusion you may read thus :

If all these present distractions (which so apparently threaten the ruine of this Kingdom) do not (by the blessing of Almighty God) end in a happy and blessed accommodation, His Majesty will then be ready to call heaven & earth, God and man to witnesse, that it hath not failed on his part.

In His Majesties speech to the Committee March 9. 1641. when they presented the Declaration of both Houses of Parliament at Newmarket.

I am confident that you expect not I should give you a speedy answer to this strange and unexpected Declaration, that (in the distraction of this Kingdome) you should think this way of addresse more convenient then that proposed by my Message the 20. of January last to both Houses. As concerning the grounds of your seares and jealousies, I will take time to answer particularly and doubt not but I shal do it to the satisfaction of the whole world. God in his good time will discover the secrets and bottomes of all plots and A 2 recasons.

God so deale with me and mine, as all my thoughts and intentions are upright, for the maintenance of the true Protestant profession, and for the observation and preservation of the Lawes of this land: and I hope God will blesse and assist those Lawes for My preservation.

A Christian on this vow might believe an Infidell.

His Majesties Answer to a Petition presented to Him at York Aprill 18.
1642. by the Earle of Stamford, M, Chancellour of the Exchequer,

and M. Hungerford.

When We duly weigh the dishonour which will perpetually lie upon this Kingdome, if sull and speedy reliefe be not dispatched, We could not, nor cannot think of a better way to discharge Our duty to almighty God, for the desence of the true Protestant Profession, or to manifest Our affection to Our three Kingdomes, then by ingaging Our Person in this Expedition, as many of our royall Progenitors have done even in Forraigne parts, upon causes of lesse importance and piety, with great honour to themselves, and advantage to this Kingdome.

For the danger of our Person, We conceive it necessary and worthy of a King, to adventure his life to preserve his Kingdome, neither can it be imagined, that We will fit still and suffer our Kingdome to be lost, and our good Protestant Subjects to be massacred, without exposing our Person to

the utmost hazzard for their relief and preservation.

God, in his good cirie, We hope, will to informe the last sof all our good subjects, that We shall recover from the mischief and danger of this distemper, on whose good pleasure We will wair with patience and humility, all of the pleasure we will wair with patience and humility, all of the pleasure we will wair with patience and humility, all of the pleasure we will be approved by a second state and humility.

Next

cor

any

pul

Wa

me

the

pli

and Ho

du

20

20

th

th

at

Ment in His Mighine defeat to a best impolish. The Dielaration on Honor firence of the Lands and Commons of the 19 of May.

For the bringing up of the Army to London, as we have heretofore (by no other direction then the teltimony of a good conscience) called God to witnesse we never had or knew of any fuch resolution; so upon the view of the Depositions now published with that Declaration, it is not evident to lla, there was ever fuch a deligne; unleffe very loofe discourse or argument be instance enough of such a designe - A vam to the

antie sa lushe fame anfiver pag 16 ...

And if no better effects then loffe of time, and hindrance of the publike affaires have been found by Our Answers and Replies, let all good men judge, by whole default, and whole want of duty fuch effects have been O to mag aids bottom s

And We call almighty God to witness all Our complaints and jealoufies, which have never been caufeleffe, nor of Our Houses of Parliament, but of some few schiffmaticall faction ous and ambicious fairles " Out denial of the Marrer ? Our ablenting Our Selfe from London, have beene the effects of an upright and faithfull affection to Our English Subjects that We may be able, through all the inconveniences We are compelled to wraftle with at laft to reftore their Religions lattly, for the preferva ion of the soft onthe seines de La Lawes

We delive Our actions may no longer profeer or have a blefing from God upon them and Us, then they thatbe directed to the glory of God in the maintenance of the crae Procedant wile to enact but you and the project of the projec

Out

Then spain, make a surveigh of His Majestes Declaration to the Minister,
Free-holders, Farmers and substantial Copie-holders of the County of
York, assembled by His Majesties special Summons at Heworth-Moore, on
Friday the 3.0f June, 1642.

We would have you to be affured, that We never intended the least neglect unto you in any former Summions of the country, Our love, as well as our protection, extending to all Our Subjects; but as you are a great body, time and conveniency must be

oblerved in your affembling or allalan, any too a doubter week

That you may know the generall reasons of Our being here, you must understand, that when We found it neither safe nor honourable to expose Our Person to the rumultuous and licentious proceedings of many (which to this day are unpunished) who did disorderly approach neer Our Court at White-Hall, We trusted this part of Our dominions chiefly to reside in, where, as most of the Gentry already have, so We assure Our Self, the rest of you will give Us cleer testimonie of your service and obedience, which We will never use otherwise then for the desence of Our orthodox Religion, prosessed and settled in Qu.Elizabeths time, and confirmed by the authoritie of the Statutes of this Realme, the desence of the Lawes and sundamentall Constitutions of the Kingdome (as the justest measure and rule for Our Prerogative, your Liberties and Rights) and lastly, for the preservation of the peace of this Kingdome.

As for our own zeal to the Protestant profession, we refer all the world to our daily exercise of and our Declarations concerning it, and execution of the Lawes against the Papists, so like wife we cannot but declare Our Self most heartily sorrie to find such Separatists and Schismaticks, who presume against Law to soment new doctrines and disciplines, to the disturbance of Church and State. For the Law it being the common inheritance of Our people, we shall never inforce any Prerogative of

Qurs

C

P

10

an

wl

ple

Vic

bu

giv

ten

alw

No

wh

nef

Sec.

bly

full

end

Our subjects the sullest latitude of it both for the liberty of your persons, and the propriety of your estates, and for an inviolable considence and assurance hereof, as we take God (the searcher of all hearts) to withesse Our reall intention herein so We shall no longer desire you to stand southe desence of Our Person, Honor and just Prerogatives, then we shall maintain the Lawes of the Land, the liberty of your persons, and propriety of your goods.

After this in His Majesties Answer to the Petition of the Lords and Commons presented to His Majesties Answer to the Petition of the Lords and Commons

For the refort of Papilts to the Court, His Majesties great care for the prevention thereof, is notoriously knowne, that when he was informed two or three of his Guard were of that Religion, he gave speciall direction, with expressions of his displeasure, that they should be immediately discharged and provided, that no person should attend on him under that relation, but such as took the oath of Allegiance and Supremacie.

His Majesties Declaration and profession disavowing any preparations or inten-

There having been many rumors spread, and informations given, which may have induced many to believe, that We in-

tend to make war against Our Parliament,

We professe before God, and declare to all the world, that We always have and do abhorre all such designes, and desire all Our Nobility and Councell, who are here upon the place, to declare whether they have not been witnesses of Our frequent and earliest declarations and professions to this purpose, whether they see any colour of preparations or counsails that might reasonably beget a beliefe of any such designe, and whether they be not fully perswaded, that we have no such intention, but that all Our endeavours (according to Our many professions) tend to the firm

firm and constant settlement of the true Protestant Religion the just Priviledges of Parliament, the Liberty of the Subject peace and prosperity of this Kingdome.

The conclusion of His Majesties reply in a Message to the Austin and Majesties Persison of both Houses of Parliament, September 1264217 (271621)

The God of heaven direct you, and in mercie diver the judgments which hang over this Nation, and to dealer with the and Our Posterity, as We desire the preservation and advance ment of the true Protestant Religion, the Law, and the Liberty of the Subject, the just Rights of Parliament, and the peace of the Kingdome.

Since a King at his first Coronation can confirm his Subjects no other way but by Oath for the maintenance of such Rights, this Royall King bath divers times folemnly protested, the art of man cannot produce a more divine assurance, but by the performance, which must be attended (as I think) by the faith of Hisgori Subjects.

The KINGS Outhtaken at His Coronation thus followerb.

I ha willing and devout heart I promile and grant my pardon, and that I will preferve to you, and the Churches committed to your charge, all Canonical Priviledges, and due Law and Justice, and that I will be your Protector and Defender to my power, by the alsistance of God, as every good King in his Kingdome by right ought to protect and defend the Bilhops and Churches under their government.

If Our facted Soversigne the King have proveriested from this Jam yet sale

fully perforaded that wish we not in aurention, outshar all Outendary outs (according to Out many proteinions) tend to the

of the wear of the England of the way a specific (42) of topunder and

From the 17th of Ollober, to the 14th of MR Link m

PAR OF CIEBLE POR PROPERTY OF THE ESTACOPTICE OF THE London, Printed for Suppen Rowtell in Popes bead Alley , 1645. vecar backgood own mode ybears in he

The Playie considered that hoose Mercaffe the Dark there is two

nd is to land that the Later been been from the head in Al are and that they or state of a fr. TA dwill



Is Excellency the Lord Generall, hearing that Count Refers the Kings Nephew, with the greatest part of the Kings Horse was Marched into desired bire, to plunder and pillage that and other Counties, and doubting that his deligne might be also for Lendon, as it was given out. lent forth immediatly Sit William

Balfour, Lieutenant Generall of the Horle, with some five or and thirty Troupes of Horie, and a Regiment of Dragooneers, to ftop the torrent of his pilitering progretie, and hinder his violent passage towards the City and Parliament; Thereupon the laid Count was forced to surcease his Expedition, and to retreate agains to the King, who is now affirmed to be still in Shrophire, notwithstanding the many false rumors of his advancing neere these parts.

Foure of the Counties next unto the Lord Generall, have made a League of Association, mutually to detend and aide each other against any of the Kings sorces that shall offer to assaile or of pressent either them, or the Parliament. If all the Counties of England would imitate the secure example of this resolute confederacy, it would be exceedingly helpfull to the Parliament, beneficially to the Commonwealth, and make a speedy end of this unhappy War.

Yesterday in the Evening the sourcy Captaines of this City went to

the Galle Hall to the Committe for the City of Louden, where they all unanimously entred into a solemne resolution to live and die with the Parliament, and to oblige themselves the more firstly thereunto, they all tooke the Protestation agains

The Farle of Camberland hath imposed an illegall and unreasonable Taxe upon the Inhabitants of Torke, to maintaine his Army, which

at offer diwerely now good bliles

is 15. shillings a weeke to such as are but to pay one penny a weeke to the poore, and so provata, or elie he threatnesh to plunder them. The Lady Metham is there dispoyled of all her goods, and all the good Minusters are driven out of Junes. Captaine Bloobs much be forced to retire to path if he have no further helps, but it is thought, that I good men are come out of Lincolne ships thither, he still remaineth at Castelle. It is reported at Torke, that Sir John Hother hath taken Searborough Castle, and that he fortisteth it. The Lord South, Sir William Savill, Sir John Rampe, and Mr. Bellassi, are raysing men to put into Torke, and have gathered already 500.

The Playue continueth still hot at Newsalle, the Earle there is levying fix or eight thousand men in the Bishoprick of Durbam and Northumberland; Six William V Vinheringum and Six John Fermiels Son, have
gotten already about two thousand, many Papists resort to them,
and it is take that the Papists are now gathering a head in the North

parts, and that they openly declare themselves.

It is credibly reported, that three thouland men are up in Armes in Cornwall, and that they have expelled the Committees for the Modera, but the County of Down, hath fent many of their Trained bands and others to help them to reduce that County again into peace & quiet. The cause of this disturbance is reported to be Sir Raine Beneared him Cavaliers, who because they could not get into Pendage Capita, which is kept against them by the Lieutenant thereof for the Parliament, have railed this combustion amongst them.

It is bruited, that the Ordnance and Ammunition which was lately fent by the Lord Generall from weather to Manchester are furprized and taken by some of the Kings forces upon their passage thither.

The Lord Major of Lordon, hath thruit Hall the Sword-bearer out of his Office, for faying, that the Apprentices of London may have actions against the said Major, for cutting off their long lockes.

The Parliament intendeth to fend forces to fecure worder Calle, and to preferve it from becoming a Receptacle & fielder for the Cavaliers, left from thence, (if they should get the possession thereof) they might annoy the City of London, or any of the adjacent Counties.

The King hath sent a Writ of ease to Sir John Bransfen, Lord chiefe Justice of the Kings Bench, so that now there is never a Judge to fit in that Court to keep the Terme, for Judge Benteley is in the Custody of Sir George Clarke, Judge Maller is a prisoner in the Tower, and Judge Heath is either at 1 arbam or with the King; this all will discontinue all the Suites in that Court, to the infinite prejudice of the Subject, but the plot is supposed to be chiefly to hinder Captaine Kentebyes triall there this next Terme, as the Parliament had designed.

t me Lord Manusco Commend of the Est and Agent at the Lord of Manuscon Commend of the Lord Manuscon Com

Both the blowles have pailed a Bill for the Atlentily of Divises, Baiwell English as Scottish, to begin on the y, of the most entiring, to treate of the feeding of Religion and Church Government, whereby both Nations may be united in one firme Religion; this Bill is tent by them to the King, which, (as is to be hoped) they conceive he will passe.

It was reported this day, that Sir Walliam Bullow with his Horfe and Dragoneers, was advanced to neere the King, that thereby he had invided the Kings Horfe from his Foote, and also that the Lord Seneral had enterclosed his passage both into Waller and Tork John.

The Lord and and the Lord Teffer, two Scottish men, are come

The Cavaliers in Commandative to get more power there to encreate their strength, by the assistance of the Lord Mohan and the Sheriffe of that Commy is they have fent to Tadfor on the North part of Commandation get Shipping to be transported over into Mate, but they have stalled of cheir purpose. Decompose men are really upon their Frontiers to fall upon them. Entered men are diligently kettilying their Towns and Castle, and they are raysing of a Troupe of Floric to guard them, and to debarte the Cavaliers contrained into their Cast. The taking of the Earle of Said and his confederates, hath exceedingly cooled the Cavaliers courages, and strustiated their motions delighed faine they would chape, but know that which way to get out of the toyle.

The Farle of Middefield a grand Paper, the Lord of Rectoring and the Lord lobe on have endeavoured to get a party upon the Scornin Borders next to England, but the Scorn have foone dispersed that perting the vapour.

It is credibly related, that a Ship is lately come out of Holland to

The Earle of warnet is this day come to this Towne, the Parliament hath created him Lord Generall of all the Effer Forces, who carneftly expect his presence amongst them.

Captaine George Thompson is departed also this day towards Corneall, guarded onely with his ten Horse which conveyed him up the rest he left in the Westcountry. He is ordered to any the Committee for the Milate of that Country, to expell or bring up 5 ir Rabb Hopes and his adherents and to suppresse the Commissioners of Array there.

Sir Chaffagher Wron and others have gotten fome Troupes of Horfe in Norfolke, and Saffolke and are gone with them into Lineshifth, where they

they are raising more, to send them to aid Cap. Horham in Yorkesbire.

The Lord Major and Common Councell sitting this afternoone in the Guildhall, to consider of raising moneys for the desence of the Citie, there was a message tent unto them from the Parliament, advertising them, that they had intelligence the Kings forces were comming for London, and thereupon advised them to make speedy and necessary preparations to guard themselves and make all possible resistance.

WEDNESDAY, the 19th of Octob.

The Parliament hath made the Earle of Pembroke Lord General of all the West parts of England, which includes the Hamps since December. Will share, sommer for space, Decombine and Comment Sec. And they have given him power to seize upon all the rents and profits of the Lands of the Bishops, and all other Delinquents within the compasse of his command.

Kedermister in Worcester-stire was plundered by some of the Kings forces; immediatly after the Lord Generall had recalled one of his Brigades from thence, but the good partie in that town, had first time to convey themselves and their goods in safety into Worcester, so that the Malignants there have felt the kind love of their friends the Casvaliers, in whole affection they to much conside.

The Scots (as it feemeth) have defired to intermediate betweenes the King and Parliam int for the establishing of peace and joint between them, which the Commons taking into consideration have much debated in their house, and finding that it may greatly conduce to the estacing of the present distractions in the Common wealth, have at the last fully aftented thereunto.

The Parliament hath sent a safe conduct to the intre-sentile Continuous.

The Parliament bath lent a fafe conduct to the fitte Sewiff Continuisioners, who are to come hither out of Seviland; to confider of the welfare and prosperity of both the Kingdomes.

Three severall letters are come to the Parliament informing them, that the King hath tent Commissions to most of the great Papills in the North, to levy eight Regiments of their Religion, and to send them with speed to assist him.

A Post came this day from the Lord Generall to the Parliament, who relatesh, that the King is now on foot with his whole army, and that they are come to a little Towne in Novicke shire called Merches, which is not above foure miles from Generale, which is it is so well-tortified, that they will be able to hold them play untill the Lord Generall shall come to their rescue at they dare stay so long in those parts, and shall adventure to assail it.

This day, a waineload of Plate was brought to the Guildhall in London, from Worsefter, fent by the Lord Generall, whom the Parliament hath appointed to take the subscriptions for nioney plate and Horse, in all places wheresoever becommeth, a good part of it was the Lord Covement, the totall weighed 2200 /. which in value commeth to about 7000 /. There was also brought up with it the Major of Worsefter, and one other Delinquent, which are sent up to the Parliament, to receive punshment suitable to their demerits.

THURSDAY, the to th of Ourb.

The Earle of Marwick hath left in the Downes in his roome. Captaine Basis his Vice-Admirall with twelve Merchaus Ships; to guard the English Coasts, and Captaine Smanle, is made by the Parliament Vice-Admirall of Ireland, who with thirty Ships is to guard the Irish coasts all this winter, and to keepe the Rebells from receiving of any aid or reliefe from Fortaigne parts.

During the hope at Manchester in Langebire, the Parliament had

During the hope at Manchester in Language, the Parliament had Ordered to raise here a thousand Dragoneers to be dense thither to relieve it, which number is now made compleat, and are marching into those parts, under the command of Sar John Season, a brave and valiant Scottish Commander. Some of these Dragoneers, are part of those in in that came out of Holland, arther Ship that was torced by a leake to the internation.

The inhabitants of the County of Backing has have betaken them to their arms, upon the report of the Kings comming for London, they are blocking up their Townes and Roads, to hinder the passage of the Kings Army through their Country.

here, that this day some exploit was expected to be done betweene the two Armies, in regard that the Lord Generall with his Forces was advanced neere to the King. Her also therein signifier, that some of the Kings Forces had tak n three of the Lord Generalls men, who in they bound fast to a tree; and most inhumanely shot them to death and also that Count Rebens Quartermaster was taken by some of the Lord Generalls Forces; but whether they have served him with the like sauce, is not related.

The Lord Majorand the Sheriffs of London, have diligently fearched the houses of such disaffected persons as are nominated by the Parliament, and taken from them such armes as they found, which were very few; because those persons having notice thereof before, had cine enough either to hide or convey them away.

The Lord Generall hath fent a letter to Mr. Pym, therein relatings

There hath beene lately a Plot on foot to frethe Citic of Low for the eff dirg whereof, the shops and warehouses that have flaxe in them, should first have beene fired, but because it is not wet difcovered to the roote, a little more time will make it apportuntand give full latiffaction. and of the later a roll of interior berein

related as a contract of sund informationally FRIDAY 21. of Offeber.

Out of Worceffer bire the Intelligence is, that the King and his Army have left Shrewsbury, and are approaching necreto the Citie of War. ceffer, their scouts caught one of the Kines Quartermalters within 7. miles of that Citie, historces are about Bridgenorsh, Bondly Keder mifer and Kinvers, the King himselfe is at Sir Thomas Littleson LA miles from Worcefter, and his fouldiers make lamentable sporte of a the goods & cattell they can find; they difarme all the trayned foulers every where, and if they meet any men riding upon the waves they bereave them of their iwords and horses, something will be fhortly done betweene the Armies.

Sir George (buoisigh of Chudleigh in the County of Deven Bire is at Taveflocke in that Countie with two Regiments, to gocinto Commail againh Sir Ralph Hopson and his confederates, he onely attendeth the Farle of Pembrookes arrivall there who beth lent into all the Western thires now under his command, to raile men to be in a readinefle for

him against his comming downe amongst them.

The Parliament hath Voted that all the Counties in England hall enter into an atlociation, to defend their Religion, Laws, Lives and Liberties, and live and die in defence of the Parliament.

Since the ruption of the late Irifb Rebel ion, divers Danberkers and French, expressing themselves to be good friends to the Redells, but betweene this Kingdome, and their Princes, have as muricas in them liethe cherified and formented that Rebellion, by fending of food and Armes to the Rebells and thereby retained the speedy subdiving of them, which the Parliament taking into consideration, and to prevent the like for the fishing, have published an Ordinance thereby giving power to all men that as their owne charges will let forth any Ships or Pinhaces, to feize upon all such supplies either by Land on by Sea going to assist the faid Rebells, that have no Pasport from the Parliaments Admiralty, and in renumeration of their charges, il detained to convert to their owne proper uses, all such Ships, and goods, moneys Plate, Armes, munition and Victuall, found in them, without rendring accompt therefore, loas our Shipmasters give caution not to rob any of the kings subjects friends or allies, excepting such of them as shal be found to have relieved or aided the said Rebels & This enterprise and authority to countenance it, will much further the recovery of Ireand, and help to seture both the English and Irish coasts from the invalid of forreigne Enemies.

SATURDAY 22. of Offet.

By an Expresse out of Shrepshire we are certified, that the King departed out of Shrenshire, upon the 12.08 ober, to his Army betweene Coventry and Worcester; the Inhabitants of that County suppose his Army to be 20000 Foote and 5000 Horse. He hath left the Trained Bands of Shrepshire, Cheshire, Elmishire, and Denbyshire, for a Garrison in Shrewesbury to defend it. Taxes, billeting of Souldiers, and plundering of mens Houses hath quite undone the whole County of Shrepshire, the very Day-labourers have also suffered there in these kindes; The Cavaliers take mens Horses away violently, and if they refuse to let them goe, they have Pistols and Swords presented at their breasts. Papists are very frequent about the King, as also divers Delinquents, as the Lord Digby, Bemon and Bradborne, two Citrzens of London.

Captain Leg came to the King on the 9 of this instant Ostob. with his beard shaven, and a blacke Perwigge on his head. The whole County of Strep-stire is so impoverished with the robbings and ransackings of the Cavaliers, that the length of an age will scarce

recover their loffes and make them reparations.

The Parliament hath received Letters out of Torksbire, which fignific, that the Earle of Cumberland being enraged at the Parliaments rejoding of the Propositions of Newtrality, drew 2000 men out

cept of them, but the Lord Fairefax and Captaine Horban made head against him, and defeated him and the Lord Sarall, they flow divers of his men, and constrained him to retire into Torke against.

Intelligence is come to the Parliament, that the King with all his Army, will be at Bankur this night, which is but 52 miles from London, whereupon the City is drawing all their Forces together to refill him, and the Parliament is sending 5000 men to possesse their to refill him, and the should get in thither, and stop the provisions that come downe the Thames to London, and it is conceived, that they will speedily secure Charles where the Kings Navy now lieth and much Ordnance left the King should send any to take them, or that the Malignants of that County should unawares seize upon them.

in her to be the reaction because the state of the control of the

Saturday 21. Olie.

is a firm of the control of the cont

the Parliament of the received often car to lot for which saids that the Larlander of the Prepolitions of Newtrality, drew sees the other countries of the Prepolitions of Newtrality, drew sees then our

or releighed and hadely me concion.

À

Perfect Diurnall

OFTHE

PASSAGES

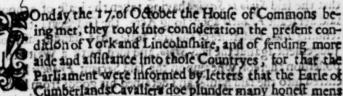
to some History very led that the Lord Same

PARLIAMENT:

From the 17. of outber, to the 24. of the faid moneth.

Octob. 24. London Printed for Walt. Cook and ROBERT WOOD, to prevent allfalse Copies, under their Names, 1642.

Monday, the 17. of Ottober.



hotiles in that Citie, and have committed some of the Aldermen to prison that refuse to contribute money to maintain the Cavaliers, and that which adsto their misery, is that they will suffer none to depart the Citie without lending them money, or plundering them of what goods they have, and 1000, sopte and three troopes of horse, are marched from York against Captain Hotham, which is in Cawood Castle about ten miles from that Citie, whereupon the house sent warrants for the bringing back of source wagons that were going downe towards Wicking with Amintunision and money for the Atmie in the West parts of the Kingdome, conceiving that the present condition of the Northerne Counties required a more speedy supply, & Captain Slad and divers other Captains and head officers had Commissions granted unto them for the present raising of two Regiments in Lincolne shire, for the peace and safety of that Countie, and to aid and assist the Parliaments Forces in Yorkshire.

This day a Minister that preached at Pauls on Sunday last was

H. London

brought to the house as a delinquent for making a seditions Sermon feeming to incourage the people to were the Kings colours contrary to the Ordinance of Parliament, and after examined, he was committed to cultody til further leafure for the answering his contempt therein.

Letters came to the House from Manchester intimating that whereas the Parliament had taken care for the fending powder and match downe unto them, it was intercepted at Stafford by Sir Edward Mofeley, yet not withstanding they had procured some powder and match out of Cheshiere, and were resolved to defend the said Towne against the Cavaliers; it was likewise further verified that the Lord Strange, the new Earle of Darby remained still in the Countie, and was very labourious to raise more forces, but as yet he had not made up the number, which he loft when he made the last attempt against Manchester. and that they had lately fallied forth of the Towne and taken some psisoners, (to wit) Mr. Tempest of Bowling and divers others, which newes was very acceptable to the House.

There was a Petition read in the House from Mr. Sipie le Squire one of the Tally office belonging to the Exchequer, wherein he complained against one Serjant Francis a Justice of Peace in westminster, for that the faid Sipio le Squire having taken the leafe of a house of the faid Serjeant Francis about long Acre, the faid Serjant Francis pretending some forfeiture of the said lease, had fraudulously obtained a Judgement against the said Sinie, and sued forth a Writt to have the possession thereof, whereupon the said Serjant Francis had violently entred into the faid house, and detained his goods from him, and imbezeled many of his bookes; whereupon it was ordered that the faid

businesse should be referred to a Committee.

Information was given to the House that Buckinghamsbire and Hartfordihire and Northhamptonihire are raising of Dragooners to be fent towards the Army, to stop the Cavaliers from comming to London and have raised good flore of plate and money upon the Propolitions which they intend to fend up to London very speedily.

Letters came from Ireland, intimating that the Protestant Forces had lately given the Rebels a very great overthrow, at a place called Eles, not far from Dublin and had taken from them 2000. Cowes, and great store of other cattell, killing many of the Rebels, and putting the

rest to flight.

Tuesday morning, an Order being formerly granted to several persons of good worth in the City of London, for the taking a view
of the said City, for the appointing of fit and convenient places for
building of Watch-houses, Courts of Guard, and for planting of Ordnance for defence and safety of the said City. The said Committee
came this day to the House of Commons, and reported what they
thought fitting to be done therein: declaring, that besides severall
Courts of Guard, Bars, and Chaines which they had agreed upon, they
also held it sit that two Peeces of Ordnance at the least should bee
mounted at Holborne Bars, and so likewise at every great Roade
that is going into the City, which was very well approved of by the
House. And it was ordered that they should forthwirh put the same
in agitation, and that sertaine Peeces of Ordnance should be carryed
out of London, and be planted two or three miles out of town.

Then the House of Commons sell into debate of the Articles of Pacification agreed upon betweer the two Kingdoms of England and Scotland, and the Scots having chosen and appointed 50. Commissioners of the Lords, Gentlemen and Commons of that Kingdome, to treate with the like number of Lords and Commons of England, of cettaine Articles tending to the peace and happinesse of both Kingdoms. And it was voted that the said manner of agreement and treating betweene both Kingdomes, is watranted by the said Articles. And therefore it was further voted that the Scots Commissioners, should have free and safe conduct to come and go in this Kingdome, and that meanes should be made for their access to His Maj sty.

One Mr. Darfell, liveing in Clerken-well in the County of Middlesex, was called to the Bar in the House of Commons, for sying that Mr. Fym had taken a bribe of 30. pounds, and being examined hee confessed that hee had heard it so reported, but could not tell by whom, nor how to prove the same; whereupon it was conceived that he was the first devisor of that scandalous report, and ordered that he should make acknowledgment of his fault first in the house, (which was done accordingly) and at the Kings bench barre, and Comon pleas barre, the first day of the Terme, and in the meane time to stand Committed.

The Honfe of Commons taking into confideration His Majekies Proclamation, concerning the adiorning of this Terme, and although fome information hath beene given to the honfe that some of His Majekies officers, and servants, have sent forth in His Majekies Name, unto

unto divers Sherifs, that they should issue no extent against any perfon that doth contribute mony to his Majesty, which is consented to bee very illegall, yet such is the Parliaments wildome and moderation in all their proceedings, that they will not shew any opposition to any of His Majesties proceedings, that are not apparently very dangerous to the State and whole Kingdome; and therefore declared, it was fitting to be observed in these times of distraction, and ordered ac-

dingly.

Letters were read in the house that came out of Cornwall, intimating that Sr. Ralph Hopson, had gotten about six hundred into Pendinis Castle, neere to Falmouth, and that they have fortised themselves, and also have possessed themselves of a town called Lanceston, and that they plunder and robb the County, of their goods and Castell, but there is neere unto Plimouth a Regiment of I oot, and seven Troops of Horse that are of the Earl of Bedfords Forces, which were marching towards Lancaston, but they seared that upon their approach the said Sir Ralph Hopson would retreat agains to Pendenis Castle.

This day Sir Dualey Carleton, one of His Majestics & rvants, came

up to London.

This day the Earle of Warwick, being fent for from Sea to attend the fervice of the House, came like wise to towne.

Wedn fday the 19. of October.

Letters came from the E. of Effex shewing that the 40000 liwhich the Palliament lately fint downe to pay the Army, was safely conducted unto Glocester, and that hee had fent a suiticient guard to conduct it unto him, declaring further that it came very seasonably to pay the Souldiers: His Excellence also gave the House a true relation of his Maj-stisbeing marched with his Army towards Coventry, and that he had sent forty troopes to wards Wolverhampton, where Prince Rabert kept his Randevous, and that his Excellence was advanced from Worcester with his whole Army after his Majsties Army, and was within a dayes murch of them.

It was also fignified by letters that the Lord Wharton shewed himfilse very valiant and resolute at Kittermaster, for having but sive Troopes of horse, the other Troops that were at Bewdly, which was two miles distant: faced Prince Robers at about three miles distant, and hee then with at least 20, troops, continually expecting an encounter for the space of three or source houres, and the Lor Generall having notice thereof at Worcester, being twelve miles distant, hee

ime

immediately fent's Post to the Lord Wharton desiring him to retreate until more Forces should come in to salist him, whereupon Prince

Robert marched away with all his Forces.

Letters were read in the House that came from Shrewsbury declaring that his Majerty was removed from thence and was marching towards Coventry which is about 40. miles on this side Shrewsbury, and had left there onely a garrifon of the Trained bands of the County which are of the malignant party, and therefore they hope his Majersties Army intends not to return there againe, and they rather believe it, became they have so pillaged the Country that there is scarce provision left for the present to supply the Inhabitants, they having spent and carried away with them all the whit time at they could find e, and great store of their bacon and other provision.

The Lords House being met, the E. of Warwick came and rooke his place in the House of Peeres, and reported unto them that he had left the navy in very good order, and had fent two ships towards Falmouth in Cornewall, that no aid may come thither, neither out of Ireland from the Rebels or any other place to Sir Ralph Hopson and his Cavaliers, and that he had left Sir Edward Misson as vice Admirall in his absence, all which was well a proved of by the House.

This day the Nayor of Worcester, and Alderman Greene of the said Citie being apprehended by his Excellence the Earle of Estra, for betraying the said Citie into the hands of the Cavaliers, and joyning with them against the Parliamenr, were brought up to London by Cap: Barker with a strong guard, together with two and twenty hundred weight of plate, some whereof was the said May ors, which here intended to have sent to his Najesty, and the rest was fent up to the Parliament by shose that were well asserted, to be employed for the publique good of the Kingdome.

Thursday the 20. of Danier some a modifying

Thursday morning the House of Commons being mett, there was a petition presented to the house from the County of Cornwall, wherein they thewed their readines and willingnes to serve the King and Parliament, and sikewise desired that the Parliament would send them Armes and Ammunition, with Commanders for a thousand Dragooners to go against Six Ralph Hopton, and the Cavallers at Pendemis Casse, wherein they further thewed that none but those that were Papilles, and others that were ill assected to the Parliament, had joyned themselves with the said Six Ralph Hopton, and that Six George Chadly was resolved to stand it out to the last against the Cavallers,

valiers, and that the town of Plimouth will assist him; and thereupon they desired that they might have the approbation of the Parliament for their proceedings therein, against the said Sir Ralph Hopton, & the rest of his Complices. Whereupon the House declared, that it was lawful for any of those that were well assected to the King and parliament, to joyne themselves with the Earle of Bedfords Forces, against the said Sir Ralph Hopton and his Cavaliers; and it was further ordered, that powder, match, & other ammunition should be sent down into that County, to those that were well assected to the Parl, whereby they might be the better able to defend themselves against any of the malignant party that should make any opposition against them.

This day Letters came to the House from the Army, intimating that the King was at Meriden about five myles beyond Conentry with his Excellence the Earle of Esex, with his forces are about Burmegam. which is about 7. or 8, miles further But it is not conceived that His Majesty will make any battery against Covenery, because that City is very well fortified, and hath very strong walls and gates, and about 4000 fouldiers, and divers Peeces of Ordnance in it, and his Excellence wil be ready to fall on the back of them. And therefore it is more probable that his Majesties Forces will me chaway, and leave Coventry on the right hand; and if their resolution be stil to come towards London, they will march towards Northampton, which is 21. miles on this side Coventry, or to Banbury, about which place two or three roads meeting, if there be no encounter about Coventrey it is very likely before the Kings Army comes at Banbury, they will finde strong oppositions, for there his Excellence will the more easily bring his forces together from Warwick, and other parts.

This day Mr. Soly the Major of Worcester was brought to the house together with Alderman Greene of the said City, Andaster examination they were both committed to safe custody, untill further leasure, to

bring them to condgne punishment.

It was also informed to the house that when the waggons that carryed the forty thousand pounds to his Excellence, to pay the Army, came to Oxford, newes was brought that Prince Robers had vowed to have that money, and was coming with a great number of horse to take it: whereupon knowing that they were unable to encounter with, because they were no considerable Forces to withstand any great strength, they retreated to Abingson, where they expected some Forces to come from the Lord Generall to relieve them, but shaying there two or three dayes, the Countreys thereabouts came in so bravely, well armed, that it was guarded to Gloncesser with about 10000, men, and so they heard no more of P. Robers, comming to meet them.

This day Judge Berkly being set at liberty, sate in the Kings bench as formerly hee had done, it being the sirst retorn of Michaelmas. Terme, and it was expected that the Terme should have been now adiorned, but because there was no writ as yet come from His Majesty for that purpose, which is the ancient use, the Judges will sit again on Munday.

Friday the 21. of Ottob.

Litters were read that came out of Holland, fignifying the Queen intends to goe over into France, also information was given that the King of Denmarke hath about 8000. men in a readinesse to bee shipt away, but upon what designe it is not knowne as yet, but it is conceived that they are intended to England, but the States of Holland will doe their best to prevent their comming hither.

Letters were brought from Warwick intimating that that Towne was in a good posture of desence for the King and Parliament, and the Castle very strongly fortifyed, and a Garison of Souldiers there.

Information was given to the House that the Earle of Cumberlands forces are increased, and that he is about 2000. Strong; and that the Papists and others of the malignant party are very busy in raising of Dragooners in Cumberland and other places in the North, which are to assist the E, of Cumberland in York against the Parliament, or to prevent any that shall in those parts appears for the Parliament: Whereupon the Parliament have taken into consideration the sending more aid and assistance to Mr. Hotham, and those that stand for the Parliament in York, because the E. of Cumberland and his Cavaliers doe much tiranize ever those that they have power over in Yorke, and no doubt will doe the like to those of the trained band of the West-Riding, and other parts of the County that have utterly refused to obey his summons if he can get the upper hand of them.

Letters from Chefter were read in the Houle, intimating that the City of Chefter is very quiet, and that they have cleered the towne of the Cavaliers, and fince the report of his Majesties intention to return with his Army from Shrewsbury, those of the Com. of Array & others of the malignant party are much quieter then before; for while they had hopes of His Majesties continuing so neer as at Shrewsbury, they used much violence against all those that were well affected to the King and Parl and many that had refused to give or lend money to the King towards the maintenance of this unnaturall war against his Parl they have imprisoned and bound others over to the Sessions, yet notwithstanding all this rigour they have not gotten above 200. I. out of that County, although his Majesty sent to borrow 2000. I. in that Shire.

Saterday,

Suterday Oblohen Daight of gold I vol sing

T. Ettets were read in the House that came from York, perceiving that his Majelty had fent commissions to the papilts and malies nants to plunder kill and dettroy those that are well affected, intimas. ting that the Lo: Feirfan bad disclaimed the former Articles of peace betweene the E. of Cumberland and divers of the Gentry of that County for the maintaining of a Newtrality in that Cuuntie, end as the fame is declared to be void by the high and honourable Court of Parliament, The Lord Envisaris refolved to get on according to the Parliaments instructions against the Cumberland Cavaliers, and hath again taken up Arms for the defence of that Countie being at leaft 700, strong, and that many Knights and Gentlemen are Gone to Cowart Castle, to joyne with Captain Hotham who nearing of the the L. Fairfax his taking up Arms again against the E.of Cumberland. fent unto him to know if he should come and joyo his forces with him, til he had gathered a infihient ftrength; whereupon he answered, that it would not be convenient for him to leave those places of defence which he had, and to joyn their Forces together, but that it would be more advantagious for him to continue there, and that hee doubted not but within few days to be at least 10000. Grong of Horse and Foot, which news was very acceptable to the Honfe, And Infine ctions were drawn up to be fent to the Lo. Fairfax.

Information was also given to the House, that the well affected perfons in Cornwall have joyned together in also action against SirRalph Hopton and his Cavaliers which they say are about 6000 in numwho would have advanced his Forces from Lancaston and Rendems.
Castle, either to Portsmouth, or have joyned his Forces with his Manjesties Army, but the Countrey have so beset him, that he cannot get
away, whereupon a Declar, was drawn up to be sent into that Country, thewing that the House tooke it as an acceptable service, and to
encourage them to continue therein, it being a businesse that tends

much to the generrall peace of the whole Kingdome ?

This id y a Post came from the Army with Leners, shewing that His Majestic with a great part of His Army, had less Coventry and marched by the Citie; and that he lay at Southam (about 10, miles on this side Coventry) the Last tright; and that His Majestic intended to come to Bambury elist higher 17 he Lord Generallo matching about 10, miles after him; land that hart of the trade like total like total like total for male him y may not come after. The Lord Generall marcheth forward with all the expedition that may be, and defires the Parliament that they would make some Browillon to stop His Majestics Forces before they came to London, and they could but hold them play but half a day, His Electlescia would be in with them correlect them. Whereupon the House took orders to the present studing waits of Dagostic Windson-Castles and for sections that Tower of London. The Lords came the afternoon, to consult with the Commann-Councell of the Citie, about setting total the Trained Bands, and have sent Posts to severall Councies; to be ready to join with them to meet His Majestic.

FINIS.

SOME FEW AND SHORT

Confiderations

On the present Distempers: Ex Dono By J. P. Authory



He tie which I have as an honess man, and the right which I have as a free man, of speaking what I think conducible to the weale publike, hath invited me in the crowd of others who blot paper, Commodare vocem, commodare operam, etsi nibil prefuturam

for fan, conaturam tamen prodesse, and in the Exigents which now presse us, to commend to all men, specially to the wisdom of our great Councell, these

few particulars.

First, we having at present a Commonwealth, in which, as Tully said, Nihil mali est, nihil adversi, quod non boni metuunt improbi expessant, and matters being now reduc'd to that extream article of time, on which depends misery or prosperity, that they would be pleas'd with one eye to look up to His Majesties gracious inclinations, his readinesse for, nay his detire of any honorable transaction, his pretentions to no greater latitude nor altitude of Prerogative,

potod: 28 1642

Prudent. of an Ancient;

Rempopuli, titubat que foris quod distidet intui.
Though the Propositions be not in every circumstance as they wish, we sould solve, (a thing expedient,

flance as they wish, we so so so (a thing expedient, and sutable, not to policie onely, but Christianity, Rom. 12.11.) especially to weigh well that of the same Cicero, Omnis pax bello civiliutilior.

Secondly, what probability or rather possibility there is of recovering Ireland, if the time to be imployed in the restitution of it be expended in the composing of our own distractions, the monies for that Countries relief be exhausted in the protraction of civil discord, and the persons who should quell Rebellion abroad, be ministers in a war at home here. And if that Kingdom should be lost, in what state this would be, in how desperate, how deplorable a condition, how unable long to desend it self.

Thirdly, if the Votes of whatfoever they paffe, though in a compleat body, without His Majesties ratification, be doubted whether efficacious and obligatory, how much rather then, when that body (as at present) is so mutilate and defective, as not to want the head, but so many Members too. What some Books have, Quod major pars curia effecit, pro en habetur ac si omnes egerint, I confesse is true, but (among

(3) (among other restrictions it receives) is to be understood of a full Assembly, or where who are not present, are absent Reipublica causa, (a thing held ever equivalent to appearance personall) or by from fome other cafualties and emergents, not where there is a deliberate separation out of a diflike, a contrariety of fense, a Schisme (as here too visibly) and of persons in quality and number so

considerable.

Fourthly, what hath reference to Hull, that they would vouchfafe to have in minde, that the Axe is now laid to the root of the tree, (a tree in the forest of this Iland nor the least considerable:) squeez'd and exported things in the commerce of life are not welcome to us: what willingly we accept of must come willingly; how much better then to leave that place rather upon demand, then by violence, to make the reflitution of it a work of election, then of necessity, especially having those inducements, His Majesties formerly being seiz'd of it, and his present full pardon to all within it.

Fiftly, for the Commissions of Array on His Majesties part, and the Militia on theirs, they being in the Theory (in a well-ordered state) inconsistent, but in the practique part (the wretched condition we now are in)to a Commonwealth utterly destructive his Majestie (at least what concerns the safety of the time prefent, the thing which in these imminent calamities chiefly is to be lookt at) hath shewn a ready way to end that controversie, by declaring that he will lay his preparations of War aside, if they please to do so. If this be affented to, the only

Prudent. of an Ancient;

Rempopuli, titubatque foris quod distidet intui.
Though the Propositions be not in every circum-

flance as they wish, were found in every the timflance as they wish, were found on (a thing expedient, and sutable, not to policie onely, but Christianity, Rom. 12. 11.) especially to weigh well that of the same Cicero, Omnis pax bello civiliumilion.

Secondly, what probability or rather possibility there is of recovering Ireland, if the time to be imployed in the restitution of it be expended in the composing of our own distractions, the monies for that Countries relief be exhausted in the protraction of civil discord, and the persons who should quell Rebellion abroad, be ministers in a war at home here. And if that Kingdom should be lost, in what state this would be, in how desperate, how deplorable a condition, how unable long to desend it self.

Thirdly, if the Votes of whatfoever they paffe, though in a compleat body, without His Majesties ratification, be doubted whether efficacious and obligatory, how much rather then, when that body (as at present) is so mutilate and defective, as not to want the head, but so many Members too. What some Books have, Quod major pars curia effecit, pro to habetur ac si omnes egerint, I confesse is true, but (among

(among other restrictions it receives) is to be understood of a full Assembly, or where who are not present, are absent Reipublica causa, (a thing held ever equivalent to appearance personals) or by the struct some other casualties and emergents, nor where there is a deliberate separation out of a dislike, a contrariety of sense, a Schisme (as here too visibly) and of persons in quality and number so considerable.

Fourthly, what hath reference to Hull, that they would vouchfafe to have in minde, that the Axe is now laid to the root of the tree, (a tree in the forest of this Iland not the least considerable:) squeez'd and extorted things in the commerce of life are not welcome to us: what willingly we accept of, must come willingly; how much better then to leave that place rather upon demand, then by violence, to make the restitution of it a work of election, then of necessity, especially having those inducements, His Majesties formerly being seiz'd of it, and his present full pardon to all within it.

Fiftly, for the Commissions of Array on His Majesties part, and the Militia on theirs, they being in the Theory (in a well-ordered state) inconsistent, but in the practique part (the wretched condition we now are in) to a Commonwealth utterly destructive, his Majestie (at least what concerns the safety of the time present, the thing which in these imminent calamities chiefly is to be lookt at) hath shewn a ready way to end that controversie, by declaring that he will say his preparations of War aside, if they please to do so. If this be assented to, the only

2

thing disputable in this main particular, is, who should first begin; which, whether it become him or them to do, as for matter of fast, to their will and wildom, so for matter of jus is left to every

prudent man to confider of.

Sixthly, for the Navie; if his Maiestie (as I hope no Subject will doubt) be Lord of the Seas circumjacent, it might follow (and by no stretch'd inference) that he is Lord also of the Ships that walk on them. By Lord here, is understood, not he who hath directum, but utile dominium, a power in publike occasions to command, and to dispose of them. By Ships, not onely his own, (a thing before thele times never controverted) are meant, but those of any of his Snbjects. Solo (as fome fpeak) Superficies cedit, a building, though of another mans, on my ground, passeth into my propriety. And though the folidity of earth being so contrary as it is to the instability of that other element, the authority may to some seem not so fitly alleady d, by way of Analogie however it is appliable, and by an argument a fortiori, we may make use of it; for here no Subjects Ships, but the Kings own are treated of the vessels not which any common stock built, but His private Treasury, and consequently seem no leffe his then the cloak he wears.

Seventhly, what concerns these present preparations which carry a face of war with them, (no man entertaining such purposes, but he sits down first, and consulteth whether he be able with 10 thoufand men, to meet him that cometh against him with 20 thousand) that they would likewise vouch-

fafe

fife, derionly to confider whether competent and

equall forces can be levied.

Eighthly, If leavyed, what affurance there is that they will be as valiant in the field, as in the Pallace-Yard at Westminster; as constant in a pitch'd Battell, as in the Streets of London. A smooth and eloquent Oration may convert them. Friends, Countreymen, fellow-fubjetts, and fuch loving Compellations, may work strange changes in them; so mutable things alwayes been multitudes : reflecting on their instant hazards, may stir up a quicker sense in them then before they had, make them enter into a neerer disquifition of the just nesse of that they stand for, and of the legality of that cause they appear in. Passes of these kindes are in Story frequent: And though hone of these; when they shall see their undoubted and undaynted Soveraign in the head of an adverse Army, shooting forth Rayes of Majesty, and thundering out a Durant eft contra firmulos calcitrare, what man can promile that they will not be appalled, dazled, blinded? That their hearts will not favl, and their weapons fall, both in one inflant? Their hands which were expected to fight, nor be held up for pardon, and those knees in the fire fertigely of which it was thought they would have indich a for Robur in ward, will nortremble, not knock each other, and bow genibus. for mercy

Ninelly, If God in this unifornitable providence, and micontrollable countells, Hould deliver this Kingdom up unto fuch extremities, how milerable that Warte would be, which would make us a freetacle to men and Angels ? a prev to on telves at home, an obloquie to those about us; and where who ever remains Victor. must of necessity want that honour which Antiquity

did so triumph in, I mean, that which commonly it fill'd. Ob fervatos cives. By the memory of that blof-I'd peace-maker who rests in Paradife; by seventeen continued yeers of his Sons Raign, spotted with no at of Tyranny, By the numerous and remarkable deliverances God hath heap'd upon this our Island, By the strength and vigour of the love they bear to the safety of their own persons, the tendernesse they justly have over those neer pledges, their wives and children (who all in the common Fate will be involved inevitably) fuffer themselves, that honourable and great Councell. to be in some measure conjur d to convert their designs of War into the delights of peace, not to cut afunder this Gordian knot of our diftempers with the sword. but to undo it by milder counfells; and in stead of that univerfall defolation which like a Meteor hangs over us, to conserve us in our ancient possessions of security and of ferenity, and thur derivers of the

Lastly, For the intervall which hath divided his Majesty from them (and in them from all of us so unhappily, fo continuedly, though it have not been (God be thanked) like the gulf in the Gospel, so great, that they who would passe from hence thither, could not, nor they passe to us, that would come from thence, yet during this distance of his, this refentment, we live in 2 kinde of twi-light, a cloudy and foggie clime of fadnesse and uncertainty, in which (if in no other) regard, whatfoever may induce him to draw neerer; O let us embrace with cheerfulnes, & pursue with industry. His Majesty, like a Royall Dove, in a former return of his from the North parts of his Dominions brought us back an Olive-Branch, a token of peace with our Neighbours, and their reconcilement to us; an affurance

rance that the Torrent which had swollen high, was fale len and dryed up; if readily and humbly he be complyed with in his now-propofalls, his next return hither will bring better tidings, That the waters of his owndift; pleasure are abated, a deluge more formidable then that other, to loyall and obedient hearts (fuch as we all professe to have) it being more dreadfull to suffer under the indignation of their own Soveraign then to perifh by the inundation of hostility; this (I fay) this onely Consideration (like a parch'd foyl for rain) should make us all thirst for his return to us: but there is more besides in it; for had weethe warmth againe of that Sun to bask in, that we should have Gods ble Sing concomitant, we need not doubted God in the riches of his goodnesse confer this on us, that after this sad rupture. both fides into one body united, may choke (like a maffy gobbet) any adversary who shall attempt to swallow them, & as a peec'd arrow (now made the stronger) they may flye against a common enemy more effectually.

Such is the weak, but hearty and most humble affirstance, which in stead of Plate, Money and Horses, is presented, if not from the head of an able man, from the heart (at least) of an honest man, one whom no apprehension of possible private losses (regard had to the mediocrity of that condition wherein God hath plac'd him, hee having as little to part with as hath any man) no by-respect of advancing his peculiar interest, not adulation of Monarchique power hath movd in this way to speak himself, (it having been still his course, and he refolving it shall ever be, Inter abruptain contumaciam et deforme olsequium iter pergere, and neverby Tacir. finister & indirect means to gain either the least or the greatest preferments) but a lively and deep sense of the

common

common dangers a foul labouring with Anxiety from the just and too certain estimate of impendent ruines If what heoffers, as to the generall, fo in particular to the confideration of that High Affembly freme to be rendred by an obfcure band, he bumbly defires them to remember that when awrack is imminent, even the poor rest contribution of help is nor despited, and for the quenching of a beginning fire, even the vilest hands are nor thought unufeful. If lamely & in an unpolified way it have fallen from him, it may by a favourable conftruation be esteem'd therefore the more cordiall, and in that only regard find acceptance. Endeavours of speech in infants, and their inarticulate founds are commonly more operative on the parent then the language of his elder children, ftir up his affections more powerfully vehemently, efficaciously, and leave an impression in him above all elognence. And our devotions are most deare to God, most accepted, not when they are path ent of words and admit vocalitie, but when the spirit makes intercession with grones that are unexpressible. The God of peace and concord make their meetings A postolicall, that they may not only be in one place but with one accordarestore them in a bless'd union to their Head, our Soveraigne, the Vine whose branches they are, and in whom while they are fast rooted, the fruit of their consultations will be truly pleasant, joyne them (and speedily) to that corner Stone, to which while they are close cemented, nor this, nor His other Dominions shall feare(by Gods holy affistance) forraine or Domestique Enemie. By the former as a wall of braffe, be impenetrable: by the latter, as a continued rocke, be unmineable.

FINIS.



A perfect Diurnall

K Toom

PARLIAMENT.

From the 24.th of Ottober, to the 31.th of the fame, 1642.

Odoler 31. Printed by T. F. for WIL: Cooks.

Munday the 24. of October.



His morning the House drew up an Order to this effect following. That all Marchants and Trademen within the City of London, Borough of Sombwarks, and Suburbes, should forbeare their Trading and commerce with each other during this time of imminent danger and rebellion in this Kingdome, and

to that end they gave exprehe Command that this Order should be forthwith Printed and published, that all Shops within and with out the City of Lendon should be shut up, that it ereby every well affected Subject to his Maiesly and Parliament, might the better prepare themselves and similies against the becopy intentions of the Cavaliers, which was signed with the Clarkes own hand and ordered to be printed, which was done accordingly.

Report

Report wis made to the Honie that there are great Combustions in Commaliant Devon, and that the Papitis there have great strength, especially in Commali, where for want of diagent fearch in time convenient, and at their searching the conniving of suspected houses, there is at this present a great need sprung up and like to doe great mitchiese if not suddenly prevented, for that Sir Ralph Hopson, Mr. Armdell the great Repulant and others in that County have well fortissed themselves and made trunches about their habitations almost invincible to betaken or battered downs. hereupon they appointed that more forces should be railed and sent to the Earle of Bedford, for the further preventing of the Cavatiers mischievous intentions.

There was on this day an Order drawne up, that all the Colonels, Lievtenant Collonels, and Sergeant Majors, about the City of London should have an especial care of their Regiments that they be upon all occasions, and at an houres warning in readinesse, and put in a posture of defence for the lategard of the City, and that certaine Overseers of the out-workes of the City be appointed for the overlooking of the

Labourers, and for payment of their wages.

They likewise appointed that tenne or 12. Companies should be forthwith sent to Windsor Cattle, and that Bulworkes and other Platformes should be with all speed raised for the securing of the River

and City.

There came Letters from the Army, that his Maiesties Army marched aside of Coventrey and is come to Southam, and intends to march to Banbury, and from thence to London or Windson, further declaring that the Lord Generall is within five miles of his Maiesties army, where at a convenient place and meeting it is supposed, that both Armies will

try the title of the Field.

There was this day a Warrant appointed to be sent to the L. Major, that he should give expresse charge to ad the Companies in London, for their vigilant care of any compiracy against the City either by sire or otherwise, and that there should be Pieces of Ordnince taken from the Tower-hill and be planted in severali places of the City according to the discretion of the Lord Major for the safegard of the City, which is accordingly resformed.

They likewise tooke into confideration the danger that may happen to his Maiestees Children at St. lameses, and appointed that a sufficient gua dof Horle and foot doe day and night watch till a convenient place in the City be appointed for their more safegard, and ap-

pointed the Earle of Pembroke to be their Protector.

There was on this day and two Mittilders brought to the house for

Preaching scandalous Sermons against the Parliaments proceedings, their names onely taken for the present and committed to the Gate-house till further leiture for their Examination.

There was a complaint of divers until y Citizens that attempted to pull downe the Organs in St. Pauls, whereupon warrant iffued forth for the apprehending of them, and an order to the Lord Major that it

be close that up dufing these diffractions.

There came report that the Earle of Warwicke had railed in Effex, Suffolke, & Norfolke, neere 10000. Soldiers and Voluntiers, the most part of which are Yeomen of worth and beareth their own charge, and they are all generally resolved that they will live and dye with his Lordship, who fighteth in a just cause and for the good of the whole Kingdome.

The fday the 25. of October.

We have or 4. Letters read in the House which came late by the Post in the night, intimating that on Sunday upon the march of the Earle of Essex his forces, there were whole Companies of Horse and soot ran from him, and in their flight Collonell Hambles. Regiment of horse apprehended many of them & are lodg'd in Ayles-

The faid Letters further declaring, that about ten of the clocke can the fame day, the Cavaliers began very fiercely and flew divers of the Eatle of Effect his forces, nevertheleffe they bravely withflood it out with courage, till at last they flew in three hours 1 000. If not more and tooke divers of the Kings bravest Commanders, to wit, the Easte of Lindsey Lieutenant Generall of the Field, Colonell Lunsford, Colonell Vavasor, two worthy Commanders, and divers Captaines and other Officers, and the taking of five or more Colours, besides Waggons and tuch like carriages innumerable, and praised be to God his Excellensy had the honour of the day and came last out of the Field.

This day a Committee was choson concerning the maintenance of mainted Souldiers in this present Imployments for his Maiely and Parliament, that they shall have a sufficient allowance of money during their Lives which is a most worthy Act, and a great indicement to stirre up great strength to asswage the fury of the Cavallets.

Another Letter made mention of the number flaine in his Malefiles Army, and the Earle of Effex his Army, being neere upon kaven or eight hundred, and of the Parliaments forces none of note taken but Sir Charles Effex, and Colonell Rumfey, who is supposed that he is gone to his Maietty.

There

(4)

There was three or some Con manders brought to the House, who were apprehended neere. Colbroske telling false and scandalous reports of the Lord Generals Army, and of many thousandsslaine, and they escaped, which was as it seemed they ran from their Company and would have gen to His Majesty: but the passage betweene His Majesties Army and the Earle of the were never cleere to that they were astraid to attempt it for searcheast they should be taken, and so they left their charge, and are since committed to the Gatchouse till further examination.

There was on this day a Letter read which came from Captaine Horbam, declaring that he hath well fortefied Canmood-Calle, and places therein 5. great Ordnance, and 50. able Musketeers, befides other places of Battery, at d that there are three Troopes of Horse out of Lincolneshire, which came voluntarily to affilt him, with which by the grace of Cod he makes no question; but by the affiltance of the Lord Fairefax, to roote out the residue of the Cavaliers

in that Countie within three weeks more, or lefe.

There was this day also report made to the House, that three hundred able souldiers came out of Barkeshire, and as many from Surrey and Hampshire to Windsor-Castle, proffering themselves to guard the Castle, whereupon the Companies appointed by the Parliament to be sent thither were ordered to be imployed for the safeguard of the Citie.

There was also this day severall warrants drawne up to be sent to the Lord Lievetenants, to be sent to these severall shires, (viz) Essay, Suffolke, Can bridge; and Harrford, that they forthwith send up to the Parliament, the residue of the Plate and Money that they have Collected in their severall precents, and that the Horse and Armour taken away from suspected persons, be imployed as the Deputy Lievenants of the said Courties shall see cause, in the defence of their Counties.

There was also this day a report made to the House, that Marquesse of Harrford hath neese upon 5000 souldiers, and are upon match to come to his Maresty, or to the Earle of Comberland in I orbeshire; whereupon there was Sir Iohn Mericki Regiment appointed to match so the borders of Wales, for preventing of the said Marquis and his Forces.

Wednesday, the 26 . of Ollober.

Edne'day the Falt was kept at St. Margarets Westminster, after which they came to the House, and read 2. or 3, Leters, and being in consultation thereof, the Lord H harron and other Parlia-

Parliament gentlemen came from the I ord Cererall his Aimy and they certified the House of the fight on Surday is ft between his Majetty and the Earle of Lffex, and much to that effect as before, fave only there was but little n ention and teletion of Prince Rolers, but they rold the House that the Frince cast away his Beaver and Feather that he might not be knowne for he was purfued and followed close by Collenell Hambden, and likely to be taken, had not the Earle of Lindfey earre atwlatt him, by that meanes be chaped himfelfeand left the Earle in the mire, and to he was taker, before which time the Lord Wharton and the other Gertlemen came to the House, there was report made that his Maichy was hurt, the Prince taken or forely. wounded, but they certainly related that neither his Ma, effy nor the Prince was wounded or taken, for during the whole fight his Majefly was fafe at Harwell in the house of Sit Edward Cope, with a small guard of a hundred Herse and remore, and so they ad, our need till the next day at eight of the Clocke in the morning.

Thursday Ottober the 27.

Hursday being set, iley received a Letter wherein was related that a part of his Excelectices Airry was marched towards Warnicke, and the Lord Generall bath improsored the Caprives and Figure 1988, and the Cattle, and that the Earle of Lindsey is so dangerously wounded, that the Dectors and Ctyrurgians havelest him,

supposing he will not live long, if rot already dead.

There was a'so certaire Commanders brought to the House, and a ter Examination committed to Prison till

further leafure,

There was another Letter read which came from a Factorat St. Mallones in France, in timating that the late number of leuldiers rayle it lere, and quartered bout Callice and other places there because prepared for England and Ireland; are much ed away by command, to Wargerweeke in Normand dy, where of late the King of Spains Generall with 1000. men, are there beleaguering the fad Towne, and the spains Army have fired and spoyled all the Hamlets in their passage to the said Towne, to the great everthiow of the Duke of VVarren, but since sted, with losse of sew of his men, that were drowned in the River.

There was 'ikewise report made to the House that Strenslury is well fortified by the Cavaliers, but very sew soulciers therein therein, and that Collonell Chomley is desirous to hazard his Fortunes upon that small number here if he may have autho-

rity from the Lord Generall.

The Captaine and Master of the Ship lately taken and brought to Newcastle wherein was ten thousand pounds in money, and a thousand armes for men, were brought to the House and examined, after which they were committed to prison.

They gave order likewise that all Prentizes that are desirous to assist his Majesty and the Parliament, should be forthwith Listed, and their time so spent in these imployments should be allowed by their Masters, without allowance or

future service at the end of their apprentiships.

They Likewise drew up instructions to be sent to all the Maritane Counties in this Kingdome, that diligent watch be over the Shipping sherein, and to apprehend all persons that cannot produce their warrants from the Houses, and their tickets from the Farmers of the

Custome-house.

They likewise appointed a certaine number for a continual watch in Broad-street, at the Lord Cottingtons house, where the Kings children are now remaining. There was likewise a report made to the House, that betweene Miniard and Bristoll, there was taken two load of Plate going to his Majesty, which came out of Cornerall, and are at this present in the Guild-hall in the Citie of Bristoll.

From Portsmonth a Letter was read that three Ships were lately driven in at Cowes-Castle still of Ammunicion, and 100001 in Money, the last great wind they were bound for Ireland, and it is supposed they were sent from Denmarke by Oneals. but the certainty of this report is not knowne, but order is taken for a speedy sending to the governour of Cowes-Castle for the staying of the said Ships in

the faid Harbour, till further order from the Parliament.

The Committee appointed for the examining and determining the controversy between Master Scipio Esquire, and Serg ant Francis a Institute of peace in Westminster, about the title of a House in Long-Aler, have appointed another day of meeting, for the finall determination thereof, in regard witnesses appeared not on both sides according to the Ordnance of Parliament, and so they imposed a Fine on

(1).

the witnesses to be immediately leavied and paid to the poore of the faid Partith, for their contempt in not comming to deliver the truth between the faid parties, which is according y performed, and diffribute I according as by command from the Committee.

There was a Letter read which came from Nortingham, incimating that the County had rayled 300. Draggooners, which are fent to the Lord Gennerall, and that they have collected a Thouland pounds in plate and money, which they intend to fend up to London with all

conveniency that may be.

Friday, October 28.

He Major of Worcester Petitioned that he might be released of his imprisonment upon good bay!, but it would not be hearkned une to but the House gave expresse command that he should be close Prisoner and to permit none to refort and converse with him before

fuch time as he shall be truly examined.

There was this day great store of Armour sent by shipping to the County of Cornewal! with a Convoy of one of His Majetties ships for the safe conducting thereof, so that by the next Post it is supposed that there will be a beginning or ending of the hurly burly, therefore the County have commanded from the Parliament as soone as the Aramour is distributed to set upon the Cavaleers and apprehend them that they may not make that place their refuge and winter hold, and that whereas it was reported, that Lanceston Towns is possessed by the Cavaleers, a Letter was produced and read that they were never possessed of the said Town but it is a sean salous report, and invented by the wits of the time.

A letter was read this day that His Majesty came to Oxford on Wednesday last in the night & there was Royally entertayned by the Dostor of Exerc Colledge, & that His Majesty is at this instant in the said Towne but he intender as it is supposed to March with some cer-

tains forces towards Redding in Barkefhire.

There was a Letter read which came from Ireland intimating that the Rebells are Quartered in their Garrifons and have left the field, fave only a fet number of five thousand foot which daily watch in and without the Towns of Toball where their Magazine an iproulsion lieth in store for the winter, and that their hutts have been fired and the fouldiers therein contrayned to fly, otherwise upon the ninth of Odober last Colonell Lucas his regiment had taken every man in the darke of the night, where there was little or no refitance for present but shed in the said Towns, which in their erim their huts were burned and their Atmor seized and taken and carried from them.

Saime

Saurday the : 9. of Otober.

Shareday divers of the Members of the house of Commons who have long absented the nielves from the service of the House, came to the house and give accompt of their time spent in the Conteries, some where it were at nieted other some charged to forbeare their attendance till furcher enquiry of their carriages in their said Connectes, but with all they were charged not to depart the Towns, but their daily appearance till turbe order so their Admittance.

There came like visito the House divers Commanders for their Commissions, who in or not the house that they have raised a convenient number of one hundled Souldiers to each Company, and defined present money to pay their Souldiers, which mas granted, and that on Munday next to have their Commissions so they all departed

the House with hunble thankelgiving.

There was report that one hundred or more of Dragoones came out of Thousefter on Munday aft, and marched through the skirts of Devonshire, by the Stafile were no confiderable Force is able to oppose them and step have robbed many houses between Dungster-Cast e in Summ receiptive, and Pensans in Cornwall, and among the crew there was three only taken which are in Exeter-goale.

There was a Letter real which came from Warnicke, intimating that the Cavaliers have attempted an onlice against the laid Towne, but the inhibitants therein have bravely repulled them, and put them to flight, the said Letter further mentioned, that the Commissioners of the Lords Gentlemen, and Commons of the Kinglome of Sentland are at Barnicke, intending to come to London, as by Command for their advice insenting the porestant Religion in both Kingdomes.

There was likewise 40000! appointed to be lent to his Excellence, for the payment of his sould ers, and likewise a summer of money to be sent to Sir John Ho bam, and the Lord Lairfax for the payment

of his foul fiers in To. k hire

There was a report is ong't to the Hone, that the great diduster of the peace, Doctor Cozens is taken, and fince his apprehending e has h proffered cool, for his enlargement, but the Keeper hath een so faithfull to the peace of the Kingdone, that he hath betrayed is in entrons and the faid Keeper lentch that he may be freed of that charge in him, for feare of an escape, which may happen by his ong continuance and residence—therein on there is commend given for his conducting to London,—and a reward in money to be paid to the said Keeper, so, his great true and fillelity herein.

FINIS.

(57) 49

or Maran Ser or and England's

Memorable Accidents

From the 24th of October, to the 31th of the same, 1642.

London, Printed for Soophen Bowsell in Popes bead Alley, 1642.

MUNDAY, 24th. of Officher.

N Saturday last in the Evening, the Lord Major of London having convoked a Common Hall of all the Free Citizens into the Guild Hall, there came a Committee of Lords and Commons unto them, where the Earles of Northumberland and Holland, made two pithic and pathe-

ticall Speeches unto them, therein expressing to the life, the common miseries and dangers, which this distracted Kingdome now groaneth under; these being finished, Mr. Tym did second them with the like; after which they caused a Declaration to be read, wherein they protest, that no private respect, no evil intention to the King, no designe to abrige his just honour and authority, induced them to raise forces and take up Armes against the present Incendiaries. Then they proceeded to declare, that in divers submissive Petitions they have professed their loyalty and obedience unto him, that they have connived at many ignominious affronts and aspersions cast upon them, incroachments and usurpations to the prejudice of Religion and liberty, and treacherous designes tending to the devastation of the Church and State.

That they had directed his Excellencie the Farle of Effex, for the avoyding of blood, to prefent from them unto the King, an humble Petition, that he would returne unto his Parliament, and compose the present differences of his Kingdomes, which he refused to accept.

That they now evidently perceive the Kings Councells and Refolutions tend to the extirpation of our true Religion, by his engagement to the Popish-party, and that he intendeth to expose the wealth of his good people, especially of London to the rapine and spoil of the Cavaliers and Souldiers That he had given Commissions to profest Papists, for places of Command in this War, with power to raise men which they had effected. That Hinderson and Coheram are sent to Hamburgh

joyne with the Earle there and his Army of Papists, and that the like endeavour hath bin used in other forraine parts: That the King hath entertained divers stilk Papists, which have bin indicted and Prodaimed there and that Jesustes and Priests in torraine parts have collected great summes of money to relieve the Irish Rebells, and surther the Kings purposes here against the Parliament; therefore they were resolved to enter into a solerone Oath and Covenant with God to defend their cause with the hazard of their lives, against the Kings Army, and all that shall joyne with them, and to associate themselves with the well affected in London, and other parts of this Kingdom; that they expect our Brethren of Scotland will helpe and assist them, as according to the Act of Pacification they are bound, and they doubt not but God the protector of his people, will assist them, ere.

The Mariners and Seamen about London have Petitioned the Parliament, that now in the time of this imminent danger, and in regard that many Malignants in and about this City begin openly to declare themselves, that they would please to secure the Tower of London, the Kings Ships and Ordnance at Chailiam, and to give them leave to gather themselves into a Body, and to be conducted by such fit Commanders as they should nominate, as also some Ordnance to be allowed them and according to any sodaine Emergent, they shall finde them ready to doe such tervice by Land, as may best best the occasion that

shall be imposed upon them.

These Mariners were also making ready their Long-boates, and furnishing of them with small and great shot, that if occasion require they may doe the Parliament service at Windson, or any other place upon the Thames. Yesterday, being Sunday, twelve Companies of the Trayned Bands in London went to take possession of Winason Castle and to secure it against the Kings Army which intended to come this

ther, if they found no prevention or opposition.

The County of Suffex having long stood firme for the King and Parliament, and yet no notice being taken all this while of their fidelity, have lately desired, that the Ordinance of the Counties might be settled amongst them and that they might subscribe for money, plate, and Horse as other Counties had done, where upon the Parliament hath sent downe Mr. Staply, one of the Knights for that Shire and some others, to take their subscriptions, and to settle the Ordinance of the Counties there, according to their loyall desires.

The Cavaliers about the King brag, that they have lock't up the Kings cares and tongue from the Lords about him, and that of late he had learn't to keepe his Councells from them: they revile and reproach his Excellency and the Lords with him, and both the Houses of Parliament, with most high and opprobrious language, and they sweare, that they will neither give nor take quarter. Hence every man may perceive, what good cause the Parliament hath to suppresse their insolency;

insolency, and herein all men may truly resolve their consolence, that the Armes taken up by the Parliament, as not against the King, but to free him from these Vipers, who by their own confessions keep him

enflaved only to countenance their exorbitant impieties.

Out of Lascabire and Chefbire the Newes 18, that Mancheffer is so well fortified against any assailants, that the Commissioners of Array in Chefbire, are sore atraid of them, for they have placed many of their Trayned Bands at Scoppard, lest Mancheffer men should tall upon them, and they fortifie and guard their own Houses for seare of them. The Recorder of Chefter moved that City to take a guard from the Earles of Darby and Revers to secure them, but the Major and Common Councell there rejected that proposition as being unlase for them and against their common liberty, to be awed by those that are disaffected to the Commonwealth, but they have resolved to levie 500, men of their own City, who are for the most part well affected to the King and Parliament. The Earle of Darby hath put a Garrison of 300, men into Lancaster, and he hath also put 500, more into Wegas, the lake hee hath done into most of the Townes in that County.

From Shrophus we have intelligence, that the Marquelle of Harrford arrived at breafbury on Saturday laft accompanied with a small train.

Out of Takelbire it is incimated, that Captaine Hosbart forces increale mightily, unto him Sir Edward hodge is firmly united and that he hath to strongly fortified Cawod Castle, that he teareth no opponents; that he nath taken Pritoners, Sir France Bonest, Ralph Jonson, Cachert Carr, and Leonard Carreys, despirate Nonaelle Mahanants, and sent them to his Father. That the Errugions, who are grand Papists and some others, are raising of 5000. Papists in the North, and that they expect 5000 more from some other place.

Count Kever the Kings Nephew, lay at Sir Robert Faster at Packingree necre Coverny on Friday last, this Knight is thought to be a
strong Malignant, and about that timeour Army was at visified upon were in armed, here, about four miles from the Kings Army.

The Paarliament harh ordered and given command, to tetch away all the Ordnance that lie in Chatham yard, and are in the Kings Ships, and to bring them to London, the better to fecure and keepethem from doing of hurt and they have also ordered, that all the Kings Ships shall be unrigged, that no use may be made of them thereinter to the dammage of the Commonwealth.

The Committee for the Miles of London, have given order, that Trenches and Ramparts shall be raised necre all the Roads and high-waies that come to the City, as about St. Ismes, St. Gills in the fields, beyond Islington, and about Panehras Church in the fields; and they are now busily at worke about them; and the Saylors are raysing of a Mount and Trenches at Milesond-geon neere Suppley, where women of good fashion and others, as also Children, labour hard at the worke.

The

The Insurrection in Cornnall is now reasonably well quieted, for all those thousands that were lately up in Armes there, have dispersed themselves and are disbanded, and in peace returned to their owne homes; they have left Sir Ralph Hopson and his Cavaliers to their forlorne hope, who is retired with them to Falmonth, to seeke for such defence as Sir Nicholas Hanning is able to afford them, but it is supposed that Captaine Thompson will shortly be with them.

TUESDAY, the 25th. of October.

IT is reported that a Drum was beaten up in Fluestreet about the Imiedelt of the last night to raise men for the King, but he and the Serjeant that led him, are both apprehended. This day all the Shops in and about London were that up by order from the Parliament, and every man was commanded to forbeare his Trade and imployment, that so with the more freedome and diligence they might iccure and defend the City and Suburbs, and performe such commands for the safety of them, as should be enjoyned by both the Houses of Parliament, the close Committee, the Lord Generall, or the Lord Major and Committee for the Militia of the City. In obedience to this Order, divers of the Trained Bands watched and walked their rounds in and about London, and many hundreds of people laboured hard at the new fortifications.

By order from the Parliament, the Trayned Bands of London, that went out on Sunday last to secure Windson Castle are recalled, and on this day returned home agains, because they suppose now, that fince the Lord Generall with his Forces is so neere the Kings Army, there will be no necessity of their abode there, but that there will be more use of them to defend and secure the Parliament and the City, and their salaries more usefull for other fitting and necessary contingents, but the Dragooneers that first tooke possession thereof, remaine there still; these tooke it by this stratagem; they coming up to the Gates, sained that Count Robert, was come to possesse in the King, whereupon the Gates were immediatly opened, and being entred the Warders demanded which was Count Robert, they answered that he brought up their Reare, but when the Keepers could not see him, they shake away without any resistance.

The Parkhitent hath ordered, that the Duke of Gloweffer and the Lady Elizabeth; two of the Kings Children that lay at St. James, should be conveyed to the Lord Contingions house in Broadstrees, to be kept there in safety, lest they should be stollen from thence, and carried away without their assent.

WEDNESDAY, the 16th, of Oftob.

THe Parliament, in respect of the imminent danger now threatning-them and this Citie with the adjacent parts by publique Order dispensed with all men able of body to defend the City and work in the fortifications, from celebrating this daies Faft; but firidly en

joyned all others solemnly to observe it.

The Cities Trayned bands that came from Windfor, brought along with them three thousand pounds worth of Plate and money, which was found in the Towne and Caftle, the most of it is said to belong to the King and the Cathedrall there.

This day 10000 1. in money and Plate was brought out of Suffelle. which that County hath willingly fent to the Parliament, to help to

defray the charge of their prefent warre,

The Mariners and Seamen presented themselves this day to the Parliament, armed in all points like unto Land men, and defired than they might have fome fitting service appointed them.

According to the Order of Parliament, the Kings two Children, attended with some Coaches, were conveyed from St. James, into The report to the population

Broad-frees to the Lord Contingions house.

In the forenoon of this day, there preached at So Margares in West. minster before the House of Commons Doctor Temple, and in the afternoon Mr. Cafe, but before his Sermon was done, The Lord Wharten and Mr. Strode came from the Lord Generall, and they tent a note to Mr. Cafe defiring him to intreat all the Congregation to give God thankes for the victory obtained against the Kings Army wherein 3000. of them were flaine, but the Lord General loft onely 300. of his men. and a rest with the man and a straight

THURSDAY, the 27th of Odish.

Hat all men may be the better encouraged who in the fervice, of the Parliament, shall fight for the preservation of the Kings perfon, the defence of our Religion, and Laws, and of the just Liberties of the Sybject, the Lords and Commons have made inciall provision for competent maintenance, for fuch as have nothing but their ownelabours to fustaine themselves their wives and children, it they happen to be maimed in this Warre, and if they bee flaine, to allow a reasonas ble livelyhood to their wives and Children.

The Parliament hath made the Fatle of Warniek Lord Generall of London, and of the Fast parts of England and they have given power to the Forces of the City to refift Subdue, kill and flay, all such Rebells and Traytors with their adherents; as shall fight against the Parliament and the City, or offer to plunder or spoile them. or raile any infurrection within the fame. and that for to doing they shall bee saved harmeleffe and protected by the power and authority of both the Houles,

Sir John Horbam is returned into Hull and his forme Captain Vio ham kcepes Carood Castle Still strongly defended; and the Farle of Cunberland, as some affirme, harh gotten 1700. foot, and 6. Troupes of Horfe mio Toke.

Out of Holland the information is , that some thingsof great con fc. 13:3

quence are hatching there and that they feare a controversie is likely to rise between the Prince of Orange and that State, and the Countrey in Generall is for the Parliament here, but the Prince is altogether for our King, the next weekes newes will produce more from thence.

One of the Earle of Warmicker Ships by accident is lately put into Falmouth harbour, and come under the command of Pendenny. Caffle, but shee standeth upon her guard, and will not suffer any from that Fort to come on boord, but how shee will get thence may be doubted

unlesse speedy and strong rescue be sent to fetch her out.

The Lord Whatton and Mr. Strode came this day in the Guild hall of London, where the Lord Major and Aldermen with the Citizens being assembled; they declared the event of the Battaile on Sundaylast between the two Armies neere Kineton in Warmicke-shire, that on the Kings part about three thousand were slain. & on the Lord Generalls scarce three hundred; that 19 Troupes of Horse and 4 Regiments of foot, which were the Lord Whartons, the Lord Mandevills, Sir Henry Cholmelys and Sir William Constables, sled and yet through the valour of Colonell Hollis Regiment and the Lord Generals they obtained the victory, the Kings Generall the Earle of Lindsey was taken Prisoner, who is since dead of his wounds at Warmicke, as the report goes, his son the Lord Willoughby of Eresby was also taken and some others of Note on the Kings part, and Sir Charles Essex on the Lord Generalls, all the rest of his Commanders are safe and well.

upon the flight of the Lord Generalls forces, Count Rebert with his Horse, wheeled about and came upon his Reere and flew the wagoners and women and Children and overturned the carriages, but he
was forced to leave them because the London Lads tell upon him, and

and gave him store of hot bullets.

FRIDAY 28 of Officer.

Out of Oxford-shire the Relation is that after the bartell, the King went towards Brackler in No thamp'on shire, and that he intended to go to Oxfora to refresh his touldiers which maketh all well affected perions flie out of that City, and that the Lord Generall was gone to marmick to provide for his wounded fouldiers, and then intendeth to follow the King-

It is reported that the King hath rallied some 7 or 8000. of his broken forces into a Body againe, and that is all the strength now about him: whence it appeares that his Army confisting of above 20000, what by slaughter, wounds and flight of them, hee hath lost at least

thirteene thousand men.

The Farle of Warwick with about 10000. Effex men, and some 2. or 3000. seamen, is suddenly to march towards Vabriage, where the trained Bands of Harrford-bire and Bucking hamsbire are to meet him:

Information came this day from Torke-Shire, that the Lord Farefax and Captain Hotham, have defeated the Earle of Cumberland and his adherents

(54)

adherents, and droven them into Tooke, which Citie they are now ready to believe.

Eight hundred foote, and one hundred horse, are now levying in the County of Sarre, by the Deputy Lievtenants there, upon Order from the Parliament, to joyne with the rest of the Earle of Warnicks forces.

The County of Northempton hath fent 600. Dragoone's to his Excelency the Lord Generall, and that whole Shure are now gathering of themselves into a body, and intend with all speed to fall upon the Kings Army.

SATURDAY 29. of Offet.

Aptaine Skinner and fome others for the Parliament, are rayling of a 1000. foot and a 1000. horse in Kom to make up the Earle of warmichs Army,

The Parliament hath committed one Chesin a Minister to the Goale at Colchester, for preaching a seditions fermon lately in London.

Captaine Venner Regiment with some Ordinance are tent to Windfor Castle to secure it, because the Kings Army is againe on foote not farre from those parts.

The Lord Generall left about 200 of his wounded fouldiers at Kineto bee cured there, who are fince all most inhumanely slaine by Count Robert and his Troupers.

It is reported, that the Kings Army hath taken and plundered Banbury, and that the Lord Generall with all his Forces is marched from Warmieke towards them.

There came out of Suffolke this day, fixteene thousand poundsworth of Plate and money, to the Guild hall in London, for the use of the Parliament, the greatest part thereof was collected about Bury, and Sudbury.

The Earle of West meriand was lattely apprehended in Northampton.

Shire, Yesterday hee was brought up to this Town and this day he was committed to the Tower by the House of Peers.

Ad intercepted letter, written by one of the Kings Comanders to the Earle of umberland at Yorke, was read in the House of Commons this day, which intimated that the King had lost the most part of his best Commanders, and about 4000 of his Common souldiers, and the residue were so shattered, that they were not yet scarse able to do any more service. This slaughter hath succeeded according to Mr. Booker prediction, as he hath noted in latine in his Alminack, on the 230 of this instant October.

It is reported that the King was so much enraged at his losse, that the next morning after he bataile he would have inforced his weakned Army in all hast to fight again, and that his Commanders had much adoe to intreate him to defift, telling him they were all lost men, if

they should so suddenly expose themselves to a fresh encounter.

Because the Prisoners in the Tower had too much liberty to converse together, and thereby had occasion to plot and contrive dangerous mischieses, the Parliament hath now restrained them of that liberty, and ordered that they shall all be kept close Prisoners.

The Lord Generalls Coachman and his Postillion are both saine, who only attended in the Reare of his Army amongst the Waggons and Baggage: And what are become of his Surgions is unknowne, be-

cause few of them could be found after the Battaile.

Ordnance, and was negligent in his place came hither, and is fince committed to prison by the Parliament, and so is Sir lames Ramses, who had the leading of his left wing, and most shamefully ran away. The Lord Saint lobn, eldest Sonne to the Earle of Bulling brake, is dead of his wounds.

The Ordnance of the Kings Ships that are come into this River, to Irarbour all the winter, were landed this day at the Tower Wharfe, and

those that lay at Chatham are also coming up.

An expresse out of Darby bre certifieth, that Sir Francis Worsley, a Forkesbire Malignant, is come to Worksworth, 8 miles from Darby, with two Troopes of Horse to pillage that Country, they soize upon all the Horses that come in their way, they pillaged the Parson of Bakewells house, named Mr. Rollisonne, he withstood them as long as he could with his Bowe and Arrowes, but being too weake for them, they slew him: that whole County lies open, rnd puts not it selfe into any posture of desence, and yet they daily seare Troupers amongst them. Anthony Low, Imant Alsop and other Gentlemen, like Troopers ride up and downe that County, and if any man speake on the Parliaments side, they send them to the Common Goale by Mittimus and Warrants in their own names, they have committed three men in this manner, if any man demand their Authority, they shewe them their Pistols and say, those are their Warrants.

FINTS.



